THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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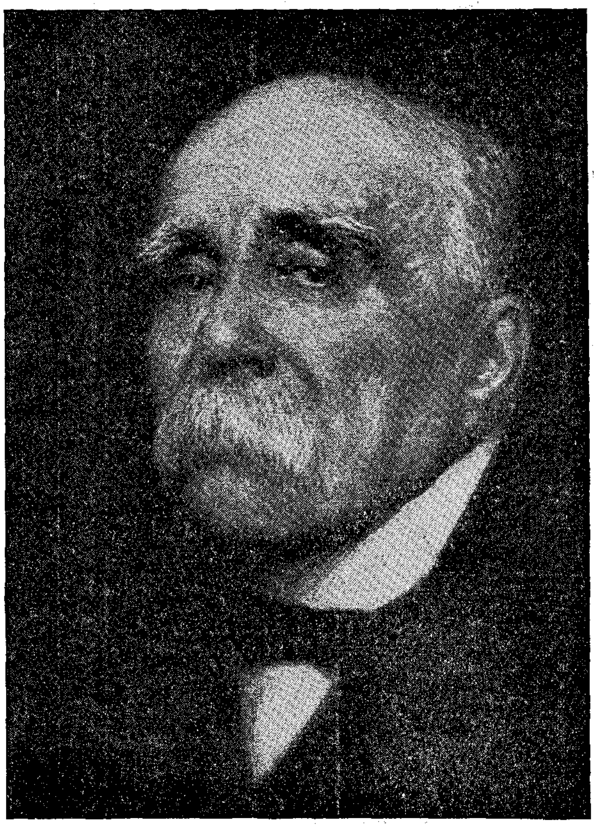
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

WILL THE PEACE LEAGUE PREVENT WAR?

NOW IS THE TIME to bring forward any criticism that will make the Peace-League plan more effective, note our editorial observers, reminding us that the text of the covenant as read before the Peace Conference by President Wilson on February 14 is tentative until indorsed by the Conference and ratified by the various nations interested. Its publication at this time, thinks the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "is a clear appeal to public opinion in the court of 'open diplomacy';" and the Kansas City *Times* (Ind. Rep.) remarks that proposals involving so tremendous a break with the past "require the most thorough consideration." The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Rep.), which has no doubt of the League's final acceptance by the American people, nevertheless invokes for it "the severest scrutiny, sympathetic and hostile," and the Duluth *Herald* (Ind.) reminds us that in running the gantlet of criticism it will only be repeating the experience of the American Constitution, which when submitted to the States "was roundly condemned by many statesmen as impracticable, unworkable, and a dangerous invasion of the liberties of the several sovereign colonies." But the New York *Evening World* (Dem.) thinks that the instinct of every thoughtful American "will be to see the most rather than the least that can be made of it," and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) admonishes us that "discussion distorted and perverted by selfish partizanship will be a crime against civilization."



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PREMIER CLEMENCEAU,

Wounded by an anarchist in front of his home in Paris on February 19.

"Any man in this country who tries to stir up opposition to the League of Nations will be guilty of trying to pave the way for another world deluge of blood, and will be just as great a criminal as the ex-Kaiser," declared Secretary of the Navy Daniels in a speech celebrating the drafting of this document, which "makes Magna Carta and the Declaration of Independence mere forerunners of an immortal instrument that blesses all the world for all generations." Undeterred by this warning, however, Senator Miles Poindexter, of Washington, Republican, opened the fight on the Peace-League constitution with the charge that it surrenders the nation's sovereignty, abrogates the Monroe Doctrine, and tends to stimulate rather than abolish wars. No such colossal burden or entangling alliance was ever before conceived in the world, he declared. "Instead of being an instrument of peace, it is the fertile seed of war, the dragon's teeth from which, when sown, armed soldiers will spring." Senator Poindexter found fault particularly with the following five "principal matters of prime importance" in the League's constitution of twenty-six articles:

"First. The surrender by the several nations to the League of the power and discretion of determining the rules, methods, and degree of disarmament and the relative and absolute size of the army and navy which any member of the League may maintain.

"Second. Compulsory arbitration of all questions of every kind and description, even those which heretofore have been regarded as non-justiciable, affecting the vital interests, honor, and even the independence of the nations. There is no exception whatever.

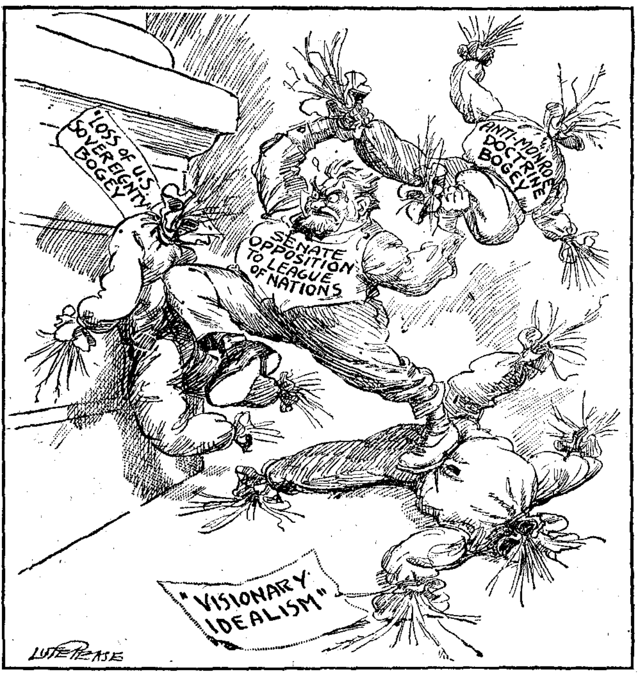
"Third. The commitment of each member of the League of Nations, including the United States if it should become a member, to participate in the wars and controversies of every other nation and to assume the general guardianship of 'various people' in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

"Fourth. The participation by the League through an international bureau of labor in the domestic, social, economic, and industrial problems 'both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend.' This is contained in Article XX, and the extent of the participation and powers of the International Bureau of Labor are left entirely vague and indefinite. What steps will be taken by the League or what power it will legitimately have to carry out the policies declared in this article are left to the wide discretion of the League itself, as there is no limitation placed upon it.

"Fifth. The surrender by the United States to the other members of the League of the power vested in Congress by the Constitution to regulate commerce with foreign nations in arms and ammunition. This is contained in Article XVIII in the following language: 'The high contracting parties agree that the League shall be intrusted with general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest.'"

And he declared that—

"If this constitution is ratified without being submitted to the American people in a political campaign where it shall have been made an issue and upon which they will have had an opportunity to render judgment in an election, then self-government in America will have disappeared. We are facing an abyss, and the American people should not be led into it blindfolded."


"LOSS OF U.S. SOVEREIGNTY BOGEY"
"ANTI-MONROE DOCTRINE BOGEY"
SENATE OPPOSITION TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS
"VISIONARY IDEALISM"
LUTE PEASE

'TIS AN AW—FUL FIGHT!

—Pease in the Newark *News*.

Speaking in the House on the same day, Representative Fess, of Ohio, Republican, declared that the proposed constitution of the Peace League is "fraught with grave danger." When the American people understand the vicious possibilities of this document "there will be such a revolution of sentiment aroused that any man who will subscribe to this perpetual surrender of this Republic's future to a vote of foreign nations will be, as he should be, repudiated as an enemy to the spirit and genius of American institutions." And he argued that any five of the nine members of the League's Executive Council, which is to be "the real agency of the League to enforce its findings," can fix responsibility upon this country, "no matter how much the people of the United States may wish to avoid mixing in European or Asiatic affairs."

Among our papers the New York *Sun* (Ind.) is specially dubious about the proposed League. Declaring itself "in the forefront of those who hope for the abolition of war by any practical scheme that does not involve the abolition or impairment of our national sovereignty and independence," this journal goes on to say:

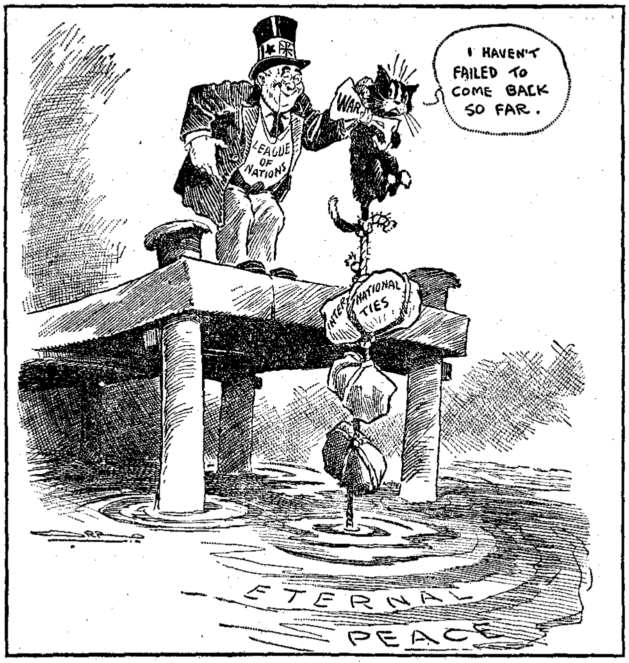
"But if the present project means the elimination of the Monroe Doctrine; if it means the restriction of our independence; if it means we are tying our hands as concerns the independent action of a free people and a free nation; if it means that the United States shall carry the load and pay in large measure the bills of maintaining peace in all the little countries of Europe and throughout the world—the little tribal nations and the big nations as well; if it means the hampering of this nation in its economic relations to and with the other nations of the world, is it good enough for this free people, this free nation—is it the thing we want?"

Other papers complain that the proposed League, while admirable in purpose, lacks the power to make itself effective. "It is a beautiful constitution, but without the 'punch' of an international army it will be as a dead letter when the selfish occasion arises for a powerful member to disregard its covenants," thinks the Richmond *Journal* (Dem.), and the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) agrees that "international peace must rest on force, just as domestic peace does—on force in the hands of those with sufficient confidence in themselves to believe they will use it righteously and sufficient distrust of the justly suspected to deny arms to them." Those who argue that the proposed League lacks "bite," continues *The Tribune*, are supported by the fact that "no nation seems willing to rely on it sufficiently to exclude or seriously to weaken individual national defense." To quote further:

"France has made it clear the League holds out to her no promise warranting an abandonment of a watch on the Rhine. Great Britain says she trusts the steel walls of her ships rather than paper safeguards. Italy insists on naval stations on the Adriatic shore as essential to her safety. Even Belgium, which has had a long taste of barren international guaranties, proposes to have an enlarged army and to rebuild the forts of Liége. Germany screams with anger because of the demobilization imposed on her, and Russians of all factions show no disposition to throw down their arms and go to The Hague. All the disturbed regions of southeastern Europe display a similar lack of faith in the peace plan as a substitute for national defense.

"And America, as evidenced in acts, clearly shows skepticism, no matter what conspicuous persons may say. The President uses his influence to jam a $700,000,000 naval bill through Congress. Coast forts are to be strengthened. No one suggests a dismantling of the fortifications of the Panama Canal. Work at the ordnance plants goes forward, and guns surpassing the biggest of Germany are currently manufactured. The Administration's acts thus say the teeth of the League are too short and dull to justify reliance on it as a peace guardian."

But to the remark of an English editor that the League of Nations, lacking an international police army, is "only half a league," the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger* (Ind.) replies that "at any rate, in Tennyson's words, it's 'half a league onward.'" Will it work? is a question that only experience can answer, as the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) reminds us, but the majority of our papers regard the experiment as tremendously worth trying. "Had the League been in existence in 1914 Europe would have escaped the bloodiest of all wars," declares the Birmingham *Age-Herald* (Dem.). "It is bound to win, because the enlightened sentiment of all Christendom is behind it," affirms the Manchester (N.H.) *Union* (Ind. Rep.). "The adoption of this constitution will mark the longest step the world has taken in human government," according to the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind.), which reminds us that it will be a growing organization,

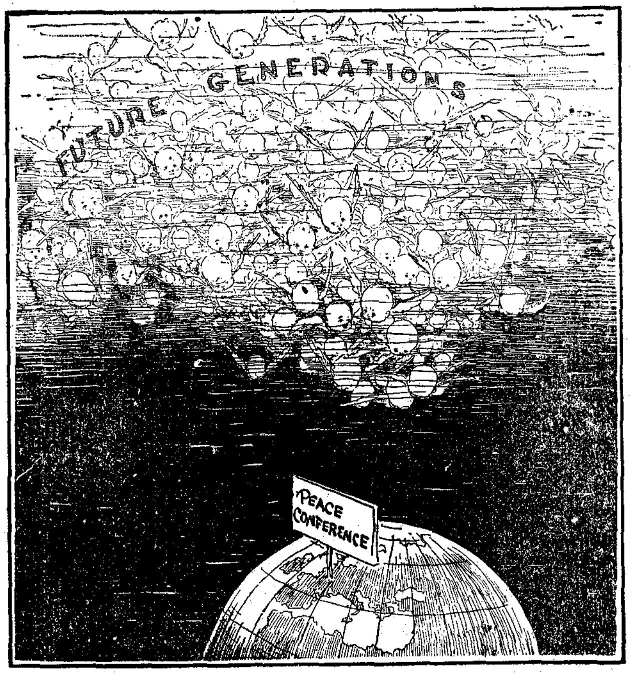


THE PROVERBIAL CAT.

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

and that whatever it lacks in its initial form can be added to it. It is a choice between the League and bankrupting armaments, says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), in which we read:

> "This is a question that enters into every home in the land, and deeply concerns every man, woman, and child therein. It is a question that affects every pocketbook, however fat and however lean. We must enter into a League of Nations or we must arm to the teeth at a back-breaking cost."



WATCHFUL WAITING.
—Chapin in the St. Louis *Republic*.

"The plan unquestionably stands for a forward step in the advance of civilization—a step which must be taken if human civilization is to endure," says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which thinks that "it has gone a long way toward providing for the peace of the world with the least possible interference with national sovereignty." It is an effort to mobilize and organize the moral forces and right-thinking of the world, notes the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), and if "it doesn't make war impossible, it will make it difficult and unpleasant for the instigator." "It may not eliminate war entirely, but it will reduce the chance of future wars to a minimum, and start the world in a new era of peace, prosperity, and guaranteed liberties," affirms the Oshkosh *Northwestern* (Rep.). It gives every promise of taking us a long way toward the abolition of war, thinks the Indianapolis *Star* (Ind. Rep.), which adds that "there is not a provision in its twenty-six articles that restricts a legitimate right of any sovereign nation or proposes a hardship on any one." "It is not expected that it will bring about the millennium," remarks the Knoxville *Sentinel* (Dem.), "but that it will minimize hostilities among the nations and curtail the burdens of wars for the peoples can not be doubted." "As a whole it is far in advance of the Hague conference, whose functions were merely judicial and resort to whose court was altogether optional," notes the New York *Herald* (Ind.), which adds that "even the Hague tribunal, however, was a very busy body and has settled many international disputes, which were never heard of just because they were settled, but which, remaining unsettled, would have quickly been blazoned on the front pages of our newspapers."

The League of Nations, according to the plan unanimously agreed upon by a special commission of the Peace Conference made up of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Brazil, China, Czecho-Slovakia, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, and Servia, is to consist of a body of delegates, an Executive Council, and a permanent secretariat. The Executive Council shall consist of representatives of the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, together with representatives of four other states members of the League. The constitution recognizes the principle "that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety." As a safeguard against war between members of the League, they agree in Article XII that—

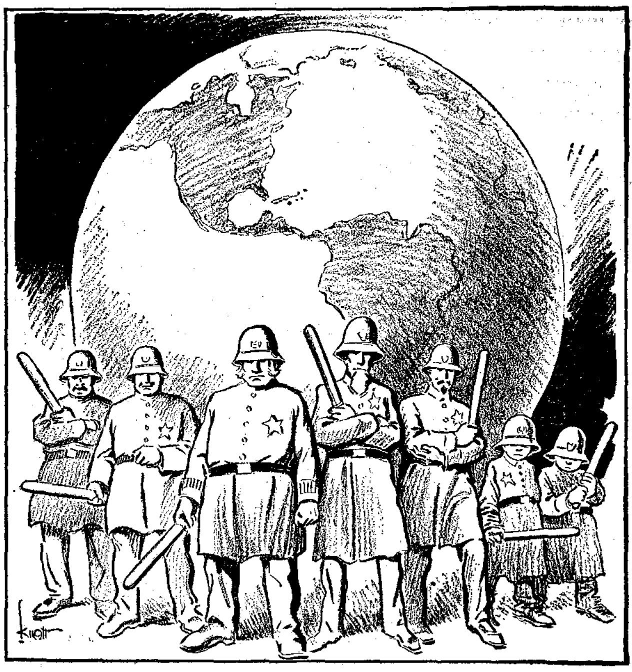
> "Should dispute arise between them which can not be adjusted by the ordinary processes of diplomacy, they will in no case resort to war without previously submitting the questions and matters involved either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Executive Council and until three months after the award by the arbitrators or a recommendation by the Executive Council, and that they will not even then resort to war as against a member of the League which complies with the award of the arbitrators or the recommendation of the Executive Council."

If any member of the League breaks its covenant under Article XII, Article XVI provides that:

> "It shall thereby, *ipso facto*, be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking state, and the prevention of all financial, commercial, or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking state and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the League or not."

And in the event of disputes between a member and a non-member, or between two non-member nations, Article XVII says:

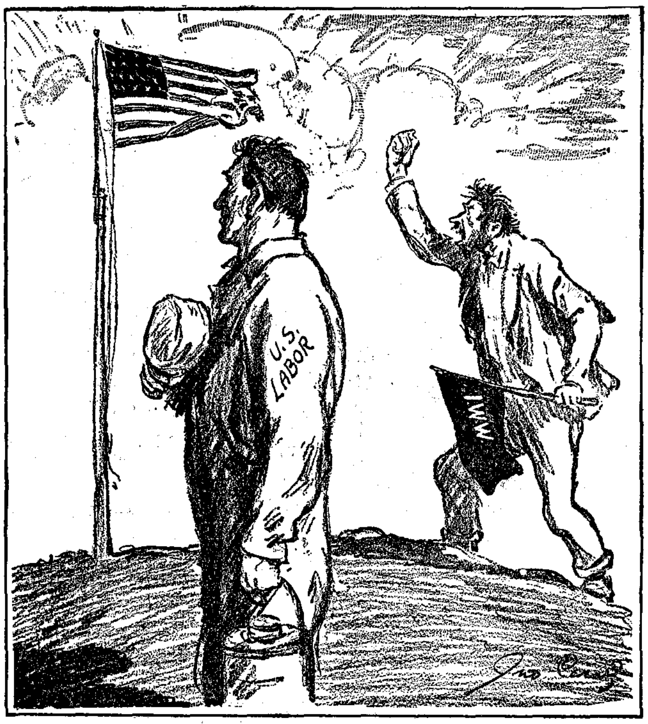
> "The high contracting parties agree that the state or states not members of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, upon such conditions as the Executive Council may deem just, and upon acceptance of any such invitation the above provisions shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the League. . . . . . .
>
> "In the event of a Power so invited refusing to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purpose of such dispute, and taking any action against a state member of the League which in the case of a state member of the League would constitute a breach of Article XII, the provisions of Article XVI shall be applicable as against the state taking such action.
>
> "If both parties to the dispute when so invited refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purpose of such dispute, the Executive Council may take such action and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute."



ANYBODY WANT TO START SOMETHING?
—Knott in the Dallas *News.*

MEANING OF THE WESTERN STRIKES

If not "every wise American," as one press writer asserts, at least every wise editor and thousands of Americans are "trying to sum up the cost, the import, and the essence of the 'Seattle affair,'" and also of the long series of far-Western labor disputes of which it was the climax. If it was, as a large number of daily newspapers contend, "the first real test between Bolshevism and Americanism," its result ought to throw light, it has been remarked, upon the future cause of democracy in this country. For no Government, the Sacramento *Bee* observes, "can survive half Bolshevik and half democratic." Our daily press seem generally satisfied that at Seattle "Bolshevism lost the first round in America." But the Seattle strike was only one of a long series of labor-struggles fought west of the Mississippi, "at the extreme bitterness and violence" of which Eastern people have been wondering more and more in recent years. And the Boston *Globe* in our far East points at these "familiar items in a long list of turbulent episodes" in the far West:



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THE DIFFERENCE.
—Cassel in the New York *Evening World.*

> "The burning and shooting-up of the strikers' tent colony at Ludlow during the Colorado fuel strike of 1913–14; the revolver battle at Everett, Washington, in November, 1916; the troubles in the Cœur d'Alene district; the deportations of the workers from Bisbee, Arizona, shortly after the United States entered the war; the lynching of Frank Little; the bomb outrage and resulting Mooney case in San Francisco; the wholesale arrests at Sacramento, California; the hostility and attacks against the National Nonpartizan League in the Dakotas."

The Globe feels that:

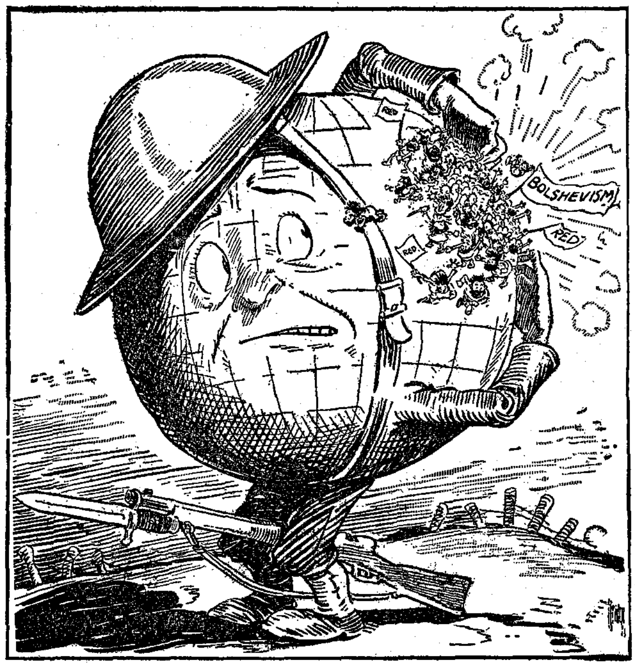
> "The extreme radicalism of Western labor has not been the fruit of I. W. W. propaganda. The I. W. W. themselves are frank to say that their doctrines can only sprout where the soil of working conditions is duly rotten. The extreme radicalism of Western labor has been the fruit of unwholesome working conditions and high-handed methods of dealing with labor protests. The most fertile seed-bed of this radicalism has been in the multitudes of homeless, migratory workers in the mines, in the forests, and in the hop-fields. Thence it has spread into the ranks of union-labor."

The Socialist New York *Call* thinks that "the workers of the Northwest have been a little more aggressive in their battle against the soaring cost of living." Says the Detroit *Journal:*

> "The copper-miners of Butte, Montana, and Jerome, Arizona, are in line for strikes, by reason of the lowering of wages in accordance with the lowering price of copper, an arrangement which was agreed upon between the mine-owners and the Western Federation of Miners several years ago. The price of staples has not gone down with the price of copper—in fact, living is higher."

But the belief that the strikes in Seattle, Tacoma, and Butte were part of "an ambitious effort on the part of Bolshevik anarchists to start the development in this country of a régime similar to that which prevails in Russia" is by no means confined to far-off observers, or even to local opponents of the strike movements. We take first the testimony of Mayor Ole Hanson of Seattle, whose vigorous handling of the strike situation put his picture on the front page of almost every newspaper in the country and who is widely credited with being primarily responsible for the early collapse of the strike. In several press statements the Mayor has explained that the I. W. W. movement in the Northwest was first of all a product of the logging-camps, where conditions were so bad as to make I. W. W. sentiment inevitable, especially after prohibition gave the men a chance to think. Then came the Russian revolution and our entrance into the war. Seattle and other Pacific coast cities had to use thousands of workers, Russians, I. W. W.'s, draft-dodgers, and others who were taken into the unions in these closed-shop towns and who soon became very conspicuous members. The general strike in Seattle, it may be remembered, was called in support of 25,000 striking shipyard workers who objected to the award of a government wage adjustment board. The radicals, as the Mayor explains the situation, forced a vote for a sympathetic strike and tried to duplicate the revolution in Petrograd. It was "an attempted revolution which they expected to spread all over the United States." As proof that the movement was a revolution and not a strike, the Mayor cites an editorial in the Seattle *Union Record* of February 4, from which we quote the following significant paragraphs:

> "We are undertaking the most tremendous move ever made by LABOR in this country, a move which will lead—NO ONE KNOWS WHERE!
>
> "We do not need hysteria.
>
> "We need the iron march of labor. . . . . .
>
> "Labor will not only SHUT DOWN the industries, but Labor will REOPEN, under the management of the appropriate trades, such activities as are needed to preserve public health



COOTIES.
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch.*

> and public peace. If the strike continues, Labor may feel led to avoid public suffering by reopening more and more activities "UNDER ITS OWN MANAGEMENT.
>
> "And that is why we say that we are starting on a road that leads—NO ONE KNOWS WHERE!"

Some of these phrases were repeated in the strike order signed by the Central Labor Council of Seattle, which made tentative provisions for policing and feeding the city after the strikers should take control. A circular, widely circulated during the strike in Seattle, told the workers that their only way out of "wage-slavery" was "a nation-wide general strike with its object the overthrow of the present rotten system which produces thousands of millionaires and millions of paupers each year."

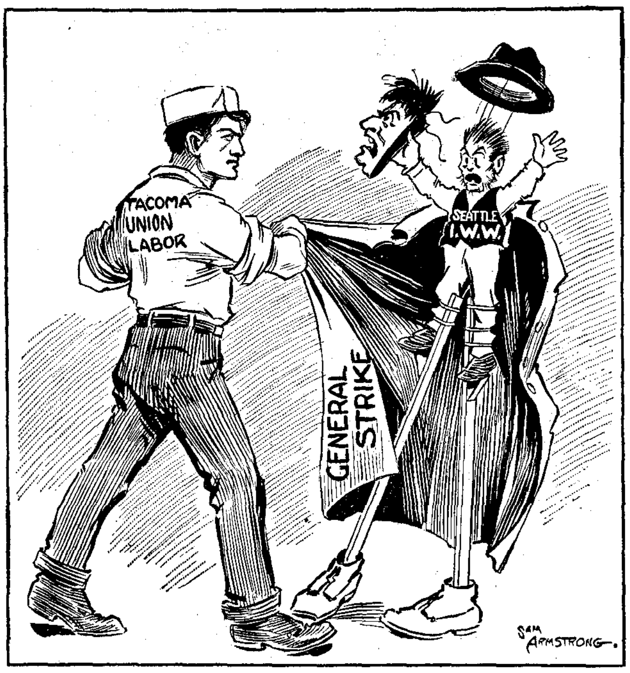
The Seattle leaders made plans for a State-wide strike in all industries and a nation-wide strike in all shipyards. In the neighboring city of Tacoma a simultaneous sympathetic strike was planned, but comparatively few workers responded, and these returned to their posts in a day or two. In San Francisco the Labor Council went on record against a sympathetic walkout to aid the strike in Seattle, which, according to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, one leader called "a Bolshevik movement that its leaders expected would spread all over the country."

Yet we must record the protests of labor-leaders on the Pacific coast that the movement was not Bolshevistic, but simply a demand for better wages. *The Tri-City Labor Review* (Oakland) appeals to President Wilson: "Do you agree that the request of the Metal Trades' Workers of the Pacific coast for decent wages is Bolshevistic?" E. B. Ault, editor of the Seattle *Union Record*, which has already been quoted, says in a statement telegraphed to the New York *World*, that the strike was due simply to the Emergency Fleet Corporation's refusal to permit local shipyard workers to negotiate directly with employers, that "the strike is purely and truly an American Federation of Labor action conducted under the auspices of the Central Labor Council," and that "statements that it is engineered by Bolshevik or I. W. W. agencies are wholly without foundation."

But the press of Seattle have all along insisted that the general strike and, to a lesser degree, the shipyard strike were at least engineered by sympathizers with, or actual agents of, the I. W. W. and the international Bolshevistic movement. Before the strike began the Seattle *Business Chronicle* reported with considerable alarm how "Labor Union Rioters in Seattle Call for Government's Overthrow and Start a Bolshevik *Soviet*." When the general strike came, says the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, it raised the issue between American democracy and the organized forces of revolt, insurrection, and rebellion. The Seattle *Star* called it a "Bolshevik-sired nightmare," and an attack "upon American principles of government."

These papers agree with Mayor Hanson that the labor-union men of Seattle and neighboring cities "are at least ninety per cent. loyal and true." This very fact in the opinion of Seattle editors was largely responsible for the brief duration of the general strike. It will be remembered that the shipyard workers struck on January 21. A sympathetic strike in Seattle and Tacoma began on February 6 and lasted till the 11th. On the 16th the Seattle shipyards announced that they would resume work. Mayor Hanson refused any assistance from the strikers in policing the city. Soldiers came from near-by camps, volunteers helped the police, who had everything ready for trouble, but there was no violence, and, as we gather from the press, the rank and file of labor soon tired of the situation. Street-car service was entirely discontinued for twenty-nine hours. Most of the Seattle schools were closed for two or three days. In all, about 70,000 men were out in Seattle. The Seattle *Times* says that in three days the city grew weary "of playing a practical joke on itself and called off the general strike." As an incident *The Times* finds the strike "not unimpressive." Few suffered, none grievously, and the city did not lack food, coal, water, heat, and light. Yet the fact that more than 50,000 workers were voluntarily idle and that still others "were unable to continue their usual gainful occupations was an obvious and very persistent fact." But as a political demonstration "the strike was a fizzle." "Class consciousness" was "conspicuous by its absence." The radical leaders of the strike, continues *The Times*, found three things "particularly disconcerting":

> "The first was the lack of enthusiasm. The scene at the meeting where the general walkout was voted was reminiscent more of a funeral than of the 'dawn of a new era.'
>
> "The second depressing circumstance was the obvious preparedness of the Federal Government. It was ready to deal at any time with any situation that might develop—and it very evidently assumed that 'general strike' meant 'revolution.'
>
> "The third discouragement was the attitude of the city authorities. They suddenly discovered that the city had a real mayor and a real chief of police."



THE BOGY-MAN EXPOSED!
—Armstrong in the Tacoma *News-Tribune*.

Now that the strike is over, every loyal American, declares *The Times*, will admit that it has been a good thing, because

> "It has cleared the atmosphere. It has proved the weakness of the radicals. It has demonstrated the strength of the law and order authorities. It will force conservative labor to take over control of its own affairs from the radicals."

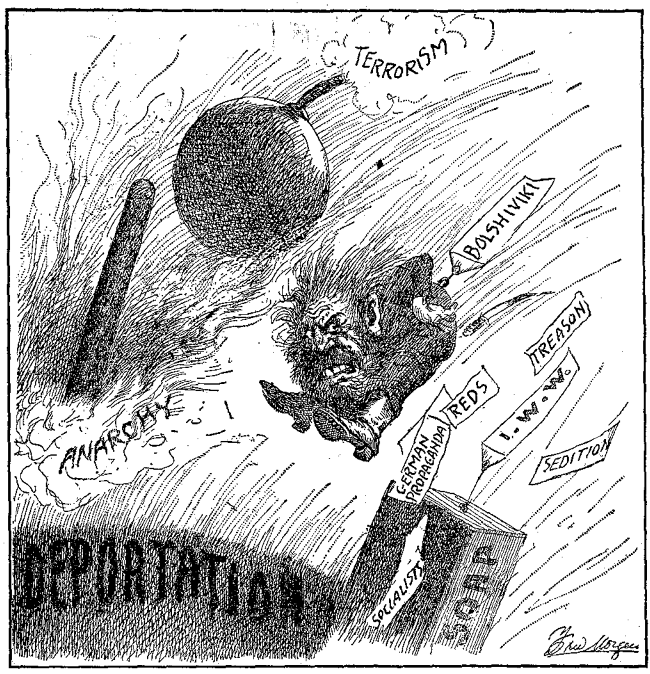
All over the country, papers congratulate the nation on what they consider the complete collapse of our first general strike, a complete victory in our first open grapple with Bolshevism in America. It seems to papers like the Tacoma *News-Tribune*, Portland *Oregonian*, Salt Lake City *Deseret News*, Spokane *Spokesman Review*, and Mobile *Register* that the strike failed primarily because the people withheld their sympathy. The whole Bolshevik movement, the Lincoln *Nebraska State Journal* is confident, will fail in this country because of the power of the great middle-class population. Organized labor here, it says, "belongs to the *bourgoeisie*, which is anathema to European reds."

Yet the Charleston *News and Courier* warns us that we should fully realize the meaning of the fact that such an attempt on the part of organized Bolshevism was actually made.

Nor are the union-leaders in Seattle inclined to confess defeat. The Seattle *Times* quotes one as saying: "We went out to demonstrate the solidarity of labor, and having accomplished that, there is no longer any reason for continuing the general strike." The chairman of the strikers' executive committee has declared against any more preaching of the "I. W. W. or the Bolshevik stuff in our meetings."

SKIMMING THE MELTING-POT

FROM SEATTLE TO HOBOKEN fifty-odd aliens travel under close guard in special cars attached to the fastest trains. They go to deportation as aliens officially declared unfit to remain in the land of the free. They are called agitators, comments a Socialist writer, who would remind us that "George Washington, John Hancock, Patrick Henry, Wendell Phillips, John Brown, Abraham Lincoln, and countless other illustrious men whose names we find in our history were agitators." But as the train carries these alien "reds" to their Atlantic port its progress eastward is welcomed by one daily newspaper after another, which speed the parting guests with much harsher words than "agitator," unite in commendation of such a skimming of the great American melting-pot, and agree that such means are necessary nowadays to make America safe for Americans.



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THAT'S THE IDEA.

—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

In California, the Sacramento *Bee* hails the aliens' start toward the Atlantic by politely calling them "as fine an array of crooks, thugs, dynamiters, phosphorous firebugs, canned-goods befoulers, brass-tack artists, prison birds, revolutionists, and potential if not actual assassins, as were ever disgorged by mob action." The fact that these travelers left Seattle just as the great strike came on was a mere coincidence, as they had nothing to do with that event but had been rounded up during a period of months by the agents of the Immigration Service. But the Seattle *Times* was in a position to speak from the heart, tho with great restraint, in approval of the policy of deportation. It believes that "a time has come when the interference of foreigners in the affairs of this country must be curbed," and that those who come here must be made to know that "this is a country of Americans, by Americans, and for Americans." When the train neared Butte, Montana, the aliens' private cars were switched around the city to forestall any attempt at rescue on the part of the large I. W. W. following in that mining town. In the neighboring town of Anaconda, *The Standard* calls on all citizens to support the deportation policy, as does also the Wichita *Beacon*, a little farther east in Kansas. Hundreds of miles to the south the Houston *Post* notices the passing of the train and gives voice to its hope "that in the clean-up of alien agitators not one will escape." As the aliens pass through Chicago *The Daily News* calmly informs them that they "richly deserve their fate," and *The Tribune* calls the Government's move a wise decision. Reaching Detroit, the weary travelers hear from *The Free Press* that they are receiving "a little dose of the right sort of medicine." In Ohio the Columbus *Dispatch* and the Cincinnati *Times-Star* are also emphatic in approval. The Buffalo *Evening News* and the Charleston (W. Va.) *Mail* seem to be in complete agreement with the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph's* declaration that there is no room here for "undesirable guests who have been so impudently abusing our hospitality." From the nation's capital comes a message from the Washington *Post* hailing with delight such "serious cleaning up" of "bewhiskered, ranting, howling, mentally warped, law-defying aliens" and "international misfits." In near-by Baltimore *The Sun* adds its word to the chorus of approval, and *The American* confesses to "a sneaking suspicion that the number of those worthy of deportational honors in the United States at present would be about ten times the number selected as the first division," adding that "about ninety-nine out of a hundred of them speak German with fluency." To the north, the Albany *Journal* calls the deportation "a good beginning of action that must not cease until the United States has been cleared of such human vermin." No less strong is the phrase used by the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which says "the time has come for cleaning up the vile drippings of treasonable conduct when war was still on." *The Evening World* finds the deportation "an exhilarating spectacle," and other New York City papers, including the Brooklyn *Eagle*, across the East River, are similarly moved. The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* calls it "reassuring," and *The Inquirer* asserts that "no more salutary work was ever done by the Government than in rounding up these undesirables who have become a real menace."

But some of our editors, while giving their approval to these particular deportations, see some danger in the enthusiasm which the new policy has aroused. The New York *Globe* realizes that there is such a thing as going too far, and the Duluth *Herald*, tho joining enthusiastically in the fight against Bolshevism, wonders whether some of us are not "beginning to overdo it." As it remarks:

> "Pretty soon those who are trying to make the fight against Bolshevism broad enough to cover everything that doesn't appeal to them will be making it so sweeping that if all the objects of their abuse were deported there would be nobody left in America but Tory Republicans and Bourbon Democrats."

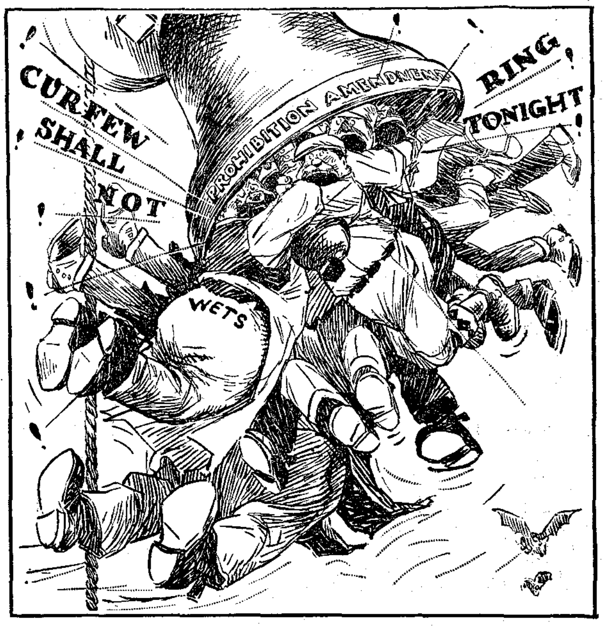
Representative of the denunciation of the deportations by the radical press is a special dispatch to the New York *Call* from Adolph Germer, secretary of the Socialist party, whose organization, it should be noted, does not indorse the I. W. W. movement. Mr. Germer says in part:

> "To-day it is the I. W. W.; to-morrow the Socialist party members may be deported, and already threats are made against the American Federation of Labor. This situation involves the whole question of the right to think differently from the powers that be. . . . The houses of Romanof, Hohenzollern, and Hapsburg fell; there is no room for a similar dynasty on these shores."

Wholesale deportation of alien "reds" has been advocated by several Senators. There have been calls from draft boards for a nation-wide movement in favor of deportation of aliens who used their lack of citizenship to avoid military service. Plans for deportation of more aliens have been reported from Chicago and Cleveland. Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Labor, has explained that the immigration laws now permit the deportation of aliens who preach or practise anarchy, sabotage, or assassination, and that most of the men now being gathered up would have been sent away earlier if war-conditions had not prevented it. Mr. Wilson insists that these alien radicals have been given every opportunity to defend themselves in court, and that they have not been deported because of their connection with the I. W. W. or any other organization, but solely "because they have been found advocating the overthrow of our Government by force."

"NO BEER, NO WORK"

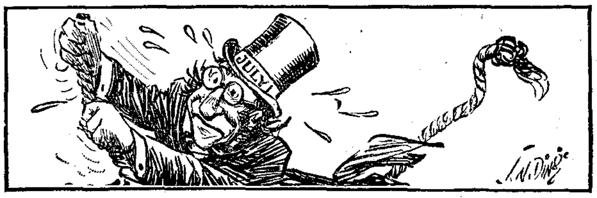
UNLESS THE ERUDITE HISTORIANS of the daily press are wrong, the "economic weapon" was for the first time in America invoked against the fundamental law of the land when the Essex County (N. J.) Building Council unanimously adopted a resolution "to resist to the utmost prohibition enforcement, even to the extent of a general strike." This organization is said to represent 30,000 workingmen. But what is regarded as of yet more moment is the subsequent action of the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and vicinity in mailing to its eight hundred locals, with an aggregate membership of 350,000, a circular asking "the free and unbiased declaration" of every member to the proposal, "that if the bone-dry prohibition law is really enforced on July 1, 1919, then to cease work until this law is annulled."



This letter of the Central Federated Union, which has been widely quoted and commented upon, is addrest "To All Affiliated Unions and Organized Labor Generally," recites the sacrifices made by labor during the war, and declares:

> "Bone-dry prohibition has been enacted into law without the consent of the governed. Legislatures have voted without consulting their constituents, and in at least three instances where the people have by vote declared against prohibition—California, Indiana, Massachusetts—the lawmakers have deliberately cast aside public opinion and the demands of the people and sustained the bone-dry amendment.
>
> "The enforcement of prohibition means that hundreds of thousands of wage-earners will be discharged from employment and cast upon an overcrowded labor market. Statistics recently compiled show an enormous army of unemployed, which is increasing daily.
>
> "Aside from this very serious aspect, the enactment of a law that a majority does not want and had no say in formulating, the infringement upon the individual liberty of American citizenship, a minority dictating the mode of life and guaranteed freedom, is a dangerous procedure, and if accepted without drastic protest may lead to even more damaging curtailments of American personal rights.
>
> "The same powers and elements who worked so persistently to enact this great wrong are busily engaged in proposing legislation to prohibit the use of tobacco in any form. All these laws are primarily aimed at the working class. . . . . . .
>
> "The Central Federated Union of Greater New York and vicinity desires to place this issue squarely before every member of your union and request his free and unbiased declaration to the proposal, 'That if the bone-dry prohibition law is really enforced on July 1, 1919, to then cease work until this law is annulled.'
>
> "Your union is urged to discuss this immediately, and officially report your decision, if possible, within two weeks."

Buttons bearing the motto "No Beer, No Work," and others inscribed "No Beer, No Bonds," have already been reported as appearing in the coat-lapels of trade-unionists, and coal-cars placarded "No Beer, No Coal,'' have come to New Jersey from the Pennsylvania mining regions.



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NOT IF THEY CAN HELP IT.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

In some quarters the action of the labor-leaders simply excites indignation and denunciation. The *Venango Daily Herald* (Franklin, Pa.), quoting certain labor-leaders as having announced their intention to "force the Supreme Court to declare the prohibitory amendment unconstitutional," exclaims: "Talk about Bolshevism! Here is Trotzky outtrotted with a vengeance. Between this proposal and 'naked rebellion with the torch and ax' there is hardly a step." For, it says, the proposition to force action by the Supreme Court by means of strikes

> "Is as clearly a declaration of rebellion as if it were in the form of a proposal to march upon Washington and compel the Supreme Court to comply with the wishes of the rebels by the threat of lining up the honorable justices against a wall and shooting them in event of refusal to obey an unlawful dictation."

Yet so solid a publication as the New York *World* is not unsympathetic with the protest of the laboring men, which it considers "a referendum of a kind not contemplated in Anti-Saloon League legislation, but one that is perfectly logical in the circumstances." *The World*, however, counsels labor not to tie up the industries of the country, but suggests practical action against the war-time prohibition act, which is "a statutory lie and a statutory fraud." What Congress has done Congress can undo, says *The World*, therefore—

> "Labor wastes its time when it threatens a general strike. It has a much more powerful weapon in its hands, and a weapon that is in keeping with American political traditions. It can bring about the repeal of this law before June 30 and have its beer and its work, too. There is no reason why either should be sacrificed for a single day if American labor will assert itself in Congress and blot out this mendacious statute that invades the personal liberty of every citizen."

In another editorial, however, *The World* admits that "labor's warning is exprest too late to affect the adoption of the Prohibition Amendment," yet thinks that "it is voiced in time to procure modification of the threatened rigors of bone-dry enforcement."

A new turn was given to editorial discussion by the statement of Ernest Bohm, secretary of the Central Federated Union, that labor in New York State would be content if the legislature at Albany enacted proposed legislation interpreting the law so as to allow the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer. The point involved was also developed in comment on interviews with Congressmen who were inclined to believe that beers containing no more than two per cent. of alcohol were not "intoxicating liquors" prohibited by the new amendment. But the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, for example, is opposed to all alcoholic substitutes; for,

> "Near beers are not necessary to the comfort of the public. There is no demand for them normally. What is sought by the people who think they must be making and selling some kind of attractive beverages is to introduce a stimulant that will automatically create a demand for itself."

Those who promote such beverages, in the opinion of *The Monitor*, are dangerous, and should not be encouraged by the faintest hope of marketing their products.

AMERICAN TROOPS TO LEAVE RUSSIA

"WE ARE SENDING BOLSHEVIKI out of the country; and then we send soldiers after them!" pointedly commented the Chicago *Tribune* on the presence of American troops in Russia. "What a brilliant mess it is!" And while the demands of Senator Johnson, of California, that our men be withdrawn were bitterly resented by papers like the Louisville *Post*, that held that the Administration was being unjustly assailed, Secretary Baker's letter containing the news that the troops are actually to be called home is widely regarded as a justification of the California Senator's position, if not in all respects of the vigor of his language.

The letter of the Secretary of War which contains the news of change in the Russian policy was sent to the chairmen of both the House and the Senate Military committees. It begins:

> "I have just received a cablegram from General Bliss, sent by the President's direction, in which I am told that the President has approved the sending of two American railway companies to Murmansk for the following objects: First, to assure greater safety during this winter of the Allied forces, both along Murmansk and at Archangel and south of Archangel; secondly, the much better supply and, if necessary, the reenforcement from Murmansk of the advance detachments south of Murmansk and Archangel; thirdly, to facilitate the prompt withdrawal of American and Allied troops in North Russia at the earliest possible moment that weather conditions in the spring will permit."

The letter also quotes General Bliss to the effect that the British military authorities do not feel any apprehension as to the military situation at Archangel.

It was only the preceding week that Senator Johnson's resolution calling upon the President to withdraw American forces from Russia was defeated by the deciding ballot of Vice-President Marshall after a tie vote in the Senate. The Senator had denounced the course of the Administration as "criminal," contending that the President was using the armies of the United States in Russia without the necessary authority from Congress. Another outspoken objector to the retention of American forces in Russia, yet one whose attitude toward the President has been generally sympathetic, is Charles Edward Russell, a member of the American commission sent by the President to visit Russia in 1917. In an article in *Reconstruction* (New York) Mr. Russell, repeating that the reasons prompting the United States to consent to intervention were strong, and that the general purpose of our Government was good, points out that the whole situation is changed. Says Mr. Russell:

> "We may as well be warned of the facts. . . . Either we must send a very large army to Russia, estimated by some authorities at a minimum of half a million men, and must carry on a war that will last for years; or we shall be shown off the premises at the toe of a large, unsightly boot."

Meanwhile, Mr. Russell adds, we should note two facts:

> "The first is that whether Russia is to be ruled by Bolsheviki or Mensheviks is wholly, absolutely, and infallibly a matter for Russia to determine, and we have no more right to try to decide it than we should have to dictate which political party shall govern Great Britain. The other is that most Russians, except those outside of their country for their country's good, bitterly resent our interference, just as the British would resent our interference with the politics of Great Britain or we should resent British interference with our own."

According to the official data of the War Department, the American forces in North Russia, January 31, comprised 161 officers and 4,764 men. The troops, it appears, are to be withdrawn early in the spring. One of the prime objections to immediate withdrawal was exprest by Roger E. Simmons, who recently returned from a mission to Russia in behalf of the Bureau of Commerce. Mr. Simmons told the Senate Committee investigating lawless agitation in this country that if the American and Allied forces were to leave Russia the Bolsheviki would perpetrate one of the most terrible massacres in history upon the members of the more conservative elements, many of whom had placed themselves under the protection of the foreign soldiers.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

GERMANY'S greatest loss in the war was her future.—*Cleveland Press.*

"THE Better Ole" has had an effective run in Seattle, as the I. W. W. will testify.—*Boston Transcript.*

AND we shall beat our swords into plowshares and our shoulder-bars into political platforms.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

THE loss of revenue from taxes on booze will be more than offset by the fines for violations of the prohibition law.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

"THE old order is dead," Chancellor Ebert announces to the German National Assembly. The world would breathe more easily if the old orderers were dead, too.—*New York Tribune.*

HIGH Bolshevik officials will be punished by death for inebriety. That will keep a lot of them struggling to remain down in the ranks.—*Detroit News.*

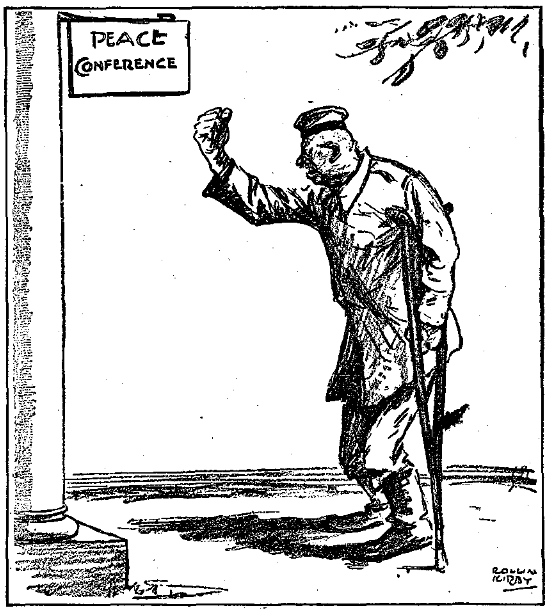
"WILL labor's mighty forces form a new party?" inquires THE LITERARY DIGEST. Sure they will, but they will not vote the ticket.—*Topeka State Journal.*

STORIES of the destruction of telephone-lines in Weimar by mobs will rouse in the hearts of harassed New Yorkers at least one throb of fellow feeling.—*New York Tribune.*

ANOTHER reason why Russian factions are not permitted on the Peace Commission is that it would probably require changing the name and purposes of the commission.—*Detroit Free Press.*

VON HINDENBURG is trying to persuade the ex-Kaiser to return to Germany. This is the first sign that the old Field-Marshal entertains any hard feelings toward his former boss.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

THE owner of the back lot that is filled with gaping tin cans, broken crockery, wood knots, and ash-heaps is quite sure to be found somewhere discussing the orderly adjustment of international affairs.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*



"LOOK OUT, OR I WON'T CONSIDER MYSELF DEFEATED."
—Kirby in the New York *World.*

THE war is over—Jess Willard is going to fight.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

PERHAPS the lollypop will be unconstitutional because there is a stick in it.—*New York World.*

ONE reason why Lenine dreads America is because he knows how promptly we caught and hanged Villa.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

WHEN it looks bad we ask God for help. But when we win we distribute the medals and the praise among ourselves.—*Indianapolis Times.*

IT is an interesting coincidence that on the birthday of the rail-splitter who became President of this country a harness-maker became the first President of Germany.—*New York Sun.*

THE disposition of the German colonies is being discust at the Peace Conference while the disposition of the Germans is being cussed elsewhere.—*Louisville Post.*

THE former Crown Prince should have waited a while longer before filing suit for divorce. By the time the Allies get through with him he may not need it.—*Des Moines Register.*

GOV. HENRY ALLEN, of Kansas, who says the battle of the Argonne was botched, would probably find it hard to convince any German soldier who took part in that battle.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

MLLE. SCHOEN-RENE, of Berlin, says that "the trouble with modern German music is too much inbreeding," which sounds like an almost polite Teutonic way of saying it's too German.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

IT might be suggested to Mr. Armour that the public is not interested so much in any plan for government regulation of the packers as it is in a scale of prices which would make it possible for the average man to have a T-bone steak about once a week.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

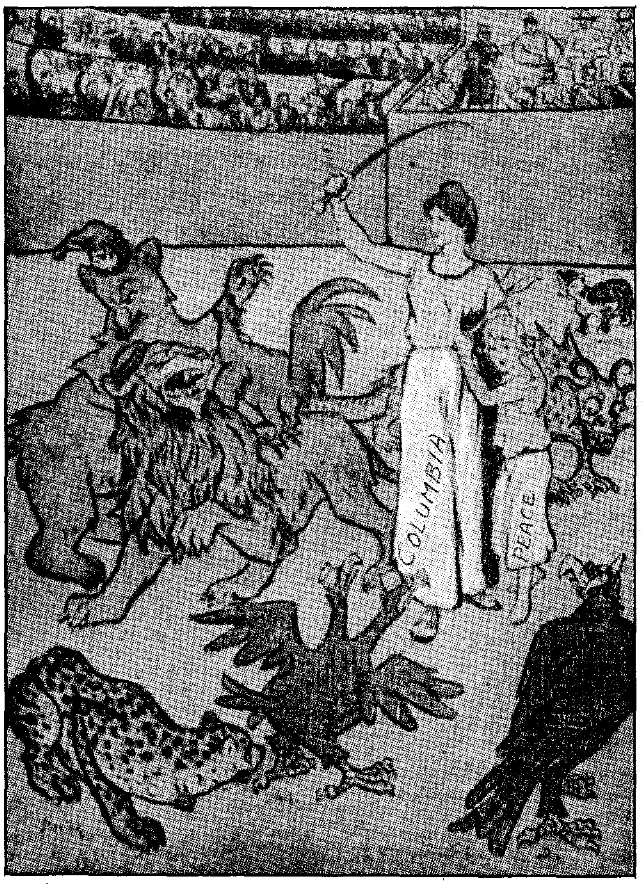
FOREIGN - COMMENT

HOW OUR ALLIES REGARD THE PEACE-LEAGUE PLAN

IT WAS ST. VALENTINE'S DAY when President Wilson presented to the Peace Conference the peace-league plan, which is considered to be mainly his handiwork, and the press comments on it resemble somewhat the missives that were in the mails on that date—some of admiration and affection, and some of the opposite kind. As shown in the quotations below, the French press seem to be the most critical in their scrutiny of the scheme, while the British editors are divided in opinion and the Italian papers are enthusiastic in approval of the program that would tend to diminish armament among the nations and would consider a nation that makes war its prospective business an outlaw against which all forces of the League would be turned. The feeling is exprest in England that at any rate the great nations which worked together in the war will in the League of Nations be united in peace. So far, so good, is the substance of some British editorials. And Lord Robert Cecil, reported to be of prime importance in the drafting of the covenant of the League, is quoted in a press interview as saying that the plan is "not Utopian," but "practicable." As a further expression of his judgment on the project, we cite the following:

> "Those who framed it intended it to work. Those who examined it believe it will work if the people choose to make it so.
>
> "It has been suggested that the body of delegates should be deliberative and advisory and the executive council should do most of the administrative work, assisted by a permanent secretariat. A small body like the council is necessary for this purpose. It should be noted that no sovereign state can be bound against its will. I never thought it practicable to have any considerable sacrifice of sovereignty. Our proposals in this respect are strictly limited.
>
> "The fact remains, however, that nations can not go to war until all means of averting it have been tried. I do not think the small nations are likely to receive large representation on the executive council for the present. This arrangement is fair and generally acceptable.
>
> "In regard to the question whether a member of the League is obliged to accept mandatory power over any territory when requested to do so, there is nothing binding in the covenant, but it is likely that in a league of any organization unless the people constituting it are determined to make it work the chances of success are diminished. The machinery is necessary, but, after all, the motive power must be a world spirit and the intentions of the nations forming the League."

Premier Orlando, of Italy, also exprest his approval of the Wilson covenant, we learn from Paris dispatches, as did also the French statesman, Mr. Léon Bourgeois, who made, however, reservations suggestive of the stipulation that France's proposal for an international military force, tho rejected, will not be forgotten. We learn, moreover, of some dissent on the part of Premier W. M. Hughes, of Australia, and in the Arabian delegation. Baron Makino, the head of the Japanese delegation, is quoted as echoing the congratulatory speeches made on the presentation of the League of Nations covenant, and as saying also that "at a later stage in the discussion of this project I shall have the privilege of addressing certain propositions which I hope will receive earnest and favorable consideration."



GERMANY FLATTERS US: "THE PEACE CIRCUS."

Columbia is pictured as protecting Peace against the German Eagle, the Austrian Double Eagle, the British Lion, the French Cock, the Italian Leopard, the Russian Bear, the Chinese Dragon, and the Japanese Lynx.
—*Der Wahre Jakob* (Stuttgart).

Among the Paris press we find *Le Figaro* saying that "the mystic Society of Nations has become a league of the five Great Powers which beat Germany and which, having conquered, mean to consolidate both victory and peace. A close alliance will result among the United States, England, France, Italy, and Japan." While all are speaking of "fraternization and eternal peace," remarks *Le Journal*, a widely circulated Paris daily, the French people can not lose sight of actual facts, and it is an actual fact that there are seventy million humiliated Germans at France's elbow who are "shuddering under merited punishment." *Le Journal* adds:

> "It is half of Europe in chaos. When we see evoked amid such perspectives the seductive idea of disarmament it is our duty to ask plainly: Where are the guaranties and what is the force which will shelter us from the reaction of tragic surprize? To these questions a careful reading of the projected statutes of the Society of Nations and the eloquent speeches made at the Conference bring but one answer: Moral force."

In the *Écho de Paris*, the political writer who signs himself "Pertinax" says: "We are forced to conclude that the twenty-six articles bring us no security. Until they are changed we can sacrifice nothing of our means of defense to them." Disappointment from a different source is exprest by the Socialist newspaper *L'Humanité*, which observes:

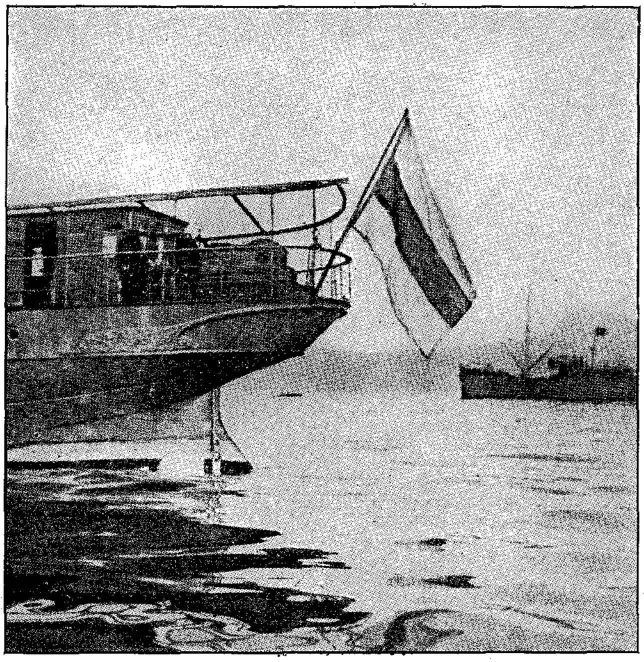
> "It is impossible to conceal the impression of disillusionment that first examination of the long convention makes on us. It is clear to the dullest that we are far from President Wilson's first proposals. We find in the document neither the general spirit of President Wilson's messages nor the necessary clear information as to the composition of the society and the rôle it is to play. The project can not in any way command the support of democrats and peoples' parties, which placed such hopes in the idea of which Mr. Wilson constituted himself an eloquent defender."

A more hopeful tone is taken by another Socialist organ, *L'Œuvre*, which emphasizes its idea that the League of Nations "must not be a league of governments, but an association of peoples," and tells us also that—

> "The plan Mr. Wilson submitted to the Conference does not affirm this, but neither does it deny it. The plan is but the foundation of a humanitarian edifice, the building of which must be completed by future generations. The foundation is solid. Let us hope it will prove indestructible."

The fundamental point of the covenant, according to Mr. Jean Herbette, political editor of the very influential *Temps*, is that the nations which "united in the fight for the right will remain as united to maintain peace as they were to win the war. Before the peace preliminaries and before the bond formed by the fraternity of arms had disappeared, a new bond appears," and

> "For this great boon most of the credit is due to President Wilson, whose departure France salutes and whose return she awaits. President Wilson is not only the sower of generous ideas, but he has been a skilful tactician. Sometimes patient, sometimes pressing, he is always tenacious. He was not willing to return to Washington without carrying with him the plan of the covenant. We congratulate him and we congratulate ourselves."



From "L'Illustration," Paris.

A NEW FLAG ON THE SEAS.

The Inter-Allied Flag consists of three stripes—white, blue, and white. It is flown on ships taken over by the Allies from the enemy.

Turning to the British press, we find the London *Times* describing Mr. Wilson's covenant as the "most important international document ever published," and this important organ adds that the "draft goes deeper into the causes of the war and will do more for their removal than any one expected." In the opinion of the London *Daily News* it is the "greatest scheme ever forged for the maintenance of peace," and the London *Morning Post*, which has been an opponent of the idea, thinks that if the plan of the League of Nations "does not give an effectual means for preventing war, it at least gives what we hope and trust will be a solid alliance of the five great Powers, which is no mean achievement in the cause of peace." The Manchester *Guardian* approves, yet hopes that in some respects the League draft will be amended, and points to the danger that the League may be ruined "not by peoples, but by officials," a peril which it hopes will be avoided. By way of contrast in the British view we cite the outspoken utterance of the London *Observer*, which says of the League:

> "First, there is nothing in it—nothing whatever to solve either the German or Russian problems, which means that the Sphinx riddle of mankind after Armageddon is left quite unanswered.
>
> "Secondly, the lesser states are not sufficiently regarded, tho they include an immense total population, nearly equal to that of the United Kingdom, France, and Italy put together. The consolidation of the new states in Eastern Europe, which will require a lot of consolidating, is not provided for, tho everything may well depend upon that, considering what is their position between the unsolved Russian and German problems.
>
> "Thirdly, and above all, there is an astounding omission. The economic factors in the causes and cure of international war, factors which did as much as anything to bring about Armageddon, are practically ignored. No great system of dealing with them is either suggested or foreshadowed, tho without it everything else is only too likely to be in vain after certain years have passed. What is done, and well done, as far as it goes, on the economic side is the plan for an international labor code. It is literally only half a league."

GERMAN INTRIGUES TO SPLIT THE ALLIES

UNBLUSHING DECLARATIONS of intent to make every use of propaganda to sow mistrust and dissension in Allied circles, especially at the Peace Conference, are printed in some influential German newspapers, so boldly, indeed, that warnings are issued in the Allied press against this new form of Teutonic "poison-gas," especially at the moment when the peace delegates are in the course of business arriving at natural points of disagreement and compromise. The German Foreign Minister, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, is generally accused of working hard to exploit the slightest signs of friction among the Allies, and the Paris *Journal* charges him with trying to exaggerate the slight differences of Wilson and Clemenceau. The Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* has the chasm all mapped out, with America and England on one side of it and the rest of the Allies on the other. The negotiators at the Quai d'Orsay should remember that the enemy is on the watch, according to the Paris daily, whose views are echoed by other newspapers of the French capital. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* is among the German papers that plead for more strenuous propaganda, tho it admits it "never worked the right way" during the war. This daily mentions the need of it, especially in North America, for there, in spite of the war, "we still have friends, and in America there still is proper appreciation of the importance of the German people as to culture and as an economic factor." This daily fairly shrieks the necessity that the Germans use their wireless stations "ruthlessly," because they will be the "only means at our disposal to give expression to our indignation." That there are ample possibilities for separating the Allies is the belief pronounced in sublime conviction by Herr Georg Bernhard in the *Vossische Zeitung*, who speaks of the amount of discord at the Peace Conference that is revealed by even a superficial reading of English, French, and Italian papers. But, this editor craftily tells us, these matters are noted not in order to assume that the German peace policy will continue the "stupid attempts of the German war-policy to play off the states and the Entente against one another by petty intrigues." Rather—

> "Germany need only to pursue her own calm, clear policy upon the principle of the rights of people to self-determination and the supplementary principle of association. Then various interests in the Entente countries will of themselves draw near to Germany."

Such propaganda in the German press leads the London *Observer* to warn the United States against these clumsy efforts either to divide the English-speaking races or to make America suspicious of England with their appeals and complaints about "English selfishness" and England's "determination to dominate the world." *The Observer* proceeds:

> "We appeal to all that is noble in the American character to stand by us in bringing the League of Nations into effect. We know how strong is the American determination to stand aloof from European politics, but we do not believe this desire is strong enough to make them content to be merely the sign-post pointing

to a league of nations, with America standing aloof, not bearing her full share of responsibility and obligations. A new and universal Monroe Doctrine is now emerging which will cast its protection not over the American continent alone, but over the whole earth. In spirit it is essentially the same in which the United States has conducted international relations until now.

"President Wilson is returning home to clear up matters which until now may have had a dark and distorted appearance. We look to him to awaken the American soul to a full sense of responsibility."

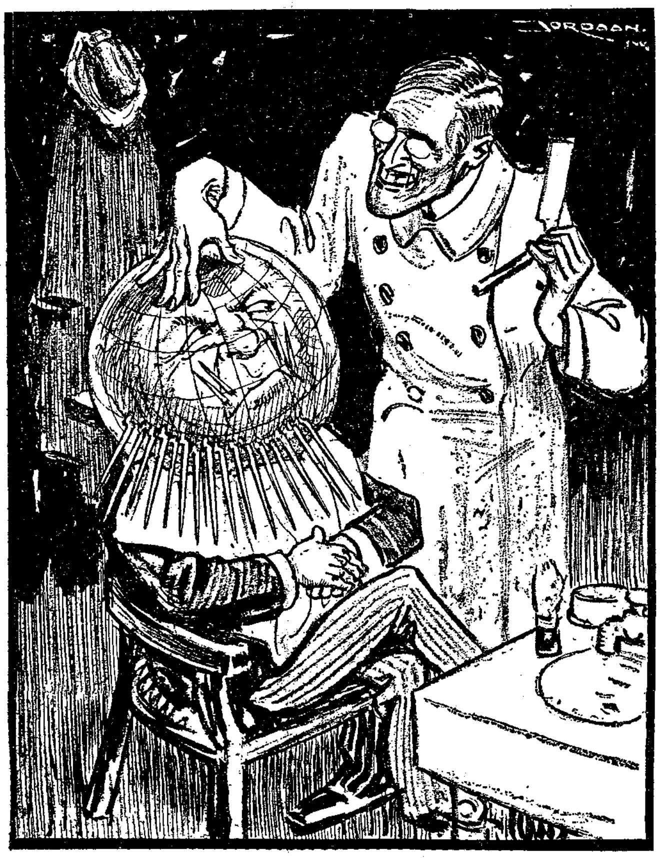
No one, of course, would accuse frank critics of the Peace Conference with being pro-German. Difference of opinion is always a sign of life and vigor; yet some of the comment might easily cause a pleasurable thrill in Berlin. For example, the London *Morning Post* draws this portrait:

"Our conception of President Wilson is that he is a very considerable diplomatist who is endeavoring to commit his country to a policy it dislikes. On the one side, he lulls his own country by giving to a universal system of alliances and interventions a new name. On the other side, he suggests to Europe that he is hostile to the principle of balance of power at the very moment when he is putting it in practise.

"President Wilson, in our view, is the ablest practitioner in balance of power since Lord Castlereagh. He is trying, with infinite skill and address, to save Germany from the consequences of defeat and to deprive the Allies of the consequences of victory."

This London daily charges Germany with preparing anew for military action while the Allies occupy themselves with the demobilization of troops and interminable debates. The peace delegates "sit in a circle in their pajamas and smoke opium"—by which phrase *The Morning Post* symbolizes the League of Nations. Meanwhile Germany "under her new disguise pursues her old aims—*real politik*." Turning to the French press we find *L'Action Française* (Paris), a Royalist organ and opposed to President Wilson, saying that—

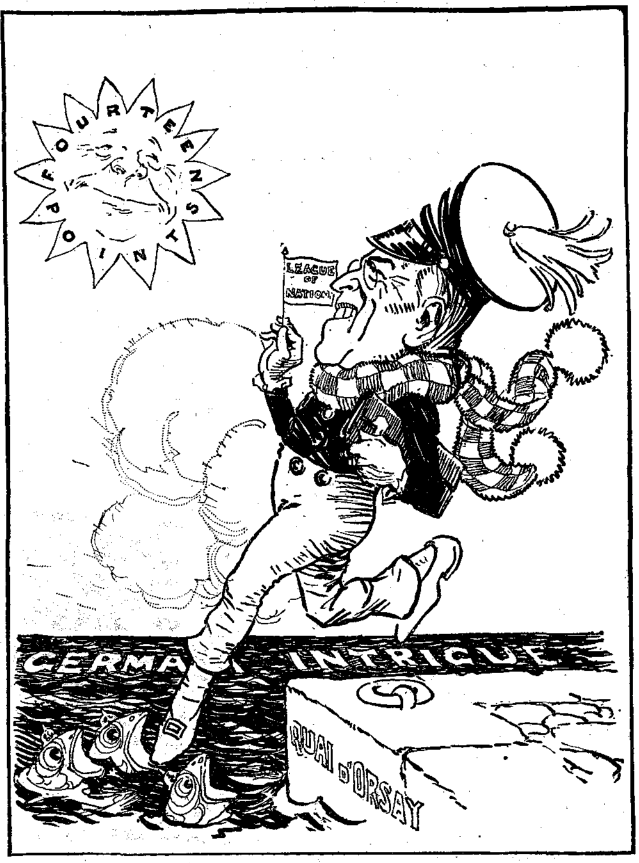
"It is not our people who have been given into Mr. Wilson's charge. We are not the flock he must pasture and protect. The results of our reverses—unhappiness and insecurity—these troubles, these perils, are still so remote from him that he can postpone their study and subordinate them to dreams which no doubt represent, to his American view, advantages and benefits which must not be lost sight of."



THE WILSONIAN CLOSE SHAVE.

A Holland picture of the President removing the bristles of militarism.

—*De Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).



"LITTLE JOHNNY HEAD-IN-THE-AIR."

A more or less friendly jibe at the President's fourteen points.

—*The Passing Show* (London.)

The *Écho de Paris* speaks sneeringly of Mr. Wilson's ideas as being "naive," and the Paris *La Liberté* observes that "during part of the war 'the good old God' regulated the march of affairs, but since it has become a question of peace we have the will of Woodrow Wilson." It was no doubt such comments that moved the American peace delegates to protest and to suggest a removal of the Conference to some other city. In contrast to these sharp criticisms we have the violent opposition of the official Socialist daily, *L'Humanité* (Paris), to Premier Clemenceau, whom it calls "the valet of the *bourgeois* press," and charges that—

"It is he who is, directly or by agents, provoking serious conflicts in the bosom of the Conference. It is he who is organizing the resistance to Mr. Wilson's proposals, is compromising France in imperialist intrigues, and creates the uneasiness from which we suffer at the hour when the work should have been nearly terminated.

"It is he who by means of newspapers at his orders excites and troubles public opinion, preaches the crushing of the German people and a holy war of capitalism against revolutionary Russia, thus preparing for exhausted France new and terrible trials. Already the Allied governments have given him severe lessons. Will not French opinion soon awake with a start?"

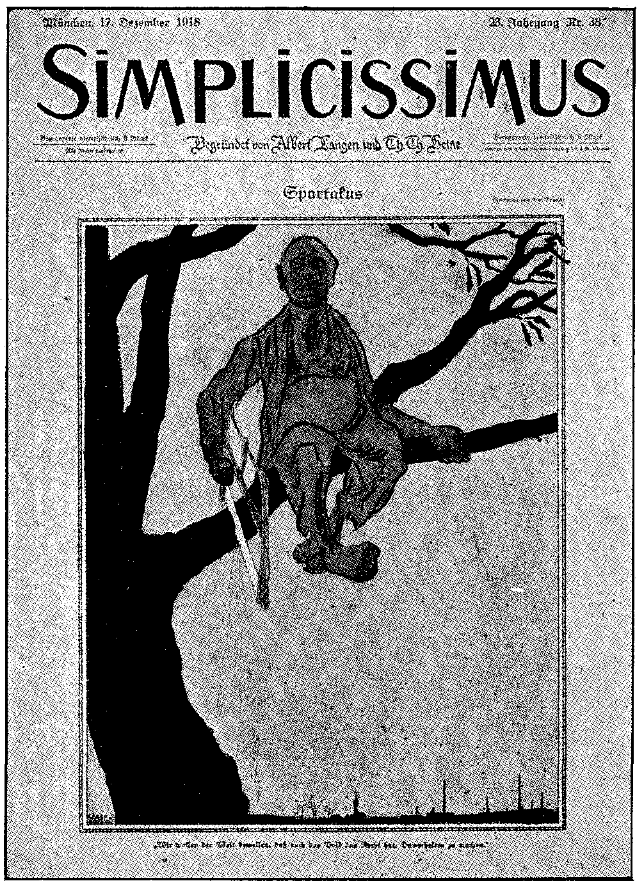
The Paris *Temps* sounds a warning note in mention of the report that the Germans hope to find in the property owned in this country by German aliens credits with which to buy foodstuffs and raw materials. Thus financial relations with this country will be established and the nations who have suffered from German ravages would see one of their best financial guaranties—German property—in the United States slip from their hands. The only safeguard against such German efforts is unity of the Allies, and the *Temps* observes:

"The people are looking into the cause of our present difficulties. It is quite evident. They are due to the German belief that we are divided. The people are looking for a remedy, it is also quite clear. Let us remain united."

AN EX-GERMAN COLONY FOR INDIA

GERMANY'S HOPE to have India as a colony after defeating the British is now working in reverse action, and a plan is afoot to make German East Africa a colony of India. The idea was bruited shortly after the beginning of the war, but remained dormant until recently, we are told, when Sir Theodore Morrison, one of Britain's oriental administrators, gave it his hearty support. He has spent two years in German East Africa, settling the country as it was taken from the enemy, and therefore he speaks with great authority. His fundamental reason for indorsing the plan is that it would benefit the African natives, while it would give India a vast and almost empty area to which she could send her surplus population, and thereby cease the drive of her people upon territory reserved by white men for themselves and where East Indians are tabu. So we are informed in *The Hindustan Review* (Allahabad), in which Sir Theodore writes further:

"India must first of all decide upon a policy toward the African natives. . . . She must, without equivocation, declare not only to the world, but to her own Indian immigrants, that the native is not to be merely a hewer of wood and drawer of water for the foreign settler, but that his education and elevation are the avowed intention of the Government. With this aim the Indian administrator will demarcate native reserves to which the Indian immigrant will not be allowed access. Within those reserves the official (of course, an Indian) will be supreme and his duties, after the collection of revenue and the maintenance of law and order, will consist in devising and executing plans for the amelioration of the native. He will found schools for the spread of education and dispensaries for the cure of disease. He will introduce new crops or better varieties of existing staples; he will import better strains of cattle and goats, construct dipping-tanks, and have the native herds inoculated with the proper serum and vaccine. The Indian officer must become the father of his district, and his opportunities for useful work are so bewilderingly numerous that I must give up the attempt of setting them out adequately."


München, 17. Dezember 1918
23. Jahrgang Nr. 38
SIMPLICISSIMUS
Begründet von Albert Langen und Th. Th. Heine
Spartakus

AS THE GERMANS SEE THEMSELVES.

The Spartacus party trimming the German tree.

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

A healthier race of Indians would be bred in East Africa than in the homeland, according to Sir Theodore, who found the climate of the interior much less hot than in India and free from the scorching heat of the peninsula. Except in the coast towns, which have approximately the climate of Bombay, the nights are cool, and he relates that he always slept under one blanket and sometimes under two. We read then:

"Upon the plateau, which is 2,000 to 4,000 feet high, the air is cool, dry, and bracing, and I (who am now fifty-five years old) found I was able to walk all day without fatigue. There are a certain number of insect-borne diseases, such as malaria and spirulum tick-fever, but the experience of Dar-es-Salam during the campaign proves conclusively that scientific sanitation can stamp these out. The natives are riddled with venereal disease, but that is a trouble which it lies in the power of any man to avoid. I picture to myself a race of Indians reared on the interior plateau who would pass through their childhood without a single touch of fever, who would grow strong by constant exercise in the strenuous but healthy life of the pioneers and colonists."

One improvement that colonial life in East Africa would effect in the Indians is training in manual accomplishments. The colonist must be, above all things, "a man of his hands," and he must be ready to take on any kind of work. If he does not do it for himself he will find no one to do it for him, and Sir Theodore proceeds:

"Every man reared in East Africa, whatever his position, must be something of a carpenter, or an engineer, or a stock farmer. The old Indian tradition that a man of family and education does not work with his hands is happily dying out in India itself; but it could not live a year in East Africa. Colonial life demands the very reverse. When the colonial ideal has saturated the Indian immigrant, I look forward to seeing the official or commercial magnate doing work on his property with his own hands. When he comes home he will find that the plow has got broken and his native servants don't know what to do, so he will take up a hammer and set it right himself. Or a cow wants physicking, and he will help his Masai herdsman to give her a bolus. It will be his pride as well as his interest to show the native how things ought to be done."

An additional argument advanced for the colonization of East Africa by the British Indians is that the idea of unrestricted migration within the Empire either for Indians or others is not practical, and—

"in its place we must insist upon the alternative policy of assigning to each of the constituent parts of the Empire specific spheres of influence. India's sphere of influence should be the huge territory which has hitherto been known as German East Africa. . . . . . ."

In this area India should be predominant, according to Sir Theodore, and should have the right to "determine policy and control immigration." Her right to exclude immigrants from Australia or Canada or the Union of South Africa "should be as unchallenged as the right of those dominions to exclude the Indians." Then Sir Theodore points to what he considers a great national benefit that must result to the Indians from the project he so stoutly advocates. We read:

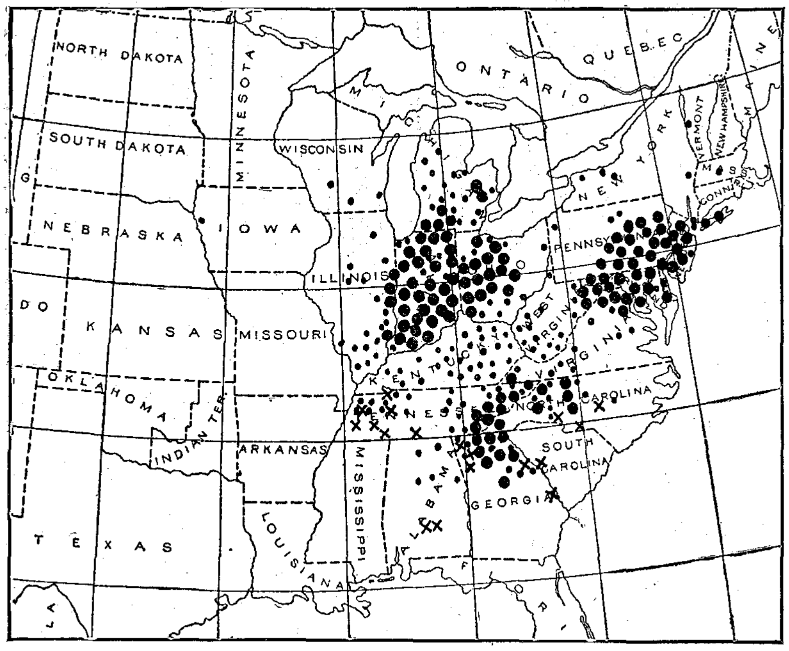
"It will in the end be far better for India to have a colony specifically her own than to obtain permission to send driblets of Indians to foreign lands in which they must ultimately be absorbed in the indigenous population and lose their distinctive nationality."

But an Indian writer, living in London, reminds Sir Theodore Morrison that educated Indians are naturally touchy about their rights, and they are not likely to enter into such a bargain as he advocates. Moreover, they are likely to feel that so long as the Government of India is not made responsible to them—and at present there is no indication that Britain is willing to do so at an early date—a colony for India would merely mean that Indians would have to bear the financial burdens of developing a land that would be, in actual practise, run by Anglo-Indians.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

"SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUSTS" DUE IN 1919

"THE MOST INTERESTING INSECT in the world" will be seen this spring and summer, perhaps in very large numbers, over large areas of the United States, says *The Weekly News Letter* of the United States Department of Agriculture. The insect referred to is the periodical cicada, commonly miscalled the seventeen-year locust, to which some mystery has always attached and around which many superstitions have gathered. The periodical cicada spends either seventeen years or thirteen years, lacking a few weeks, in slow development underground. Then millions of individuals attain maturity almost at the same moment and emerge for a noisy and strenuous existence above ground, terminating in exhaustion and death after about five weeks. During that period, the females lay their eggs by chiseling grooves in the small branches of trees. This results in apparently great injury to forest, orchard, and other trees, but, says *The News Letter*, "the fear aroused is out of proportion to the real damage likely to be done." Little permanent injury is wrought except to young orchards and nursery stock, and even in these cases precautionary measures can be taken that will obviate most of the injury. While the periodical cicada appears in some portion of the United States in almost every year, the 1919 swarm is expected to be one of the most numerous, as it will include the largest brood of the seventeen-year family and a small brood of the thirteen-year family. There are thirty broods in all. We read on:



WHERE THE LOCUSTS WILL APPEAR.

Map drawn by the United States Department of Agriculture.

"The United States Department of Agriculture has long kept close check on all of the broods of both families and is able to say with almost complete accuracy just when and over what territory any brood will appear. The work of classifying and locating the various broods with their periods of recurrence began a long while ago and was attended for some time with considerable confusion. It was generally believed that the period of recurrence was seventeen years, but every once in a while there would be an outbreak that failed to coincide with any possible seventeen-year period, and investigators were getting different results, with periods apparently ranging all the way from ten years to seventeen years. All this work was done on the assumption that all periodical cicadas were alike, and the records were getting decidedly snarled before the discovery that the thirteen-year family is separate and distinct from the seventeen-year family.

"The honor of this discovery belongs, perhaps, to Dr. D. L. Phares, an independent investigator of Woodville, Miss., who, on May 17, 1845, published in the Woodville *Republican* an article in which he asserted the existence of a thirteen-year family, and elaborated the belief that most of the locusts in the Southern territory were of that family. However, the paper in which he published his report was of limited and local circulation, and knowledge of the discovery did not gain currency. At about the time Dr. Phares made the investigation that led to the discovery of the thirteen-year race, similar investigations were in progress by Dr. Gideon B. Smith, another independent investigator of Baltimore, Md. Dr. Smith left an extremely valuable manuscript, which was never published, in which he stated the same conclusion as did Dr. Phares. There is evidence, however, that Smith had been in correspondence with Phares and that he at first rejected the evidence of the thirteen-year family and accepted it only after several years' additional investigation. The fact was not definitely accepted until 1869, the year following the greatest locust outbreak, when Dr. B. D. Walsh and Prof. C. V. Riley recorded the investigations that became the basis of the accumulated knowledge of the Department of Agriculture.

"With the existence of the thirteen-year family definitely recognized, the work of mapping the various broods was greatly simplified and in no great time was made complete. The perfecting work was done very largely by Dr. C. L. Marlatt, now chairman of the Federal Horticultural Board, and for many years connected with the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture. Dr. Marlatt renumbered the broods and mapped the territory in which they occur, and references to them now usually are made in Marlatt nomenclature rather than in the older nomenclature of Walsh, Riley, Smith, and Phares.

"The two broods due this year are Brood 10, which belongs to the seventeen-year family, and Brood 18, which belongs to the thirteen-year family. The former will appear mostly in Northern territory and the latter in Southern territory.

"Brood 10 has the widest distribution of any brood. Beginning at the eastern extremity of Long Island, it sweeps west and south to the Mississippi River at Cairo, Ill., and extends as far north as central Wisconsin and as far south as middle Georgia, with some isolated colonies as far northeast as upper Vermont, and one as far west as the boundary-line between Iowa and Nebraska. The whole or portions of twenty States are included within this range. There are three regions of greater occurrence, one covering New Jersey, Maryland, and eastern Pennsylvania, another covering all of Indiana, the greater part of Ohio and southern Michigan, and a third covering western North Carolina, eastern Tennessee, and northern Georgia. The records of this brood have been kept from 1715 to 1902, the date of its last appearance. In 1902, for the first time since very careful study of the cicada began, it was not accompanied by a thirteen-year brood, and its actual range was more nearly determined than before, altho the old limits of distribution were pretty generally confirmed. In the regions of greatest occurrence this brood will probably appear in dense swarms here and there, but will not cover the territory uniformly.

"Brood 18, the thirteen-year brood, that comes out this year, is comparatively a small brood and is made up of scattered colonies rather than of the dense and compact swarms that mark the larger broods. Five States are affected by it — Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; but it touches only limited areas of these States. In Alabama only two counties are affected, Lowndes and Montgomery. Georgia counties affected are Cherokee, Cobb, Gordon, Oglethorpe, and

Screven; North Carolina counties are Anson, Lincoln, and Moore. In South Carolina, only one county, Edgefield, is affected. The Tennessee counties touched are Carroll, Dyer, Lauderdale, Lincoln, McNairy, Madison, and Stewart. This brood is an unimportant one and will probably appear in such scattering numbers as to generally escape observation.

"Overlapping of the two 1919 broods will occur only in the States of Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. The locust population will not be so dense along the border-line between the two races, neither will it be so wide-spread as in 1868, but it will be, nevertheless, one of the large locust years, unless weather and other conditions should serve to check the outbreak. It sometimes happens that a late spring freeze over varying areas destroys the greater part of the locusts before the time arrives for depositing eggs, and other natural causes frequently tend to diminish the possible devastation."

NOT AN UNCOMMON SIGHT.

"Shortly after emerging from the ground," says the Department of Agriculture, "the periodical cicada climbs upon some tree or plant and sheds its pupal skin. The number of skins here shown on a single branch is not uncommon in regions of heavy infestation."

The appearance of the cicada may be expected during the last week in May or the first week in June. A month later, the deposition of eggs in branches will have become general. The putting out of young orchards this spring is to be discouraged. Such plantings, *The News Letter* says, should be deferred until fall, when danger from the great cicada swarm will be past, and young trees already planted should not be pruned this winter or spring. Some other ameliorative measures are recommended, such as hand-picking the insects from young trees, sprays at the time of emergence, and whitewashing of trees at the beginning of the laying period.

HOW THE HAND SPREADS INFLUENZA

THAT THE HUMAN HAND is more responsible for the spread of influenza than any other one agency is the opinion of Col. Charles Lynch and Lieut.-Col. J. G. Cumming, United States Medical Corps. They base their conclusions on observations made at army camps, where the "explosive" spread of the disease can not be explained, they think, by direct contact, or by any other kind of indirect infection. It is essentially a hand-to-mouth disease. If the hands of all persons, in other words, could be kept away from their faces, whether they are themselves infected or non-infected, much of the infection would be eliminated. The infection is taken from the patient's mouth by his hand and transferred to water, or to some object, whence it is in turn removed by a new victim's hand and carried to his own mouth. In army-camps, the authors believe that water in which the mess-kits were washed was responsible for much of the trouble. They write in *The Military Surgeon* (Washington) that in a certain period under observation the rate per thousand for the group eating from mess-kits was 476, while that for the group using tableware was 94, the rate in one group being five times that of the other. One factor would appear responsible for the large difference—

"This is the hand. It is primarily responsible, the mess-kit wash-water constituting not only the vehicle of transmission, but at the same time furnishing an optimum temperature, a fluid medium, and an intermediate conveyer for large quantities of infectious agents. If, as these observations show, the hand is responsible for the contamination of mess-kit wash-water with resulting fulminant epidemics, it follows that the minor routes of transmission are, by the same general rule, mouth-to-hand and hand-to-mouth infection. . . . . . .

"The mouth is touched by the hand many times daily. . . . This explains the explosive character of influenza outbreaks, since the explosive character of any outbreak is dependent on the simultaneous reception of an infective agent in massive doses by a large group of people. In this instance the hand-infected wash-water furnishes the intermediary vehicle to other hands, which in turn carry the infection to other mouths. Without doubt convection of the influenza virus may take place through the intermediation of all manner of articles commonly handled by a large group. . . . . .

"The bad habit of smothering the cough with the hand adds greatly to the possibility of hand-to-hand transfer. We are all familiar with inanimate objects, which are touched or handled by large numbers of individuals. These may be regarded as intermediate conveyers. If a recently contaminated hand of an infected individual soils a door-knob, a pencil, a street-car hanger, a telephone-receiver, or many other conveyers which might be mentioned, it is a certainty that non-immune individuals may become infected from the conveyers through hand-to-mouth infection. We do not know what percentage of transmission is by this route, but procedures in certain organizations have been instituted which may shed some light on this point."

If the method of washing mess-kits in the Army is responsible for the high rate of infections, it is equally probable, the writers believe, that the method of washing tableware in civil life is a possible means of spread. It is probable, they think, that dish-washing accounts for a large part of the transmission in families after the infection has once been introduced. To quote further:

"Assuming that the theory of spread by indirect contact is correct, and we know of no definite information to the contrary, it would seem that the major routes of transmission in crowded civil and army life would, in the main, follow this same general method. We have presented figures which seem to show that it is chiefly transmitted through mess-kit wash-water. This is indirect contact and has its parallel in pollution of those inanimate objects (door-knobs, backs of chairs, pens, toilet articles) which come in contact with the human hand. The street-car hand-rail is grasped by thousands each day, as is also the door-knob of the public building, and the non-immune is exposed to infection in proportion to the degree of pollution of these objects by carriers, unrecognized mild cases and convalescents. The number of secondary cases resulting from these contaminated inanimate conveyers will largely depend, not only on the number of carriers and crowded conditions, but also on the general personal cleanliness of the community. We are led to believe that spread through these intermediate conveyers is the minor route of infection by indirect contact, while the major route is through the method of washing mess-kits.

"From press reports, and this is our only source of information at this time, it appears that in the civil population the rate for the ten days preceding the peak of the epidemic is approximately eight per thousand, which corresponds to the rate in military organizations provided with tableware.

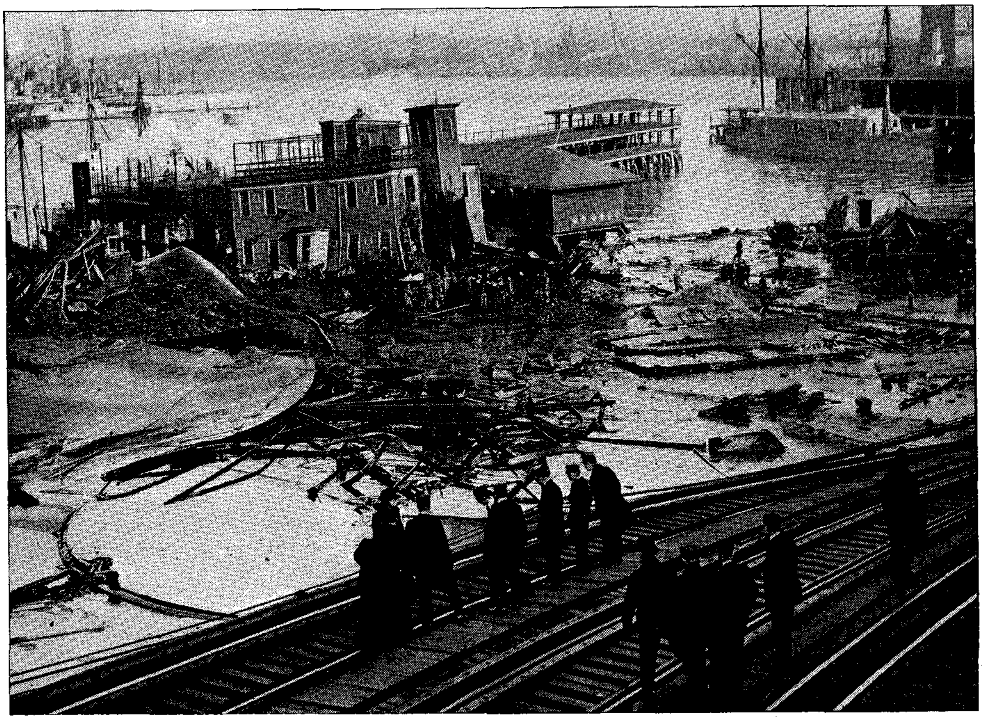
"The highest rate in New York for any single day was one per thousand, in Boston slightly over one per thousand. In Newport News, on the other hand, we *find this rate to* be five per thousand on the ninth day of the epidemic, and, assuming that our theory of indirect transmission through saliva pollution is correct, we have a ready explanation of this high rate by reason of the filthy, insanitary condition of the town. Records from different cities will doubtless show that the rate of infection of this disease is what might be termed the index of the individual and civic cleanliness of the community."

MOLASSES AS AN EXPLOSIVE—The daily press, which duly chronicled the disastrous explosion of a tank of molasses in Boston, have been singularly modest in attempts at explanation. That so mild and harmless a liquid should suddenly exhibit the qualities of TNT and emulate the behavior of a monster bomb on the Western Front seems too improbable to be true. *The Scientific American* (New York, February 1) puts the blame on Old King Alcohol, presumably because that potentate, having now few friends, is unable to defend himself. Writes a contributor to the paper just named:

"What is there in molasses that would make it explode, particularly in winter time when the sticky sirup is proverbially slow? Two weeks ago a large tank of molasses exploded in Boston, killing a dozen persons and injuring fifty more, and no completely satisfactory explanation of the disaster is obtainable. The tank was a huge cylindrical structure with a capacity of two million gallons.

"Without an instant's warning the top was blown into the air and the sides were burst apart. A city building near by, where the employees were at lunch, collapsed, burying a number of victims, and a fire-house was crusht in by a section of the tank, killing and injuring a number of the firemen. Wreckage was scattered in all directions, while a deluge of molasses spread over the ruins and into the street, suffocating many of the injured and increasing the difficulty of rescue. The only plausible explanation of this unique disaster is based on the assumption that there was an accumulation of alcohol in the tank. In order to have the molasses fluid enough to flow readily through pipes, steam-heating coils were placed in the tank, and it is quite possible that there was some fermentation, generating a certain amount of alcohol.

"It may be that the steam was left on too long, warming the molasses sufficiently to vaporize the alcohol, and this, mixing with the air at the top of the tank, resulted in the accumulation of an explosive mixture which needed but a spark to touch it off. Possibly an attendant lowered a lantern into the tank or dropt a lighted match into it to determine how much molasses it contained and then — the accompanying photograph tells the rest."



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AFTER THE TANK OF MOLASSES BLEW UP.

ENGLISH AND ACCIDENTS

THE ABILITY to speak the language of one's fellow workers is a protection against accidents in a factory. This is clearly indicated by statistics printed by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in a recent report on the safety movement in the iron and steel industry. We read in this report:

"Of all inexperienced workers the man most handicapped would seem to be the one who is not only without knowledge of his task, but is unable to communicate freely with those who direct him. When one large company began to study carefully their working conditions they found it not infrequently the case that a foreman was in charge of a gang with no member of which could he communicate either directly or by an interpreter. Still more common was it to find individual men who were thus barred from communication with their immediate superior. This was at once recognized as a dangerous condition, and the rule was issued that gangs should be formed in such a manner that each man should be able to communicate with his foreman directly or by interpreter. The following table contrasts accident rates of (1) American-born workers, (2) English-speaking foreign-born workers, and (3) non-English-speaking foreign-born workers, over a period of eight years, 1906 to 1913, in the only plant for which full data could be obtained:

Group— Total of Eight Years.	Number of 300-day Workers.	Accident Frequency Rates (per 1,000 300-day Workers).				Accident Severity Rates (Days Lost per 300-day Worker).			
		Death.	Permanent Disability.	Temporary Disability.	Total.	Death.	Permanent Disability.	Temporary Disability.	Total.
American-born	12,587	2.1	2.8	85.8	90.7	18.6	1.7	1.5	21.8
English-speaking foreign-born	18,746	2.3	3.9	92.5	98.7	21.1	3.3	2.0	26.4
Non-English-speaking foreign-born	22,910	2.6	6.5	203.5	212.6	23.2	3.5	2.8	29.5
Total	54,243	2.4	4.8	137.8	145.0	21.4	3.2	2.6	27.2

"It is very noteworthy that in all the years covered by this table the non-English speakers not only had the highest frequency-rate, but show little, if any, improvement from year to year. As regards severity, the non-English speakers show the highest rates in five years out of the eight covered, and show much less degree of improvement over the period than do the English speakers."

$2,000,000,000 IN "SAVING THE PIECES"

A BRANCH OF WAR-WORK just taken over by the United States Department of Commerce as an industrial pursuit proper also to peace is the saving of waste material. Mr. J. D. Jones, of Scranton, Pa., executive secretary of the labor division of the War Industries Board, has been made chief of the service and will be actively in charge. According to an article contributed to *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland, January 16), the new division estimates that in 1918 $1,650,000,000 worth of waste materials were reclaimed in the United States. Of this sum, which is expected easily to reach $2,000,000,000 annually when the service is fully organized, $600,000,000 is estimated to have been reclaimed in scrap iron and steel and $300,000,000 in scrap non-ferrous metals. Further making up the total are $200,000,000 from old waste paper and rags; $75,000,000 from woolen rags; $100,000,000 from cotton and wool waste; $300,000,000 from old rubber; $25,000,000 from second-hand bags; and $50,000,000 from cotton linters. We read further:

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HE WILL "SAVE THE PIECES."

Mr. Jones hopes to reclaim two billion dollars' worth of scrap, waste, rags, and rubbish annually.

"The main function of the new service is to educate the country to the importance of reclaiming all old materials. The service at the beginning will not include the salvaging of organic matter, work which is now being carried on under the direction of the Food Administration. Later it is expected this phase of the service will be added to that of reclaiming inorganic materials. Tremendous savings are made annually in refining garbage waste. This was being done in many cities prior to the piloting of the work by the Food Administration. Eventually, with the uniting of the salvage work of the War Industries Board and the Food Administration, it is expected national reclamation programs will be outlined by this new service in the Department of Commerce.

"Cities have created and others are establishing authorized departments looking to the collection and disposal of garbage and ashes. It is the hope of the new service, according to Mr. Jones, that the reclamation of waste inorganic materials will be demonstrated to be so economic and valuable to communities that reclamation services will be duly created by the city governments. Nation-wide development of the industry would make each community's service self-supporting, and, besides, show a surplus of receipts which would cut tax revenues just that much, in the opinion of Mr. Jones. Industries as well as cities and communities are to be urged to participate in the campaign to educate the public to the advantages of reclaiming all discarded and scrapped materials.

"Illustrative of the scope of the reclamation service, Mr. Jones points out that in Chicago last year the salvaging of waste materials in the city buildings alone—schools, fire and police stations, administrative offices, etc.—saved $129,000 to the city. The reclamation of tungsten and other parts of discarded electric-light bulbs alone netted $1,000 a month. In New York, which city is said to use approximately thirty per cent. of the incandescent lamps of the country, 80,000 of these bulbs monthly are salvaged from the waste materials taken to sea and dumped.

"Through the efforts of the reclamation section of the War Industries Board, 300 tons of scrap leather from products manufactured for the Government have been reclaimed and will be used in manufacturing tongues and heels for shoes. Salvage of waste paper is another part of the problem which has engaged the section, with the result that hundreds of thousands of tons of paper have been remanufactured, it is said.

"In Seattle the Red Cross, which nationally as a means of its own financing has urged reclaiming materials, has maintained a year-round reclamation bureau with the result that $10,000 monthly is obtained in this way. According to Mr. Jones this remarkable achievement has been bettered by the salvage work in Los Angeles."

In short, the salvage program of the new section is to make up the losses in materials brought about by the destruction of war. The attempt was made to make up those losses as far as possible while the war was on, and it will now undergo development and expansion. Mr. Jones is further quoted as saying:

"The war prison-labor and national waste-reclamation section of the labor division of the War Industries Board was organized September 26, 1917, by Mr. Frayne at a time when it was apparent that in order to meet the unprecedented demand for raw materials unusual economies would have to be put into effect and extraordinary measures taken to salvage material which previously had been allowed to go to waste. In addition to finding that reclaimed waste materials last year ran well above $1,500,000,000, we have also found that many of the weapons with which the American forces hacked and blasted their way through the German lines were made from materials which came from dump and scrap throughout the United States.

"In the work of reclamation during the war the Army, the Navy, the Labor, Commerce, and Agricultural departments, the American Federation of Labor, the Federal Board of Vocational Education, and the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor cooperated and were represented in the section. The Army and the Navy had their own salvage corps, an outgrowth of this section. In addition to these the following organizations have pledged their cooperation with the National Reclamation Service: Council of National Defense, the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Jewish Welfare Board, the National Catholic War Council, the Federal Board of Farm Organization, Farmers' National Headquarters, and the National Council of Women.

"At the time the armistice was signed local reclamation councils had been formed in 86 counties and 200 others were in the process of formation. In addition the permanent municipal bureaus already in existence and the civic, fraternal, and school organizations are to be asked to help. This tremendous network of organization it is proposed to have the section continue to use after it has been taken over by Mr. Redfield's department, with the idea in view to extending the work to the end of conserving materials for peace-time industries."

SORTING OUT THE FEEBLE-MINDED—A practical method for the early discovery of feeble-mindedness and other forms of social inefficiency has been devised by Dr. Richard Berry, professor of anatomy in the University of Melbourne, Australia, and Mr. S. D. Porteus, superintendent of special schools in Victoria. Our quotations below are from a notice in *The British Medical Journal* (London, December 7). Says this paper:

"The authors suggest that, to determine the prevalence and degree of mental abnormality in a population, a first sorting should be effected by measurement of the cranial capacity. Individuals whose cranial capacities greatly exceed or fall short of the average of their sex and age should then be subjected to a combination of the intelligence tests devised by modern experimental psychologists. A table is given showing the percentiles of 2,140 public-school boys and university students, and it is suggested that the mentally abnormal types will tend to be found below the 10 percentile or above the 90 percentile—that is, will be persons whose cranial capacity is exceeded by 90 per cent. of those at the same age or whose cranial capacity is greater than that of 90 per cent. of their fellows. Actually it was found that 50 per cent. of the microcephalics [small-skulled persons] as just defined, were found to be at distinctly subnormal levels, only 5 per cent. being above the average intelligence; while of the macrocephalic [large-skulled] group

14 per cent. were of subnormal and 25 per cent. of above average intelligence. The authors very fairly set out the advantages and disadvantages of their method, and we agree with them in thinking the importance of the subject great. The necessarily technical character of papers dealing with tests of mentality and their statistical analysis, and also, perhaps, the vehemence and acerbity with which distinguished eugenists used to assail one another, have made most medical men a little shy of the subject. But, in these days, when politicians are suggesting that environmental reforms will suffice to create a sound nation, it is imperative for the profession as a whole to take a serious interest in the problem of social inefficiency. Such studies as those of Professor Berry and Mr. Porteus, which display the essential points at issue with a minimum of technical detail, are therefore timely."

DUBIOUS BENEFITS OF SCIENCE

HAVE OUR SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS to control the forces of nature been directed toward what are really the best interests of the human race? In the main, apparently not, thinks Prof. George T. W. Patrick, of Iowa University, who writes in *The Scientific Monthly* (New York, February) on "The Next Step in Applied Science." This next step, he tells us, should be away from the beaten path, for it is very doubtful whether this road has been leading us aright. Our inventions and discoveries have made the world easier to live in, but mere ease of living is scarcely beneficial. They have multiplied labor-saving devices, when labor is necessary to our well-being. They have given us leisure—and to what end have we employed it? They have shielded us from disease, instead of increasing our racial powers of resistance. If we are to continue strong and able, we must be built up, he thinks, and not merely aided and protected. To quote and condense:

IS SCIENCE A BLESSING?

Dr. Patrick doubts if it has done us as much good as we fondly suppose.

"Our first thought is that applied science has been not only a stupendous success, but perhaps the crowning achievement of the human mind. The story of its triumphs is known by heart to every schoolgirl. Applied science has made the world over, making it a decent and healthful place to live in. We may not, indeed, question the potential value of applied science, nor even its actual value in countless directions. What we may question is whether there has been a mistaken conception of the general end to which science should be applied in respect to real social welfare. To what extent has science, as it has actually been applied, contributed to human good?

"First, applied science has surrounded us with comforts, conveniences, and luxuries of every kind. But just what will be the effect upon a race of men, disciplined through a hundred thousand years of hardship, of this sudden introduction to comfort? This question puts the whole subject of applied science in a new light. Perhaps we have been applying science to the wrong ends. Possibly science should never have been applied to making man comfortable, but to making him perfect. It may be that there is great danger in comfort. The biologist holds it in grave suspicion. Degeneracy is its sequel.

"'Oh, well,' it is replied, 'there are no signs of physical degeneration yet. Look at our armies. Finer physical specimens never marched out to meet an enemy.' This is true, and we may add—braver ones never went to war, and they were 100 per cent. efficient. Yes, but they were picked men, the very flower of a vast nation. They were from the upper tenth physically. They were the young males. They were the 65 per cent. of the young males not rejected by the examining boards. The germ-plasm of the best of our race could not suffer deterioration in the short time of the 'comfort' régime. But upon biological grounds we must believe that the disastrous consequences of such a régime upon society as a whole may be serious in the highest degree.

"Another of the most brilliant triumphs of applied science is seen in our countless and wonderful labor-saving devices. Just why has it been assumed that labor-saving devices are a human benefit? Work, and indeed physical work, is a blessing, not a curse. During the past history of man, which we may reckon in hundreds of thousands of years, Nature has said to him, 'You must work or die.'

"Is it not conceivable that applied science might be used not only to reduce the hours of labor of those who are now crusht with excessive labor, but to devise means of preventing the disastrous biological consequences which must follow the cessation from healthful labor among a considerable portion of society?

"And then there are the time-saving devices. It is no doubt because of the temper of the day that so few of us have ever questioned their intrinsic value. But with all these time-saving devices it is not quite apparent that we have any more time than formerly. Sometimes it seems as if we have less."

In fact, all our plans for improved conditions take for granted, Professor Patrick goes on to say, that leisure will be an unmixed good. On the contrary, leisure in itself may be dangerous. There have been epochs when men, released from labor by wealth or otherwise, have turned their thoughts to art, poetry, music, and the drama. But is it quite certain that we are now living at a time when mankind can be trusted with leisure? He goes on:

"To all such arguments as the above it will be replied that modern science has nevertheless made the world a decent and comfortable place to live in, and that there has never been so much happiness in the world as at present. But, for the last four years Europe has not been a decent nor comfortable place to live in, nor has there been general happiness, altho Germany excelled in its development of science and in the application of science to the mechanic arts. A good civilization must insure some degree of stability.

"If, as many believe, one of the prominent causes of the war was the urgent need which Germany felt for commercial and industrial expansion, we seem in this very fact to have an indictment of the mechanic and industrial arts, when viewed in the light of the leading motive in the social order. Nowhere else in the world had science been applied so extensively and successfully to the satisfaction of human wants as in that country. Yet these wants were not satisfied and Germany had to fall back on the age-old method of the exploitation of other nations. But we are evidently coming to the time when this method will not work. Perhaps it may be a long time before it will again be tried. Each nation must satisfy its own wants by peaceful means, and thus the question faces us whether any possible development of the mechanical and industrial arts, upon which we rely so fondly, will satisfy the desires of man."

Professor Patrick believes that there is even something to be said against the prevalent belief that the methods of applied science are protecting us from the ravages of disease. Do we want a really healthy people, he asks, or a weakened race, artificially protected? And while we are making headway against typhus and malaria and possibly tuberculosis, cancer is on the increase, as are maladies of the heart and arteries, of the digestive organs and the nervous system. He sums it up:

"Nature seems to have discovered many ages ago that the way to make any race of animals or men strong and hardy was not to shield them from their enemies, but to give them power of resistance against their enemies.

"Is it too much to hope that in the period of reconstruction to which we are looking forward, science may be applied less to shielding us from all manner of dangers and evils and more to making us strong to overcome evils; less to the increase of efficiency and the piling up of wealth and more to the production of racial health and stability?"

LETTERS - AND - ART

A FOURTEENTH-CENTURY MIRACLE ON THE EAST SIDE

AMERICANS ARE ACCUSED of showing a complete indifference to "all actors who play in a language they cannot understand." The accusation might go further and embrace many of the efforts of foreign stars who attempt the vernacular. Yvette Guilbert, now appearing in this guise, stirs but mildly the pulse of critical approval. When the Italian actor, Ermete Novelli, died a few weeks ago a topic was afforded the editorial columns of the New York *Sun*, which reviewed the startling examples of this "indifference" furnished by the theatrical history of the past two or three decades. Novelli was a striking case. He stirred little interest even among his compatriots who flock to hear an Italian tenor. What he received at our hands, it is recalled, was similar to the support in varying degrees given to Jane Hading, Coquelin, Mounet-Sully, and Gabrielle Réjane; also in an earlier day to Ristori, Marie Seebach, and Agnes Sorma. Sarah Bernhardt is the great exception, with Salvini and Eleanora Duse occupying a somewhat middle ground. The almost single reflection, and that a complacent one, after all this historical review, is that managers have become convinced by experience that "whatever the language may be, it is the play now, and not the actor, that interests the public." The French Theater, under Jacques Copeau, has for two seasons given us the widest variety of plays available for such an organization; but to a very moderate public patronage and dubious critical approval. Yet the time will probably come when some writer will lament the departed angels once entertained unawares. It is a matter to stir reflection, perhaps, that the only hospitable door open to Yvette Guilbert for the production of the medieval miracle-play "Guibour" is the Neighborhood Theater situated in Grand Street, far from the ordinary haunts of theatergoers, where her sponsors and associates mainly are amateurs. Mme. Guilbert has been domiciled among us since the war began, and has given to audiences, small tho appreciative, the wide range of her art as a singer, or, more accurately, a *diseuse*. Now that she has made this essay in a tongue not native to her, the critics chiefly see in her effort the chance to comment on her exotic English. But Mme. Guilbert has a retort, which she gives through Mr. Stephen Rathbun in the New York *Tribune:*

Photograph by Alice Boughton.

THE FRENCH *DISEUSE,*

Yvette Guilbert, who makes her first appearance as an English-speaking actress in a little theater in Grand Street, New York. She is shown here as a *grande dame* of the Middle Ages.

"I was very nervous at the opening of 'Guibour.' I was fearful I would forget my lines, but I did not feel *gênée*, embarrassed. Naturally I feel the part I am acting, whether I am playing *Guibour* in English or French.

"As for my accent, I will tell you. I knew you Americans had had before me Modjeska and other European actresses who had had accents. And I knew there was in New York a group of people who would compose my audiences who would always feel indulgent toward a first attempt, and there is always a current of sympathy passing between the public and the artist. Also the translation made by Miss Anna Sprague MacDonald has many little-used, and, what do you call eet—ah, yes, archaic words, in order to catch as nearly as possible the spirit of the original. They are difficult to understand even when spoken by an American actor.

"A well-known critic asked how it was that I, who had been coming to your country for twenty years, could not speak English without an accent when he had learned to speak French well after he had been to Paris three years. Ah, but once I heard this gentleman's French and it was vair-y, vair-y bad. . . . . . .

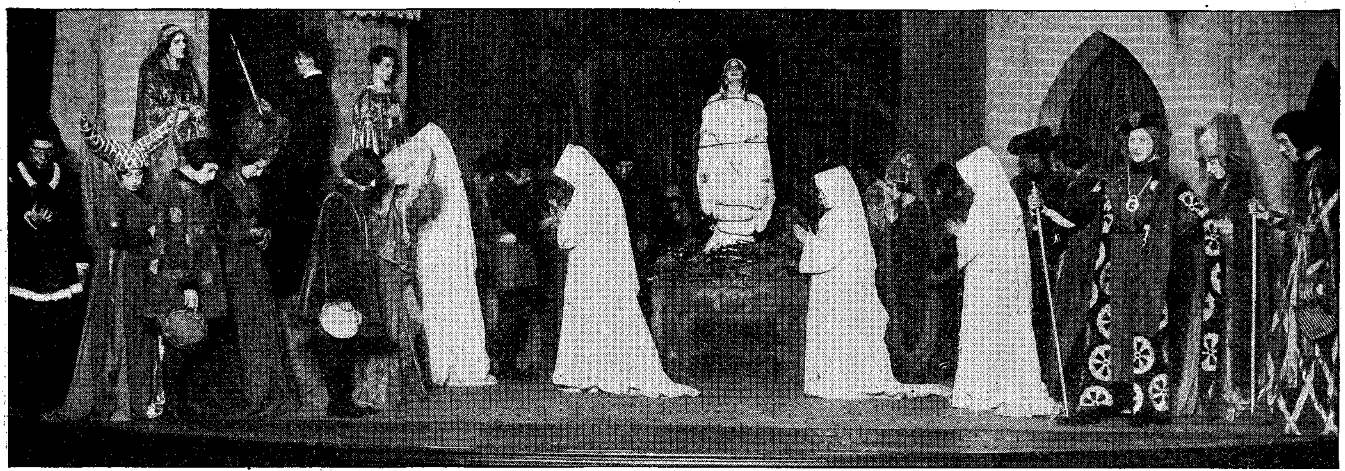
"About six years ago I met Eleanora Duse in Rome. I said to her: 'I have a beautiful mystery play that contains some fine spectacles,' and I sent her a copy of 'Guibour.' But she was too ill to produce it.

"Then the war broke out and interfered with my plans. But one day I said to Miss Alice and Miss Irene Lewisohn, who are so devoted to art for art's sake: 'I have a lovely miracle play. No, it is not for America, and you will not like it.' But I read it to them in a modern French version. They were mad over it, and they said, 'Certainly we will produce it,' and they presented the plan to the Neighborhood Players, who were just as enthusiastic and voted to make the production.

"Few people understand the spirit of the Middle Ages. In the miracle plays one finds a *pensée*, a thought, more than action. Their theme is the redemption of the soul of a human being. The Church was the greatest power in the state, and the principal mission in life was not to be a savant, a scientific man, but to have a beautiful, clean character. And as justice on earth was in those days very problematical, people took God in heaven for their judge and were buoyed up by the hope of reward in the life hereafter.

"It was the great cathedral epoch, and the deep religious feeling inspired all of the art of that time, for the magnificent jewels, the wonderful tapestries, and the marvelous paintings were created for the glory of God. And everything that was done in the various arts was in narration of the beautiful religious legends.

"And there were two points on which the French people of



WHEN THE CHURCH OF THE MIDDLE AGES OVERCAME THE LAW.

In the miracle of "Guibour," pictured here, the heroine is condemned to be burned for the murder of her son-in-law, but she repents, and the statue of the Virgin, seen by the church porch, comes to life and quenches the flame.

the Middle Ages were insistent and were hard and severe against delinquents. They were the honesty, that is, the faithfulness of their women and the bravery of the knights (the chevaliers)."

Mme. Guilbert continues with the exposition of the play in such vein as to make one thankful the critics have left this office to her:

"The play, 'Guibour,' is very primitive. As *Guibour* I have *Aubin*, my son-in-law, killed because I hear gossip about him and myself affecting my honor. But he is gone and that is the end of him. I never speak of him again. Still, I am repentant and appeal to the Virgin as the eternal example of forgiveness and generosity. My plea is heard and the flames recede as I stand bound to the stake. Thereupon I vow that I will devote the rest of my life to the service of the Virgin, and, later, following a second miracle, I am taken into the convent, and the play is over.

"Of course I am of a Latin race and am playing in a Latin play. I am expressing Latin feelings. Some one in the company said to me: 'How different is your race from ours. In America we never cry. In this country *Guibour* would not cry.' And all my American friends say, 'We would not cry.' But I say: 'I am Latin, and we who are Latin express our feelings more freely.'"

Miss Helen Arthur, of the Neighborhood Playhouse, where the performance is given, speaks of the piece as "an Al Woods melodrama as it would have been played in the fourteenth century." But such a cue did not much rouse the New York critics. Boston in such a case often comes to our aid, and from *The Christian Science Monitor* we have this more considered account of Yvette's performance:

"Mme. Guilbert's regular place is upon the concert platform, singing ancient folk-songs. Her proper language, moreover, is French. It is her way to lead her audience to fancy that other characters are on the stage, rather than to show them actually there. She would appear, assuredly, to be quite out of her sphere when she becomes the leading woman in a stage play in English before an American theatrical audience. Everything with her, then, at the Neighborhood Playhouse presentation of the miracle play would seem to be wrong; and yet everything was just right. Mme. Guilbert, according to one's justifiable preconceptions, should have failed in what she attempted on this occasion, yet she succeeded most engagingly; far from behaving awkwardly as a member of a group of stage people, she got into the most satisfactory coordination with them; and far from marring the dialog with her broken English, she made it the most expressive thing imaginable.

"The play of 'Guibour,' in which the artist has chosen to appear, offers two distinct problems for her, one a problem in character portrayal and the other a problem in pantomime. That is because the piece is built around two quite different ideas, one teaching a moral lesson and the other illustrating a miracle. The first half deals with a woman who, in the hope of stopping the voice of calumny raised against her regarding her son-in-law, causes the young man to be slain, and who, upon her guilt being discovered by an officer of the law, is condemned to the stake. The second half deals with a woman who, when about to be punished by burning in the market-place, is miraculously protected from the fires of the fagots and restored to her family and friends. The two women hardly seem like identical figures, yet that is how they are treated in this document which the Neighborhood Playhouse has brought out from hiding. Possibly a morality play and a miracle play have got blended together.

"But incongruity and poetic injustice aside, 'Guibour' has much dramatic interest, and Mme. Guilbert interpreted the rôle of the heroine with great power in both its moral and its miraculous aspects. In the early episodes, she pictured the wife of *Guillaume*, the villager and farmer, in the same human, whimsical, and appealing way that she has pictured her legendary women at her recitals of old French songs. In the market-place episode she showed her mastery in another of her many lines. Her attitude of dejection here, when as the condemned woman she gave herself up to be bound to the stake, and her change from that to an attitude of exaltation, when the rope broke and she became aware that the fire was not going to touch her, illustrated in a remarkable way the art of plastic pose and gesture. A gradual raising of the head, a slow lifting of the arms, and a taking on by degrees of a look of ecstatic joy—this was a pantomimic exploit in which the renowned French artist was to be expected to excel."

THE DOUGH-BOY'S SHAKESPEARE

SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHPLACE was an American shrine long before the war. The British would have resented its purchase and removal to some Middle-Western site, to be sure; but they somehow seemed content to feel the pride of its possession and allow the "Middle West" to visit it. This, indeed, all good Americans did religiously until the war put an end to all touring. But December was not a good month even in prewar days for the exchequer of the little house at Stratford-on-Avon. "In December, 1917, the attendance fell to a point threatening extinction," says Mr. Sidney Lee, in the London *Times*. Since the armistice, however, what the American literary pilgrim once felt to be the one necessary feature of a visit to England has been taken up by the dough-boy. Mr. Lee writes:

"The number of visitors to Shakespeare's birthplace during December, 1918, altogether exceeds the record of any December in the whole prolonged history of the institution. A new precedent for the month has come into being. All the year round Stratford-on-Avon has suffered, under the shadow of the war, decrease after decrease in the number of its visitors, and the trustees of Shakespeare's birthplace, of which I am chairman, have had many anxious moments owing to the inevitably drastic reduction of income. But our experience of last December is of the happiest augury. It seems summarily to justify the sanguine forecast on which the trustees ventured early in the war, that their former fortunes would with the coming of peace be not merely restored, but surpassed.

"The special character of last month's visitors to Shakespeare's birthplace is even worthier of attention than their number, and suggests a moral of wide application. The growth in the attendance is due to the flowing number of overseas soldiers, both American and Colonial, who are about to quit our shores, after fulfilling the great purpose which brought them from their distant homes. A day or two ago I had the opportunity of conducting a small party of overseas visitors through the birthplace, and can bear witness to the high enthusiasm and elation of spirit which the visit evoked. The conditions of the war render Stratford-on-Avon difficult of access. Motoring is suspended, trains are few, and fares are high. Yet these obstacles, which the inert may easily exaggerate, have readily yielded within recent weeks to the zeal of hundreds of overseas men, with results of highest promise.

"Such a fact deserves to be widely known, so that the example may be encouraged and followed to the fullest possible extent. The numbers of Colonial and American soldiers who would wish to spend to enlightened advantage their last leave in the old country will, in the next few months, grow larger week by week. Stratford-on-Avon has a peculiar claim on overseas visitors, who acknowledge in Shakespeare a golden link in the chain uniting the English-speaking peoples. Yet the Shakespearian memorials of Stratford-on-Avon form, after all, only one portion of the mass of the country's historic, literary, and artistic memorials which it is in the enlightened interests of both the present and the future that the overseas men should visit before they bid us farewell. December's experience at Shakespeare's birthplace proves the direction in which the men's wishes are running. It, therefore, becomes a primary obligation on the part of all who exercise authority in such matters to improve and enlarge, as far as is practicable, the existing facilities. Above all, it is imperative to remove without delay the obstacles which bureaucracy has placed during the war in the way of overseas visitors who are anxious when on furlough to inspect the public institutions serving historic interests."

JAPAN TO CAST OUT GERMAN "KULTUR"

A SHAKING UP, an overhauling, and a reformation are needed in education in Japan "in deference to the democratic call of the times." So the Seoul *Press* declares, and *The Japan Weekly Chronicle* (Tokyo) thinks so well of this "remarkable article" that it reprints it entire. The complaint is that educationists in the eastern Kingdom "find themselves fast bound to the conventions of their own making," and "unable to move or act as they like." "More stress has been laid on formality than on practise"; also a dangerous example seems to have been followed. The writer analyzes the defects of the German mentality as due to misdirected teaching, and accuses Japan of having taken a leaf from the same book, with the result of showing some of the same dangerous symptoms. Thus:

"One of the prime causes of the German defeat is, in our opinion, the mistaken policy the German Government pursued for years in fostering the sentiment of patriotism among the people, especially the young people, under its rule. This, in brief, was to make the people believe that Germany and the German people were superior in every respect to any other nation in the world. It is exprest in their vaunted reference to German *Kultur*, in their patriotic song 'Deutschland über Alles,' and in many other ways. For years the German authorities assiduously endeavored to foster this idea among the Germans. It must be admitted that they were eminently successful in this work, for in point of patriotism the Germans have shown themselves in the late war no whit inferior to any of the people opposed to them. The German authorities, however, made the mistake of going too far. Not only did they make the German people believe in their superiority, but they allowed themselves to share this illusion. The result was that both this German Government and people regarded themselves as supermen and came to underestimate the real strength of other nations. How this self-conceit of theirs, this overestimation of their own abilities, brought defeat and disaster upon them the world now well knows. Now does it not appear that our own Government has been pursuing a similar policy in the education of our rising generation? We need not take much trouble to show that such is really the case. In fact, there is too much evidence of it. In school and out of it our young people are constantly taught Japan's superiority in everything. The result of such teaching seems to be already apparent. Whereas we are still very much behind in the race of civilization and have much to learn from the West, many young men of Japan, who should know better, talk of their country being in the front rank of the world's greatest Powers. There are even among them men who go the length of dreaming of world-domination by Japan. It is true that the opinions of such fanatics are not treated seriously by the general public. Still there is no denying that the Japanese people in general think too much of their strength and abilities as evinced in their newspapers and in their attitude toward things Western. In the light of the latest German failure, it seems to us that such educational policy must be given up, and that as speedily as possible. Let us return to the old one that prevailed for many years after Japan opened her doors to the outside world. In those days leaders of Japan taught the people to be humble, made them acknowledge their inferiority, and led them to learn eagerly from the West. That was the secret of Japan's rise in the comity of civilized nations."

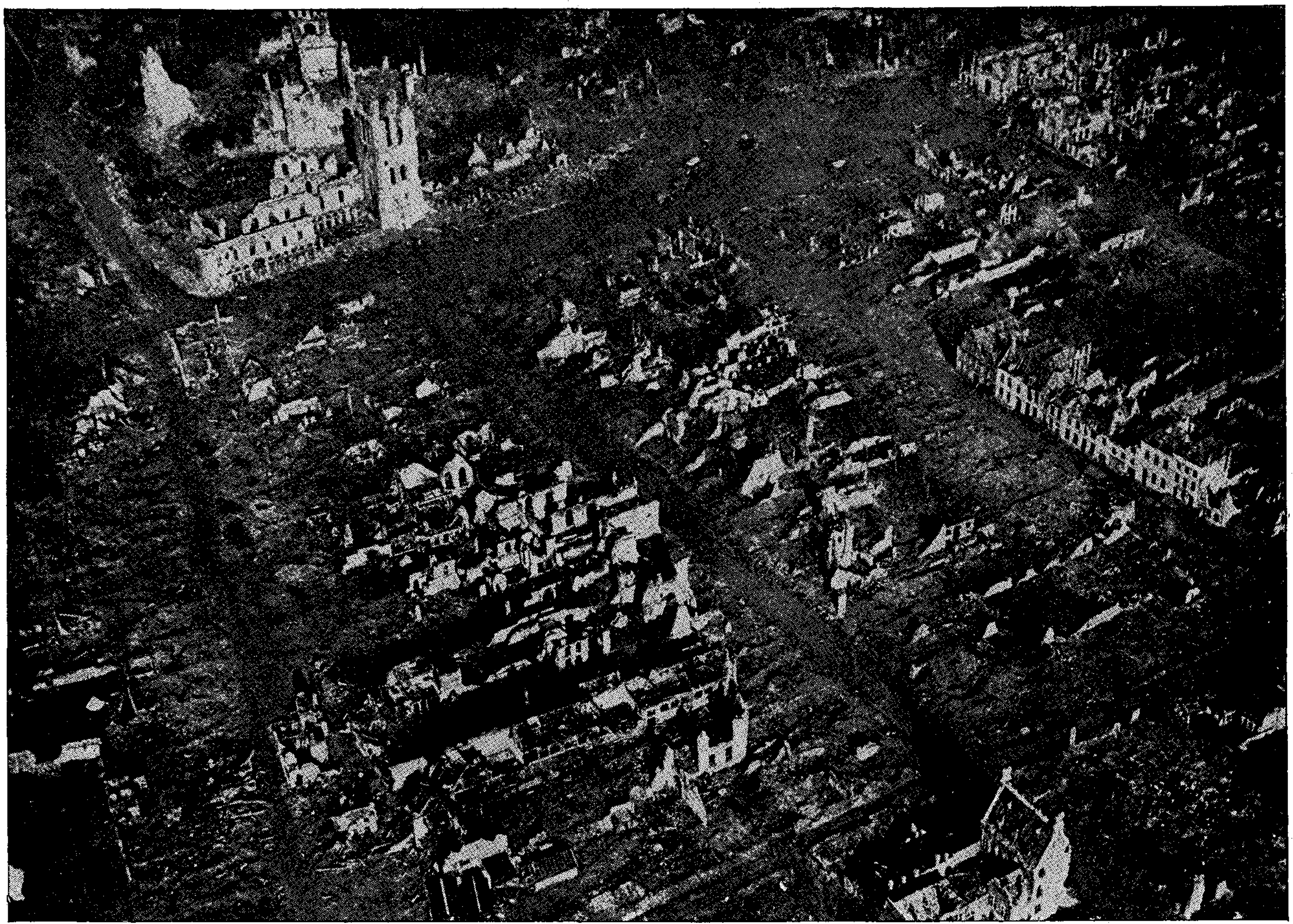
WHAT KIND OF A MEMORIAL?

FEARS THAT WE MAY RETURN AGAIN to "the dismal Stone Age" and repeat the "sculptural atrocities" that followed the Civil War as memorials to soldier deeds, are put forth as warnings for the present. So great is the dread in some sections that almost anything but a monumental memorial is proposed. "Hospitals, civic centers, auditoriums, organs, arches, and all sorts of things have been suggested as appropriate," says *The Florida Times-Union* (Jacksonville), going on to remind the perpetrators of all such that "To the extent that whatever is built is useful, it is not a memorial." The utilitarian motive gets a jolt from a number of places, but none more vigorously than this from Jacksonville:

"A hall would be a hall, a hospital would be a hospital, anything useful would be considered for its use and sooner or later the fact would be forgotten that it was erected for any other purpose than to serve the need for which it was used. And even if the memorial purpose with which the building was coupled should be remembered it would also be remembered that it was not built solely for that purpose. It would be a testimonial to the future that the people of the year 1919 were not willing to spend money merely in the honor of the soldiers who had fought for American ideals. This would not be a false impression; it would be a fact. It would be like the act of a man giving his wife a sack of flour or a piece of household furniture for a birthday present. The memorial that would be really expressive of our admiration and our gratitude to the American soldier should express that and nothing else. A cotton-factory or a packing-house in their honor would be about as appropriate a memorial as anything else that would be something else besides a memorial."

Even a triumphal arch, which has served this and other purposes in the past, fails to meet the present requirement, tho divested of utility. A Boston speaker declares that it emphasizes "the glory of conquest rather than the spiritual side of victory"—words that the Minneapolis *Journal* quotes with approval, following with the assertion that "the inspiring motive in this war was, of course, the freedom of humanity and human brotherhood," and "somehow a memorial should symbolize these things." Smaller communities may, however, be justified in a moderate commingling of the utilitarian with the memorial purposes, and the Municipal Art Society of New York has provided for this. The Detroit *Free Press*, whose words we quoted at the beginning of this article, seems to look favorably on this plan:

"An increased appreciation of what is really beautiful has made some of the old monuments somewhat in the nature of artistic eyesores. They are prized, not because of intrinsic merit, but because of their associations with the past and our memories of the sacrifice they stand for. Standards change; what was regarded as a triumphant expression by one generation may be scorned by its successor. Future recognition depends upon fidelity to the great principles of monumental



Courtesy of "The Evening Transcript," Boston.

BELGIUM'S MEMORIAL TO HER MARTYRDOM.

Ypres, by request of the Belgian people, will "stand for all time as a monument to the futility of hate."

art. These memorials are to endure for a long time and should not be examples of monumental frightfulness.

"As an aid toward education in what to do or what not to do, the Municipal Art Society of New York City has issued a twenty-eight-page bulletin for distribution throughout the country. Examples of good and bad memorials are figured, and the brochure is of special service in its list of the different kinds of memorials, thirty-two of which are suggested, and can be considered according to the size of the town and the amount to be expended. Half of the suggestions are for memorials primarily architectural, but call in the aid of sculpture. Among the objects indicated are arch, band-stand, library, open-air theater, fountain, bridge, clock towers, community house, flag-pole with ornamental base, and memorial parks. Consideration of the relation of the memorial to its site and surroundings is especially urged; the surroundings are the frame of the picture.

"This bulletin will unquestionably be of assistance in determining the choice and character of a proposed memorial and may well be regarded as an educational factor by committees having in charge such projects."

No such monument stands for us ready to hand as the destroyed city of Ypres, which the Belgian Government, "at the request of the Belgian people, is to allow to stand for all time as a monument to the futility of hate." The Cincinnati *Times-Star* continues:

"Not one of her stark ruins is to be rebuilt. Not a stone is to be touched. Ypres will remain a dead city, a reminder of the world's most colossal crime against civilization. Generation after generation will pass between these grim piles of masonry, seeking to visualize and to sense the horrors of 1914–1918.

"Germany can not complain if Ypres remains as it stands to-day. This ghastly pile is German work, and a German monument. A hundred years from now Ypres will offer material evidence as to what it meant to Belgium and France to resist the overmastering ambition of the Junkers in the bitter years between 1914 and 1918."

WILSON TWENTY YEARS AGO—"But yesterday the word of Cæsar might have stood against the world," is a clause that marks the sudden quenching of a great name. The Boston *Herald*, which is "intrigued" by the contemplation of contrasts, finds a case where the phrase may be used in its reverse significance. Now the word of a man stands for the world. He frames his "fourteen points" and the world rallies round them as round a banner and ends a war. He gives a new constitution to the world, and but yesterday he took the humblest place on a platform of speakers in a sequestered New England forum. We quote the *Herald's* editorial:

"Only July 21 next it will be exactly twenty years since the Springfield *Republican* printed the report of a lecture at the Laurel Park Chautauqua Association of Northampton, the day before, for which was paid the sum of fifteen dollars. That was before the high cost of living had struck the lecture platform. Here is the report:

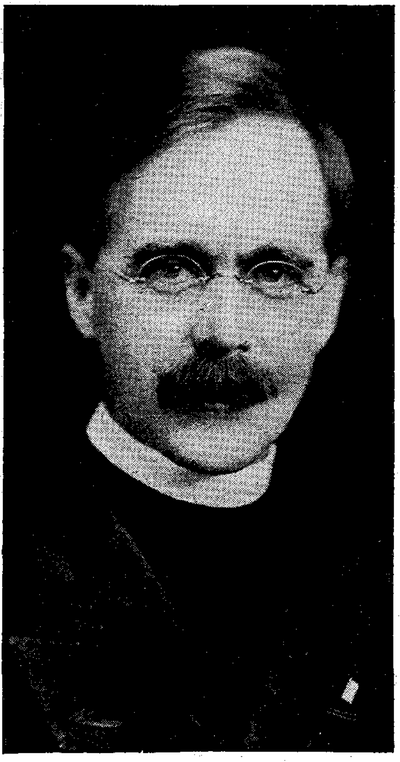
"'At ten o'clock yesterday morning Prof. Woodrow Wilson, of Wesleyan University, lectured on "A Literary Politician." The lecture was on Walter Bagehot and was a concise and appreciative sketch of this famous man and his works. Coming as it did from a man who has a wide reputation as a political economist and a historian, it had a value which many lectures have not, that of the lecturer being in full harmony with his subject.'

"Other facts in the situation are interesting. They show the sensational overtures in this dramatic world. It seems that Professor Wilson, scheduled to speak at ten in the morning, an hour usually given to little-known speakers, had few listeners. His fellow lecturers, who were accorded better places on the program, were George Makepeace Towle, before whose name the prefix Hon. appears, Rev. Dr. Robert Nourse, T. DeQuincy Tully, and Rev. J. H. Mansfield. There were, besides, included in the program two men who are prominent to-day, President W. H. P. Faunce, of Brown University, and Prof. C. T. Winchester, of Wesleyan."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

JEWS FROM AMERICA IN THE BOLSHEVIK OLIGARCHY

JEWS FROM NEW YORK'S EAST SIDE, so reports from Russia have run for a long time, are playing a large part in promoting the present activities of the Bolsheviki throughout Russia. From Trotzky to the recently reported case of the director of an important Russian railroad, we have heard tales of Russian-American Jews, or at least Jews who have lived for a time in this country, now raised to power in communities where pogroms formerly testified to official, if not popular, hatred of the race. Dr. George A. Simons's recent testimony before a Senate subcommittee to the effect that "the present chaotic conditions in Russia are due in large part to the activities of Yiddish agitators from the East Side of New York City, who went to Russia immediately following the downfall of the Czar," and that the East Side is a "hotbed of Bolshevism," summed up these reports and gave them a definiteness that brings forth protests and statements of the Jewish position from all over the country. Subsequent testimony given before the Senate subcommittee by Herman Bernstein bears out the statement that "the great mass of the Russian Jews despise and abhor the Bolshevik system." When confronted by the printed protests of many Jews, Dr. Simons repeated his charge in an address at the St. James M. E. Church in New York and added, according to the New York *Times* report, that "prominent Jews had exprest belief in the truthfulness of his testimony and had praised him for his courage." Dr. Simons further says:



DR. GEORGE A. SIMONS,

Who blames "Yiddish agitators from the East Side of New York" for a large part of Russia's troubles with the Bolsheviki.

"Since I gave my testimony distinguished Jews have shaken my hand and thanked me for what I said. 'We want you to know that we are out and out against Bolshevism and those connected with it,' was the way they exprest themselves. Only a night or so ago in Washington I sat beside a prominent rabbi who said to me: 'Dr. Simons, we understand each other thoroughly.' He said distinguished Jews would take part in a movement against the Bolsheviki. I want to tell those who feel hurt with what I have said that others can give some more data. I was once a pastor on the East Side and understand the people."

Dr. Simons's statement before the Senate Committee makes an implied distinction between orthodox and "apostate" Jews. *The Times* thus quotes his testimony:

"I should like to make it plain that among my best friends and among the finest Americans I have known are men of Jewish blood. The unpleasant facts that I shall have to disclose in nowise refer to them. The persons that have gone into Russia and joined in this diabolical thing over there are apostate Jews, men who deny their God and who have forsaken the religion and the teachings of their fathers. I have talked over this matter with some of our leading Jewish citizens and they fully realize the situation, and among those who are helping us to fight it are great numbers of rabbis and other splendid citizens of the Jewish faith. . . . . . .

"Within two months after the March (1917) revolution pro-Germanism was found to be at work in every phase of Russian life. The agitators came from all parts, hundreds of them, and these latter included many of the most active from the East Side of New York.

"These Yiddish agitators from the New York East Side followed in the trail of Trotzky, who was himself on the East Side at the time of the Czar's overthrow. I have met hundreds of these East-Siders. I have seen them on the Nevsky Prospect, and some of them called on me at my home in Petrograd.

"Let me make it plain that these men are apostate Jews. I don't like this unpleasant feature of the case, but it happens to be the truth, and must therefore come out.

"And so the revolution was but a few weeks old before some of us became imprest with the fact that there was a strong apostate Yiddish element at work in the Bolshevik machine. Likewise there was a very strong German element in it, and that such was the case is shown in an able thesis worked out by Nicholas Borodine."

The Jewish Exponent (Philadelphia) reads into Dr. Simons's words the charge that Bolshevism is "a Jewish attack on Christianity," which it proceeds to deny:

"In speaking at the Monday conference of Methodist ministers he (Dr. Simons) asserted that the Bolshevik movement was dominated by Jews, and if he was correctly reported in the papers, he conveyed the impression that they constituted the principal element in the party. The East-Side Jews of New York were linked with this statement. In a subsequent statement which was printed in the papers a few days later, Mr. Simons did point out the fact that the Bolshevik leaders are apostates who are not identified with Judaism. Nevertheless, the unfortunate report of his address to the ministers gave additional support to the idea that Bolshevism is a Jewish movement and is a Jewish attack on Christianity. There are undoubtedly a great many Jewish radicals in Russia, but the idea that they could dominate the Russian people against their will—that five per cent. of the population, comprising communities many of the poorest in Europe, could control and terrorize all the rest of the people is too foolish to require any answer. Merely to state the proposition is to refute it. The truth of the matter is that the Russian terror is the outgrowth of conditions that were bound to produce it, unless the small minority of Russians who belong to the moderate democratic school had secured the active support and assistance of the Allied governments. There is only a small middle class in Russia. The peasants have been willing to cast in their lot with any party that would secure for them the much-coveted land which they till. The artizan class was the easy prey of the demagogs who have seized the leadership in the Bolshevik movement. . . . . . ."

Another critic of Dr. Simons is Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, who denounces the statements as "shameful, outrageous, and libelous" and "a base calumny upon the law-abiding and patriotic citizens of New York." *The Times* quotes him further:

"The unwarranted attack of this Dr. Simons, whoever he may be, and his charge that Jews from the United States, and especially from New York, are undermining the Government, is a libelous one.

"I am sure that among the million and a quarter Jews in New York, whether living on the East Side, West Side, up-town or down-town, the charge is most bitterly resented."

RED-CROSS WORK AFTER THE WAR

IN PASSING TO A PEACE BASIS the American Red Cross "will not revert precisely to a prewar basis." Already it has been provided with "a full-time executive as its administrative head" in Dr. Livingston Farrand, who will be given "a remarkably free hand in building up from the prewar organization and the extra-constitutional War Council the kind of governing machinery which is appropriate for an expanded peace program." *The Survey* (New York), in tracing some of the elements of this peace program, assumes that the appointment of Dr. Farrand, who was president of the Rockefeller Commission for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in France, means that the American Red Cross is "ready to consider favorably the development of a broad public-health program." This, however, is to be understood as an expansion of its work, and not a substitute for its war-activities. *The Survey* observes:

"War-activities at home and abroad will necessarily occupy the attention of the American Red Cross for the next year or two. Whatever may be the outcome of the peace negotiations in Paris, war-relief is necessary—and for that matter has long been necessary—in Russia, Poland, and the Balkans. Possibly it will be necessary among those who have been our late enemies. Certainly it is necessary in the Near East, altho a special agency is now raising a relief fund for Armenians and Syrians and another is assuming responsibility for relief in Palestine. No doubt within the United States, home service for families of soldiers and sailors, for the care of those who are disabled, and even for those who are not, but who have difficulty in making their adjustments to the occupations of peace, will absorb a large part of the available funds of the Red Cross and much of the attention of the new administration. War-relief abroad and home service, however, can not, even from the start, be allowed to fill the entire horizon, as it will require no prophet to discern that public-health work in communities in which other social agencies do not already sufficiently meet the need will be one of its most appropriate fields of effort."

To what extent the Red Cross should engage in the cure of the sick or the prevention of disease or in any form of local relief of families, this writer asserts, are fair questions for careful study. Going further:

"What is needed is persistent stimulus, educational propaganda, and the coordination of effort by an agency which is national, absolutely non-sectarian and non-political, and at the same time popular. Such an agency the American Red Cross has been during the war, and with a wide and comprehensive program can continue to be in peace. The American Red Cross differs from foundations, and even from associations with a large membership, in the fact that it has everywhere local contracts. Its usefulness does not depend entirely on the fund of its treasury or on the organization of its headquarters. Through its county chapters and local auxiliaries of various kinds it has become interwoven with the social fabric of the nation. To be sure, expansion of its membership and of its local chapters has taken place under war-pressure. The association of the plain people throughout the country with the Red Cross has, thus far, been brief and comparatively superficial. The rootlets thrown out over the whole surface of the nation have not yet had time to go very deep into the soil of sentiment and affection, yet the relation has been vital and may easily survive.

"The Red Cross can not take the place of the American Public Health Association, the Public Health Service (Federal, State, and local), the special agencies like those for fighting tuberculosis, infant mortality, and venereal diseases. It can, however, gather from all such sources, from the medical and nursing professions, a volume of energy and an enthusiasm for public-health measures which would insure their adoption. The Red Cross can be an educational, coordinating agency which would not displace others, but magnify their usefulness; it could secure comprehension and acceptance of what is reasonable and ripe for action; it could become the national sponsor for programs which would contribute to health, vigor, and happiness. Joining hands with similar Red-Cross organizations in other countries, it could promote the purposes of the Society of Nations in its chosen fields, especially those of public health and emergent relief; it could be ready for disasters, and if unfortunately it should still be necessary, for war; but better than being prepared for war, it could contribute to those conditions at home and to those international relations which under the sanction of a league of nations will remove the causes of war. . . . . .

"It is fair to assume that Dr. Farrand's appointment means that the American Red Cross is ready to consider favorably the development of a broad public-health program. If so, this is a fact over which all good citizens may rejoice. There are many other indications of the trend in this direction, among them the Rural Nursing Service and the activity of Red-Cross workers in the recent epidemic of influenza. During the war the medical aspect of the Red Cross has of course been paramount. It organized base hospitals and turned them over to the Army and was responsible for all kinds of medical units; it has furnished medical supplies to the hospitals of our Allies; it has provided an important supplemental service for our own Army. In the division of work with the Y. M. C. A. the Red Cross assured primarily the responsibility for service to the wounded and the sick.

"From the beginning its activities went far beyond the care of soldiers and sailors, and extended to the civilian population in countries where military operations were carried on."

A VILLAGE OF DISABLED SOLDIERS

VOCATIONAL TRAINING for disabled men in village centers is taken up by the Red Cross of England, following the example of France and Italy. In March or April the first of these centers will open at Enham Place, near Andover. A grant of $50,000 has been made by the British Red Cross Society for the building and equipment of the medical block. Other agencies contributing help are the Ministry of Pensions and the Board of Agriculture. A center where one thousand men can be provided for will involve an expenditure of $500,000, says the London *Weekly Times*, but existing buildings are to be found at Enham where one hundred and fifty men can be started on the way to restoration. The picture is one to consider for our own disabled soldiers:

"Enham Place is a large, handsome house in the middle of some of the most beautiful scenery in Hampshire. The whole estate covers 1,027 acres, and contains four farms, three big houses, two smaller ones, a village hall, post-office, smithy, and over twenty cottages. The Village Centers Council chose it with a view not only to what may be called its practical advantages, but to its suitability for men with shattered nerves needing rest and fresh air.

"The future occupants of the center will be those who are suffering from the effects of shell-shock, or are crippled by wounds or have lost a limb, or are recovering from illness, or have been recommended a country life. It is not proposed to receive men who can not reasonably be expected to recover any capacity for work. Some of the new villagers will be instructed in various branches of farming and gardening, dairy work, and poultry-keeping. Others will be taught carpentry, furniture and boot-making, tailoring, motor-repairing, building, painting, and plumbing. The intention of the Council is to establish many small workshops and classes rather than a few large ones, the aim being to bring out each man's individuality and provide opportunity for his tastes. The community hopes to supply most of its own wants and to lay out its own land. The characteristics of the 'institution' are to be avoided. The men themselves will have a voice in the management of the center, and the real communal idea will be fostered.

"It will be gathered that the essence of the scheme is to combine curative treatment with vocational training. A man will be put on the road to recovery while he is 'finding his feet' industrially. Nor is it intended that during this period the patient and pupil should be segregated from his wife and family, if he possesses them. As soon as funds allow, more cottages will be built, so that the family man will be able to get a home and a piece of land on fair terms during his progress to recovery, which, in many cases, may take a long time."

"So far as his disability will allow, the disabled man must be brought to his full potential value as a unit of the nation." Such is the ideal exprest by the Village Centers Council, whose purposes are still further enlarged upon by *The Westminster Gazette* (London).

> "Vocational training for disabled men, which has been brought to a high pitch of perfection in Canada and Australia, France, and Italy, is to be combined at Enham Village Center with curative treatment. This will come first, and when it is completed it will be followed by training in an occupation fitted to each man's requirements, taste, and capacity. Experience in this war has shown that there is a great amount of capacity in various directions latent in men who have suffered disablement that prevents them following their prewar occupations. This was abundantly proved by the exhibition held in the Central Hall last summer in connection with the Inter-Allied Conference on the Care of the Disabled. Men who in peace time had worked in pits, or at other rough occupations, became astonishingly deft in delicate handicrafts; others became competent cabinet-makers who had never handled a tool in their lives."

LAX JUSTICE IN BELGIUM

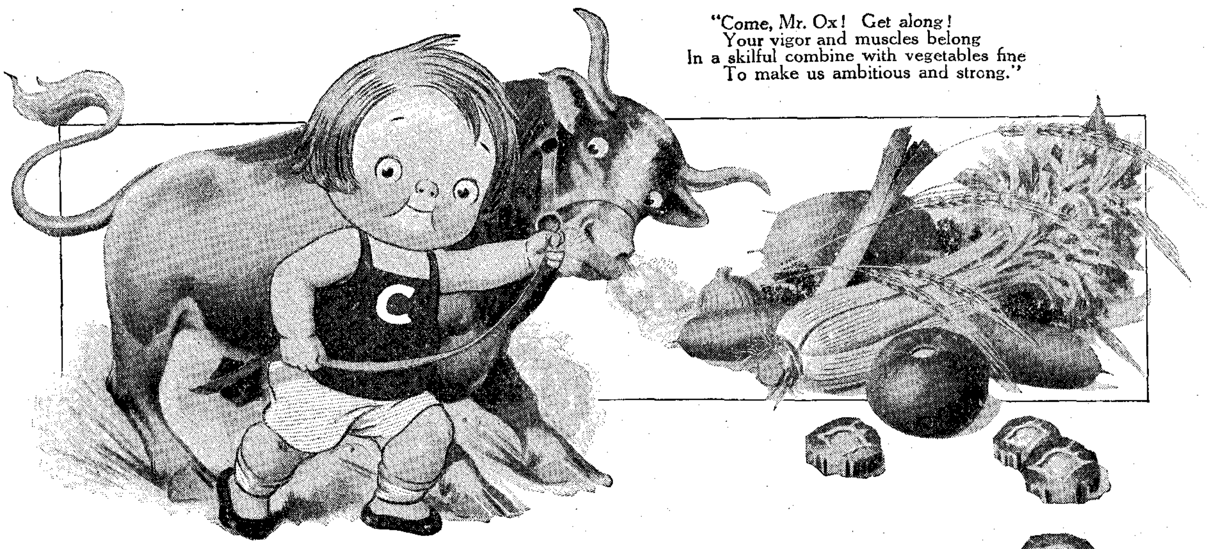
THE MORAL TONE of Belgian life during the last year of the German occupation was seriously lowered by an act of Belgian leaders themselves. Dr. E. J. Dillon, who gives an account of the matter in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, declares that the incident "throws a bright light on the patriotism, and possibly a corresponding shadow on the foresight, of certain of the leaders of the nation in the days of its tribulation." The Germans, as we have before been apprized, created a Council of Flanders, whose object principally was to set the two ethnic elements, the Walloons and the Flemings, by the ears. Some of the members of this Council were arrested by the Belgian authorities for some real or alleged breach of the law, and Dr. Dillon narrates that "the German superauthorities, overriding the native tribunals, refused to allow the accused to be brought to trial, and released them forthwith, thus conferring a sort of inviolability upon political apostates." Dr. Dillon, who has been known as one of the principal authorities on Russia and the author of many books and articles in England, is an Irishman by birth, but was a resident of Brussels when the war broke out. He writes from more intimate knowledge than most outsiders, tho, of course, he was able to escape to England when the blow fell. He goes on to show how ill-advised was the Belgian retaliation for the German arrogance:

> "The Court of Appeal protested against this rough-riding over the law, and when their protest was disregarded—a result which the members had foreseen and provided for—they declared all the tribunals of the country closed and the administration of the law suspended. That unprecedented act was in the nature of a medieval interdict proclaimed by the Pope against the realm of some disobedient sovereign, by which the entire innocent population was deprived of the sacraments of the Church. From that day on the Belgian courts were non-existent. There were no judges in the land, no magistrates. The criminal law was to most intents and purposes a dead letter, respected or feared by no habitual evil-doer. Theft, robbery, and more heinous crimes—as long as they were not committed against the Germans—fell to the level of misdemeanors or peccadillos. Not only the criminals, but that other class which exists on the border-line that sunders legality from crime, yielded to the temptation engendered by freedom from punishment, and swelled the ranks of law-breakers. Bands of malefactors marched about the country. House-breakers pillaged private dwellings, peaceful individuals were assailed in deserted streets, maltreated, and robbed. For chastisement was no longer the consequence of lawless acts, since the mechanism of justice had been suddenly stopt. There were no organs of justice to deal out punishment, and one of the consequences was that people did not venture out of doors after sundown lest they should never return. Another effect of this state of affairs was perceptible in the moral sense of the community, which became dulled or warped. Even those who abhorred the misdeeds that were being perpetrated daily and hourly came unconsciously to regard them in a less odious light than theretofore, the frequency of these occurrences seeming to lessen their enormity. And this effect was especially noticeable in the younger generation, with its great receptivity and fearlessness.
>
> "The idea of the Court of Appeal presumably was that this strike of the organization by which justice was administered would put the Germans in a helpless plight and make a profound impression on the outside world. As a matter of fact it effected neither of these things. The Teutons hastily improvised courts of their own to try all cases in which the life, person, or property of a German or a neutral was concerned, and took no thought of any other. It mattered nothing to them that Belgians killed, maimed, or robbed one another. That was their own affair. And as for the impression produced on the foreign mind by the announcement of the patriotic act of the Court of Appeal, it was extremely superficial. Hardly any one took notice of it then, and hardly any one is aware of it to-day. Yet the courts remained closed until a few days ago, and they are not all in working trim as yet. Over and over again malefactors caught red-handed would be taken to a police-station, the nature of their crimes ascertained, their cards or addresses taken and inscribed, and then they would be released to continue their career. The peace-loving, law-abiding population received no protection whatever. Alone the Germans were privileged.
>
> "This abolition of all human checks and restraints was, it seems to me, among the most demoralizing scourges inflicted on the ill-starred Belgian people; yet the intentions of the high tribunal that decreed it were worthy of all praise."

ENGLISH DOUBTS OF PROHIBITION

LITTLE AID to the prohibition movement in England has been given by the Established Church, and it will be remembered that when the King turned down his wine-glass early in the war as an example to the people, several bishops declined to follow his lead. Yet prohibition forces there hail the success of the amendment here as augury of a like triumph with them. "There is joy in the office of the United Kingdom Alliance," reports *The Church Times* (London). This organ of the Church of England admits that "the forces of prohibition have won the most exciting victory, not altogether unexpected, but passing expectation, in the United States of America," yet it ventures to surmise that "the victory may be found more embarrassing than defeat." More than that, it does not hesitate "to bring the accusation of folly." These are based upon the ground of the inherent difficulties in the way of imposing the prohibition upon unwilling States and communities. *The Church Times* makes an elaborate explanation to its readers of the means and methods by which the Constitution of the United States can be amended; after which it dilates on the "folly," as it sees it, of this particular amendment:

> "But we do not accuse the American people. The Dean of Durham is overenthusiastic when he calls the Constitutional Amendment 'the free choice of a free people.' It is the work of the political machines which control both Congress and the State legislatures, and which are themselves put in motion by ardent and efficient organizations of fanatical opinion. The enforcement of the law will involve intolerable interference with personal liberty, domiciliary visits, scrutiny of domestic operations, supervision of the dinner-table, and exploration of store-cupboards which a free people will not long endure. Englishmen certainly would not, and eager prohibitionists had better reckon with that in time. There will probably be object-lessons to be learned from America. We do not dispute the excellent results of prohibition which are adduced from some districts of the United States. But prohibition has there been adopted with the active good-will of the population. It will be another matter when it is forced on an unwilling people, determined to resist or evade the law. We do not doubt that prohibition would produce some good results, lending themselves to statistical exploitation, in any country or any district where the population regards it with favor. What other results it may produce, even there, is another question. We have little doubt that bad results will heavily overbalance the good wherever it is forced upon a reluctant people."



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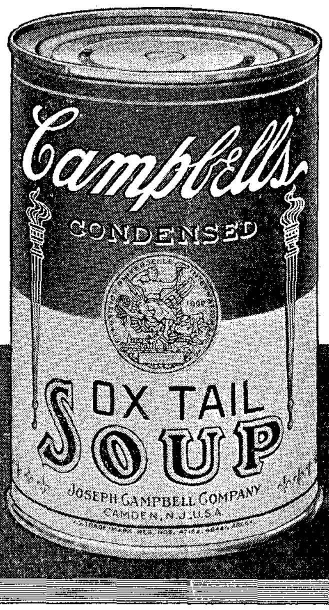

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LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

CURRENT - POETRY

A CURIOSITY about Chinese poets is that they hardly seem to know that they are poets, according to a critic of the London *Times*, who reminds us that the great poets of Europe, on the contrary, in their themes and their language, insist that they are poets. What they do is accompanied by a magnificent gesture. Chinese poets talk in the most ordinary language of the most ordinary things, and their poetry "seems to happen suddenly out of the commonplace as if it were some beautiful action happening in the routine of actual life." In *Poetry* (February) a magazine of verse, edited by Harriet Monroe in Chicago, appears a group of specimens of Chinese poetry from which we may judge the accuracy of the above estimate. These poems, it should be stated, are called in Chinese *Tzu Hua*, which means the "written pictures," or "hanging-on-the-wall poems." The translations from the original were made by Florence Ayscough and the English verse rendering is by Amy Lowell.

AN EVENING MEETING

By Li Hai-ku
(Nineteenth Century)

The night is the color of spring mists.
The lamp-flower falls,
And the flame bursts out brightly.
In the midst of the disorder of the dressing-table
Lies a black eye-stone.
A golden hairpin has fallen to the ground.
She leans against a screen,
Arch, coquettish, welcoming his arrival.
Then suddenly striking the strings of her table-lute,
She sings—
And her face is like rain whitening the Gorge of Witches
And like the bright busy movement of the Western Sea.

The following lines on a royal procession conjure up a vision of splendor through the most simple and direct description.

THE EMPEROR'S RETURN FROM A JOURNEY TO THE SOUTH

By Wen Cheng-ming
(Sixteenth Century)

Like a saint he comes,
The Most Noble.
In his lacquered state chariot.
He awes the hundred living things.
He is clouded with the purple smoke of incense,
A round umbrella
Protects the Son of Heaven.
Exquisite is the beauty
Of the two-edged swords,
Of the chariots,
Of the star-embroidered shoes of the attendants.
The Sun and Moon fans are borne before him,
And he is preceded by sharp spears
And the blowing brightness of innumerable flags.
The spring wind proclaims the Emperor's return,
Binding the ten thousand districts together
In a chorded harmony of Peace and Satisfaction,
So that the white-haired old men and the multitudes rejoice,
And I also wish to add the tribute of my secret writing.

Friendship as enjoyed by the Chinese is charmingly suggested in the following lines, which convey the sadness of parting and yet have in them the hope of the meeting that is to follow.

ONE GOES A JOURNEY

By Liu Shih-an
(Eighteenth Century)

He is going to the T'ung T'ing lake,
My friend whom I have loved so many years.
The spring wind startles the willows
And they break into pale leaf.
I go with my friend
As far as the river-bank.
He is gone—
And my mind is filled and overflowing
With the things I did not say.

Again the white water-flower
Is ripe for plucking.
The green pointed swords of the iris
Splinter the brown earth.
To the south of the river
Are many cinnamon-trees.
I gather branches of them to give to my friend
At his return.

A striking landscape picture is drawn in these brief strokes:

FROM THE STRAW HUT AMONG THE SEVEN PEAKS

By Lu Kun
(Nineteenth Century)

I

From the high pavilion of the great rock,
I look down at the green river.
There is the sail of a returning boat.
The birds are flying in pairs.
The faint snuff color of trees
Closes the horizon.
All about me
Sharp peaks jag upward,
But through my window,
And beyond,
Is the smooth, broad brightness
Of the setting sun.

II

Clouds brush the rocky ledge.
In the dark green shadow left by the sunken sun
A jade fountain flies,
And a little stream,
Thin as the fine thread spun by sad women in prison chambers
Slides through the grasses
And whirls suddenly upon itself
Avoiding the sharp edges of the iris leaves.
Few people pass here.
Only the hermits of the hills come in companies
To gather the Imperial Fern.

There are famous poems on the seasons in most languages. The effect on human mood of nature's age-long panorama of the month is brought home to us vividly and with a quaint cynicism in a Chinese poet's record of the year.

AFTER HOW MANY YEARS

By Li Hai-ku
(Nineteenth Century)

Spring

The willows near the roadside rest-house are soft with new-burst leaves.
I saunter along the river path,
Listening to the occasional beating of the ferry drum.
Clouds blow and separate,
And between them I see the watch towers
Of the distant city.
They come in official coats
To examine my books.
Months go by;
Years slide backward and disappear.
Musing,
I shut my eyes
And think of the road I have come,
And of the spring weeds
Choking the fields of my house.

Summer

The rain has stopt.
The clouds drive in a new direction.
The sand is so dry and hard that my wooden shoes ring upon it
As I walk.
The flowers in the wind are very beautiful.
A little stream quietly draws a line
Through the sand.
Every household is drunk with sacrificial wine,
And every field is tall with millet
And pale young wheat.
I have not much business.
It is a good day.
Ha! Ha!
I will write a poem
On all this sudden brightness.

Autumn

Hoar frost is falling,
And the water of the river runs clear.
The moon has not yet risen,
But there are many stars.
On the opposite bank
Autumn lamps are burning in the windows.
I am sick,
Sick with all the illnesses there are.
I can bear this cold no longer,
And a great pity for my whole past life
Fills my mind.
The boat has started at last.
Oh, be careful not to run foul
Of the fishing-nets!

Winter

I was lonely in the cold valleys
Where I was stationed.
But I am still lonely,
And when no one is near
I sigh.
My gluttonous wife rails at me
To guard her bamboo shoots.
My son has neglected
The vegetables.
Oh yes,
Old red rice can satisfy hunger,
And poor people can buy muddy, unstrained wine
On credit.
But the pile of land-tax bills
Is growing;
I will go over and see my neighbor,
Leaning on my staff.

A writer in *Poetry* reminds us that in China the arts of poetry and calligraphy have their common root in the ideographs which form the written language. It is recalled also that in Lafcadio Hearn's "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan," ideographs and the art of calligraphy are vividly described. In the following lines the subject is the basis of an autobiographic note.

CALLIGRAPHY

By Liang T'ung-shu
(Eighteenth Century)

The writing of Li Po-hai
Is like the vermilion bird
And the blue-green dragon.
It drifts slowly as clouds drift;
It has the wide swiftness of wind.
Hidden within it lurk the dragon and the tiger.

The writing of Chia, the official,
Is like the high hat of ceremonial.
It flashes like flowers in the hair,
And its music is the faint, sweet tinkling
Of jade girdle-pendants.
But I stand beside the Lang Temple,
Doing nothing
And speaking not at all.

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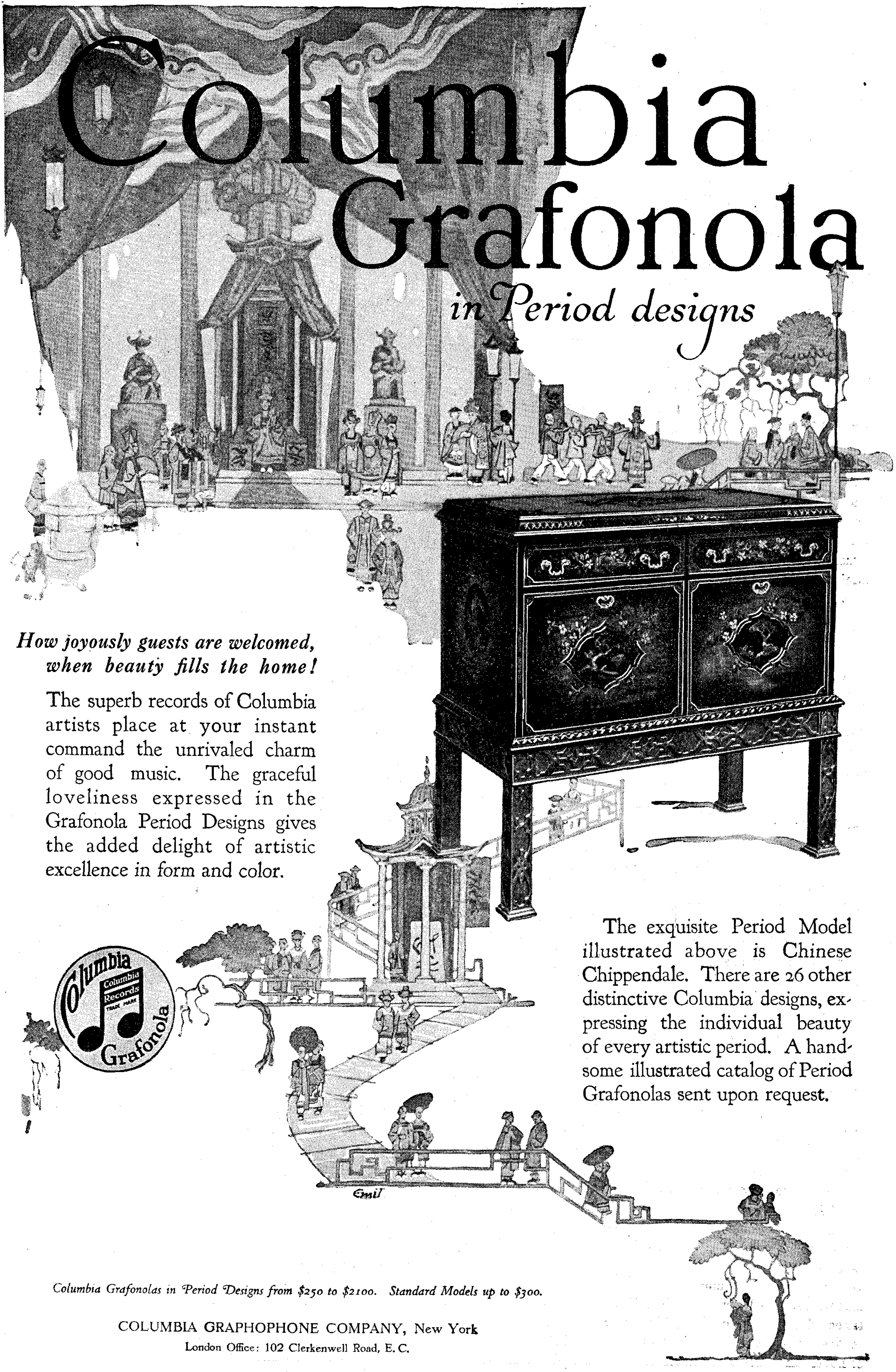

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"NATIONS IN REBIRTH"—a series of articles prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST and especially designed for High School Use

LITHUANIA

WHAT LITHUANIA IS—Geographically considered, Lithuania is a country about as large as Switzerland with an estimated population of 4,138,600. To this number must be added approximately 750,000 Lithuanians in the United States. The greater number of these immigrants, it is predicted by W. St. Vidunas in *La Revue Baltique* (Paris), will in all likelihood return to their native country as soon as the political conditions make it possible for them to live there. Lithuania and her people have been **practically unknown to the world** during the past several decades. Official Russia, we read, never mentioned Lithuania, but referred in general phrase to the provinces and governments of the northwest district. In Prussia the word "Lithuania" as the name of a province has not been in usage for about one hundred years. Nevertheless in Prussia one spoke of "Lithuanian districts," and the people were permitted to speak their own language and wear their national dress. Also they had their own books, newspapers, and national associations. Quite different has been Lithuania's lot in Russia, where from 1864 to 1904 Lithuanians were forbidden by law to print books in Lithuanian characters. Of course they were not permitted to have any newspapers of their own. If a Lithuanian wished to publish anything it had to be printed in the Russian alphabet, which is so remote from the Lithuanian language as to be unadaptable.

THE COUNTRY AND THE RACE

Lithuania embraces the provinces of Suvalki, Grodno, Vilno, Kovno, part of Courland and East Prussia. The Lithuanians are Indo-Aryans, fair, light-haired, blue-eyed, tall, and strong. They are in no way related to the Slav or Teuton.

They crossed from Asia to Europe about 2000 B.C. and settled along the Black Sea, near the mouth of the Danube. Gradually they went north until they came to the Baltic, and here they finally settled. Here the nation grew and prospered in peace, never fighting unless attacked. Most were busy with agricultural pursuits, a few with their fishing. The Lithuanians as a nation were not interested in manufacture or in commerce. Some of the more venturesome did make *trips to Roman territory with cargoes of amber and minerals.*

The language of the Lithuanians has been preserved to this day. It is even claimed to be the oldest language in use. It closely resembles the Sanscrit.

The three great partitions of Lithuania took place in 1772, 1792, and 1795. By these three divisions the major part of Lithuania, now called North Poland, was annexed by Russia, and the smaller, now called East Prussia, by Germany. In 1849 a ukase forbade the official use of the name "Lithuania" and substituted that of the "Northwestern Country." The people were forbidden to use the Lithuanian language, and the possession of any Lithuanian books, and especially prayer-books, was considered a grave offense. All Lithuanian schools were closed, likewise. So this great state, politically destroyed, was forced into oblivion.

After the ukase the Government prohibited the use of any type but the Russian. The people, as a result, smuggled in books and newspapers, printed in Latin type and in their own language, from Germany. In 1904 this order was revoked and the use of Latin type reestablished.

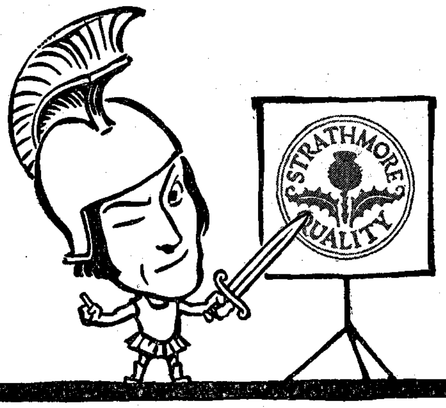
From that time on literature has flourished, many newspapers have been published and many books printed.

Thus Lithuania was reduced to silence, and, it was hoped by her enemies, to a silence that would end in her non-existence. Lithuania was never a country much heralded, we are told by Mr. St. Vidunas, for her people have not the vivacity of the Latins or the loquacity of many of the Slavic races. As a result the world has never heard much about Lithuania. The oppression to which she was subjected naturally accentuated her seeming effacement. But the Lithuanians have continued to exist and **without notable decrease of population.**

LITHUANIAN CULTURE—For several years past at Tilsit the Lithuanian Literary Society has labored to collect and preserve all that pertains to Lithuania in science and art. It has rendered admirable service to the cause of knowledge and of Lithuania. The manners and customs of Lithuania have been made known in literature. As a literary medium for acquaintance with the Lithuanians, Mr. St. Vidunas gives first place to the Polish language. In German also there is a quantity of novels and tales on Lithuanian character and conditions.

LITHUANIA AS A NATION IN BEING—The Grand Duchy of Lithuania was formed by the Lithuanian Prince Mindaugas, who, early in the thirteenth century, succeeded in uniting separate tribes of Lithuania. To convert the heathen Lithuanians to Christianity, Mr. Matas Narjauskas relates in *The New Europe*, a Polish prince, Conrad of Mazoria, invited the aid of the Teutonic Knights in 1228. But soon they proved to be dangerous enemies not only to the Lithuanians but also to the Poles. Meanwhile:

> "Lithuania had rapidly expanded east and south by means of the acquisition of vast territories in White Russia and the Ukraine. Besides the Teutonic Knights, Poland now found herself menaced by Lithuania. In order to avoid invasion on the part of the Teutonic Knights and to insure herself from the aggressions of Lithuania, Poland sought union with the latter. Events were favorable to the desired reconciliation, which was brought about in 1385, on the occasion of the marriage of the Lithuanian Grand Duke Jagello to the Polish Queen Jadwiga. Altho Lithuania, which then possest territories three times the extent of those of Poland, concluded nothing more than a personal union, the Poles lost no opportunity of imposing their hegemony on Lithuania. It is not surprizing, therefore, to notice that since the first act of union with Poland there has been a constant tendency among the Lithuanians **to break with Poland.** To show the precarious character of the unions, which, in reality, existed only on paper, it is sufficient to indicate just a few historical facts. To begin with, the Union of Krevo in 1385 was followed by several others; for example, the Union of Vilna in 1401, the Union of Harodlo in 1413, the second Union of Vilna in 1432, the Unions of Grodno in 1501 and 1512, the Union of Lublin in 1569. The last-named pact had fatal consequences for the Lithuanians. . . . The numerous privileges conferred upon the nobility produced a state of chaos in the dual state. It was, for instance, possible for the veto of a single nobleman to prevent the passage of any law in the legislative chamber. This anarchy and exercise of unrestricted authority on the part of the nobility brought about the **downfall of both Poland and Lithuania.** By the last partition of 1795 the latter fell a prey to Russia and Prussia. This was the beginning of the end of Lithuania's martyrdom. For while her sister state, Poland, still remained on the map of Europe, Lithuania ceased to exist as such, and by the ukase of Nicholas I. became known as the Sievero-Zapadny Krai—Northwestern Provinces. The University of Vilna, the center of Lithuanian learning, was removed to Kief. The Catholic population was systematically forced to accept Orthodoxy, the churches and monasteries were sequestrated with all their property and handed over to the Orthodox clergy. The Lithuanian Statute, which had survived for centuries, was replaced by the Russian code.



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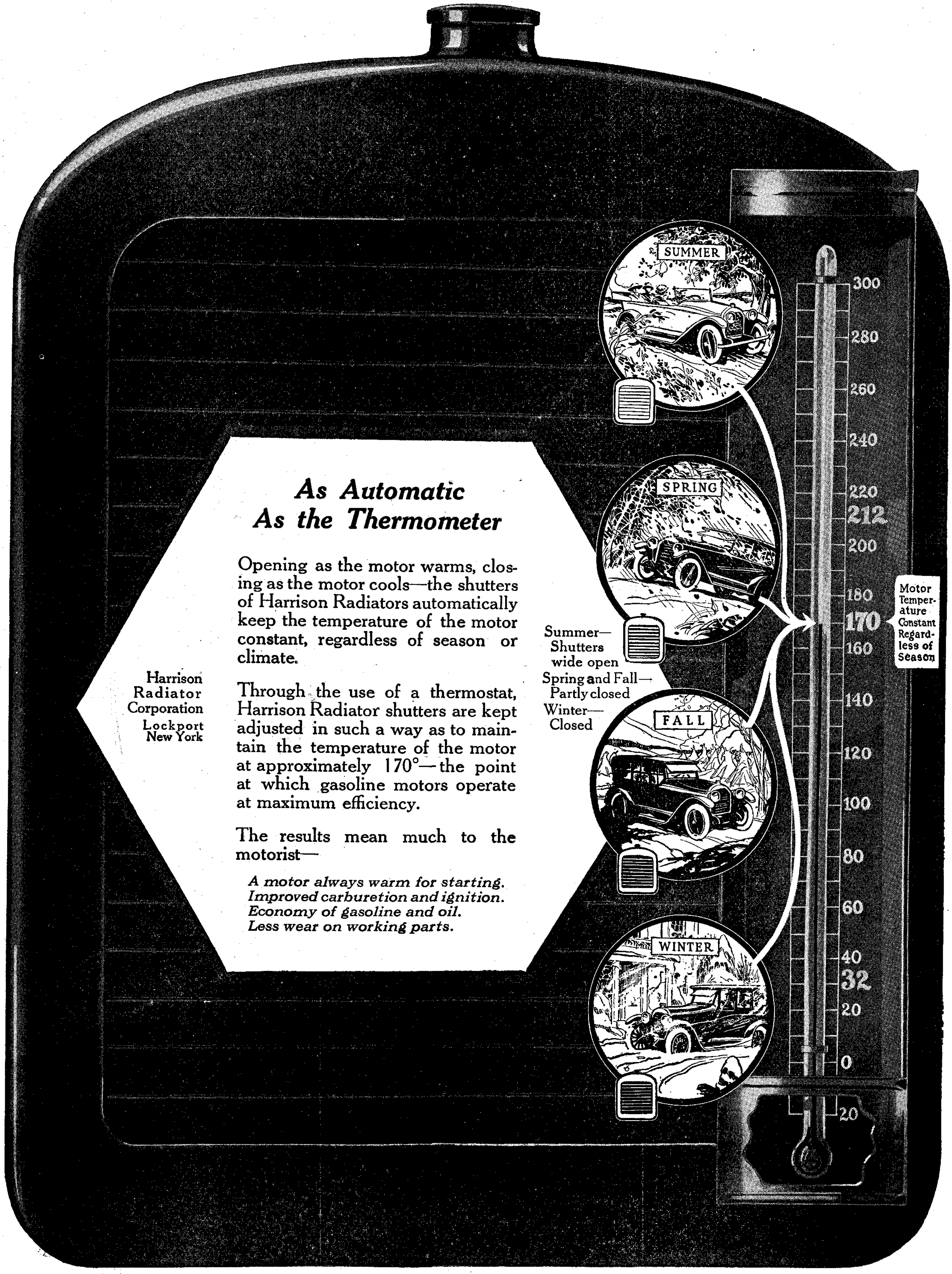

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> Moreover, educated Lithuanians, being debarred from public offices in their own country, were forced to emigrate to Siberia, and either Russians or Germans, who could not get employment in their own country, were sent in their place. Many among them were in no way fitted for the appointments which they were called upon to fill. At the same time many criminals were drafted to Lithuania for colonization purposes. A further settlement of convicts was made in 1913, and, indeed, more convicts were sent to Lithuania, in proportion to its size, than to Siberia. Following the abortive Polish insurrection in 1863, in which the Lithuanians took a prominent part, a ukase prohibiting the printing of Lithuanian books in Latin characters was issued in 1864, and instead the people were forced to adopt a Russian alphabet utterly unsuitable for the Lithuanian language. Simultaneously with this interdict a dictator in the person of General Muraviov was appointed for Lithuania. His cruel methods of rule open the darkest page in the history of Lithuania. Unlimited powers were now given even to the most insignificant policeman or *gendarme* who could in the most arbitrary fashion decide the destiny of any person. These petty officers could search houses at any time they pleased, the usual pretext being books printed in Lithuanian. It was only in 1904 that the Lithuanian alphabet was permitted for printing."

IN PRUSSIAN LITHUANIA—Here the situation was hardly better, we read, tho the Lithuanians were allowed to use freely the books in the native tongue, but Bismarck's crafty policy proved to be far more dangerous than the open persecution of the Russian Government, because under the veil of benevolence and good-will toward the Lithuanians a rigorous colonization of Lithuanian lands was carried on. As a result, in East Prussia, once inhabited by Lithuanians, the Lithuanian language is spoken to-day in hardly six districts. The rest of this territory is swept by German colonists. The Prussian Lithuanian in consequence is permeated with Prussian manners, and tho the Russian Lithuanian is on a lower economic level morally he surpasses his kinsman residing within the German Empire. In spite of their dislike of Russia, says Mr. Narjauskas, all responsible Lithuanians are "still more bitter against Germany."

LITHUANIA'S SHARE IN THE WAR—The Allied cause was also the cause of the Lithuanian people, according to Mr. Narjauskas, who reminds us that Lithuania took "her full share in the war" when he puts on record the fact that "thousands of Lithuanians have fought on the battle-fields of France, side by side with their British, French, and American comrades, while hundreds of thousands have perished in the Masurian Lakes, defending their country on its own soil. Nor have they escaped the horrors of internecine war in which the Czechs, Poles, and Jugo-Slavs are engaged. The sufferings of the civilian population can only be paralleled by the plight of the Servian people."

LITHUANIA AND POLAND—As to the view that Lithuania should still be regarded as an integral part of the vast state that prior to 1772 constituted Poland-Lithuania, Mr. Narjauskas points out that Lithuanian language, traditions, and culture are "utterly different from those of the Poles." The maintenance of any political ties with Poland is pronounced by him "impracticable." This contention is upheld by another Lithuanian authority, Kunigas Antanas Jusaitis, in his "History of the Lithuanian Nation" (The Lithuanian Catholic Truth Society). The aim of the Lithuanian patriots "should not be the rebuilding of the Lithuania that existed in the past," not the union with other nations, whether Poles, White Russians, or Russians, but the union of all parts of the territory inhabited by the Lithuanian people now distributed among the neighboring states. We read then:

> "It is absolutely necessary that Lithuanians renounce all those parts of their former states which are inhabited by pure White Russians or Poles; but all the territory inhabited by the Lithuanians must be united. From the future Lithuania should be separated those districts that are Lithuanian in a broad ethnographical way; where there formerly lived people of the same Lithuanian race using the Lithuanian language, but who a very long time ago adopted the White Russian or Polish language, as, for instance, the territories of Jacvingi to the south from the Niemen; or the eastern countries of the government of Vilna, where there is no wide area using the Lithuanian language, and therefore no hope of return to the Lithuanian language of their forefathers. The more of those denationalized sections that we receive into a Lithuanian state the greater White Russian influence they will exercise on the pure Lithuanian nation. We must satisfy ourselves with the borderlands where the Lithuanian language is used widely, if not entirely, wherever these borderlands are absolutely necessary for the natural and strategical frontiers of the state. The state should include not only the ethnographic parts of Lithuania that belonged till lately to Russia, but also the terrane at the mouth of the Niemen, now under Prussia, where the Lithuanian language is used. Control of the mouth is essential to the future Lithuanian state, because the Niemen is the only navigable river that flows through Lithuania; the mouth of the Niemen is Lithuania's only exit to the sea and to all the world; and as the regions about it are inhabited by Lithuanians, to take it from Lithuania would be maliciously to shut off Lithuania from communication with the world.
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> "The Lithuanian state should comprise the territories inhabited by the Lithuanian race for thousands of years. If there are some stretches with inhabitants who accepted other languages, there remain between them other stretches where the Lithuanian language of their forefathers is preserved; and these very same people, even tho they use a different language, are by race and blood Lithuanians, as much so as those of the center of Lithuanian territory. They will not imperil the true Lithuanian nationalism; but without those borderlands Lithuania can not possess any satisfactory natural frontiers to her national territory.
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> "Let us by no means form a nation of many languages. To do that would be to take the road to disorder, denationalization, and final national annihilation. A nation with several languages can exist only through one common religion, for which it is persecuted by others; or through one government that has developed in the course of ages; as soon as this government falls, it is impossible to gather together the parts that speak different languages. Let us Lithuanians rather renounce those that are denationalized already, and let us remain with one language, the language that was not borrowed from the foreigner, but was constructed by our race and was formed through ages together with the formation of our Lithuanian nation. The language is the life of our nation; in it is preserved the living spirit of our forefathers. We can not, we should not, accept any Polish or White Russian language as our national language. . . . . .
>
> "We have no special economic interest in Poland. Ours is an agricultural country, Poland is the same. Our exports we shall market better in other countries of western Europe. Up to now we received our imports mainly through Riga and Moscow. It would be more wholesome for Lithuania if the cultural ties with Poland were broken altogether. United with Poles, we should fear undesirable influences and the weakening of our independence. It is clear, then, that the uniting of Poland and Lithuania is not to the interest of Lithuanians. We have spoken before about receiving White Russians into the Lithuanian state. The Poles and Russians are foreigners to us; let each of us therefore live by ourselves, and if there is a need for economic relations they could be arranged according to the practises of other neighboring, sovereign, and independent states.
>
> "On the other hand, our relations with the Letts should be closer. If Lithuania and Lettland both become states, then a union of both these states would be mutually advantageous. Lithuanians and Letts are people of the same race, even their names are of the same linguistic origin. Our languages even now are so closely akin to one another that they differ no more than various German dialects of the south and north. The only difference is that history has united the German dialects of north and south, and divided the Lithuanian and Lettish. True, history has made us different nations; we could not be fully united, for then each one would wish to have the upper hand, and we should mutually injure ourselves. But we could live together in two states, united on equal terms, each one attending to its internal affairs, and in external affairs both acting together, each exerting on the other a useful national influence. In our economic affairs we would agree. We occupy contiguous territory, the Letts holding the sea-coast. In a union with the Letts we would reap the benefit of the sea-trade, and their seaports would have a larger hinterland. If both nations were independent of foreigners and united more closely, the mutual cultural influence would strengthen them against foreign encroachment, would purify and strengthen the Lithuanian-Lettish spirit, and also the language of both. The national traditions forgotten by the one or the other would revive by mutual influence. We are the only two sister-nations in the world, and neither one is populous."

Mr. Jusaitis proceeds to show that the Lithuanian nation can organize a state and claims that it has disclosed greater ability in such achievement than many other European nations. He tells us that—

"With the exception of the Franks it is the only example in Europe of a comparatively small nation organizing itself into a state and taking under its dominion nations many times larger than itself. And in its many conquests it is not submerged after mixture with those conquered nations, as happened in the case of the Franks. Lithuania has established her government over others and has composed a code of laws (Lithuanian Statute, 1529) when other European nations with older states than hers were making only feeble attempts in this direction. The Lithuanian statute is not the amateur creation of an individual, such as Sachsenspiegel (about 1230 A.D.), but an authoritative code of laws published by a state. . . . . . .

"As to the territory of Lithuania, her area and the number of inhabitants are not at all too small for the formation of a state. I will quote the statistics for both from The Statesman's Year-Book of 1914. The area is computed in English square miles. Within the boundaries of Lithuania are the whole government of Kovno, two-thirds of the government of Vilna, not all the government of Souvalki, but as much is included from the Grodno government as is left out of the Suvalki government. Therefore, we shall compute all the Suvalki government and shall not count the Grodno government. The area under Prussian rule is nearly half as large as the Suvalki government.

	Area Square Miles	Population	Population per Square Mile
Kovno Government....	15,518	1,819,000	116
Two-thirds Vilna......	10,787	1,326,600	121
Suvalki and part Grodno Governments	4,750	693,000	143
Prussian-Lithuania.....	2,375	300,000	
Whole Lithuania about.	33,430	4,138,600	125 Average

Now we quote the area and inhabitants of the Lettland:

	Area Square Miles	Population	Population per Square Mile
Courland Government..	10,435	758,800	72
One-half Livonia Government............	8,787	740,000	84
One-third Vitebsk Government............	5,661	625,000	109
Whole Lettland........	24,883	2,123,800	85 Average

. . . .

"Lithuania's geographical position, especially if she is federated with Lettland, could be envied by many nations. One has only to look at the map of Europe. The territory of Lithuania-Lettland is in the very center of Europe on the way of the best communication by sea between eastern Europe (Russia) and all the western world; the navigable rivers of Niemen and Dvina flow through all this territory; her ports are Memel, Libau, Vindau, Riga. Would it not be better if Lithuania, possessing the largest autonomy, should remain united with one of her neighboring large states, for instance, Russia? Such a question is most injudicious. No nation voluntarily goes under foreign rule. If Lithuania's independence is possible, then only a fool or a traitor would vote against her independence. The nations are wronged and eliminated not in their independence but in their subjection to other nations. If Lithuania has any commercial or other affairs in Russia or Germany, then these affairs could be safeguarded better by international treaties, Lithuania being independent from both of them rather than a slave of either of them. The ideal of the future of the Lithuanians is a complete, united Lithuania, a free Lithuania; if possible, in confederation with the equally independent and undivided Lettland."

THE LITHUANIAN AND LETTISH LANGUAGES—Because Lithuania was united to the Polish Kingdom during several centuries, and because the Lettish country is entirely situated in Russia, it is often concluded that the Lithuanians and the Letts use a Slavonic tongue. But this is a great error, according to Prof. A. Meillet, of the Collège de France, who writes in *Pro Lithuania* (Paris) as follows:

"The Lithuanian and Lettish languages are very close to each other, but differ entirely from the Slavonic tongue, and it is doubtful if a Slavonic subject would understand a Lithuanian sentence, apart from the words or idioms borrowed from the Poles and the Russians by the two countries.

"The Lithuanian and Lettish languages are the remains of a great family of languages, to which belonged the Prussian language during the Middle Ages; but the original Prussian, of which a few monuments, a small lexicon, and some catechisms remain, has been replaced by German, and the former fell into oblivion after the sixteenth century.

"Lithuanian and Lettish are the only languages left of this great family of Indo-Europeans, the Baltic family.

"On account of their retirement, and the distance from the general routes of circulation followed by other races, the Lithuanians have retained a peculiarly ancient way of talking.

"Of all the European languages, it is the only one that has changed so slowly, and the present Lithuanian form of speech, similar to that employed in the sixteenth century (as for instance *esti*, "it is") has retained the same appearance as the ordinary Indo-European language from which have sprung nearly all the languages of Europe. The form *est* in Latin, known nearly two thousand years ago, has lost its final vowel. The form of "asti" of Sanscrit and Iranian, known more than two thousand years before, has changed the 'e' to 'a.' Those who are interested in getting an idea of the ancient Indo-European languages should hear the Lithuanian peasants of to-day speak.

"A whole literature exists in this harmonious language. Rich in songs and tales, and even learned works, it was religious during the sixteenth century and poetical later on through the efforts of Donaleitis.

"More rugged, and a little less ancient, the Lettish language is not only rural, like the Lithuanian tongue, but it has kept its traditions.

"The Letts have resisted all oppression for centuries, and their language has lost none of its vitality.

"United, these two poeple will resist all invaders in the future, and in retaining their mother tongue they keep the titles of Indo-European nobility, that nearly all the other languages of Europe have most singularly forgotten."

A Hint to Prices.—Prices should come down once in a while to see the country they were raised in.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

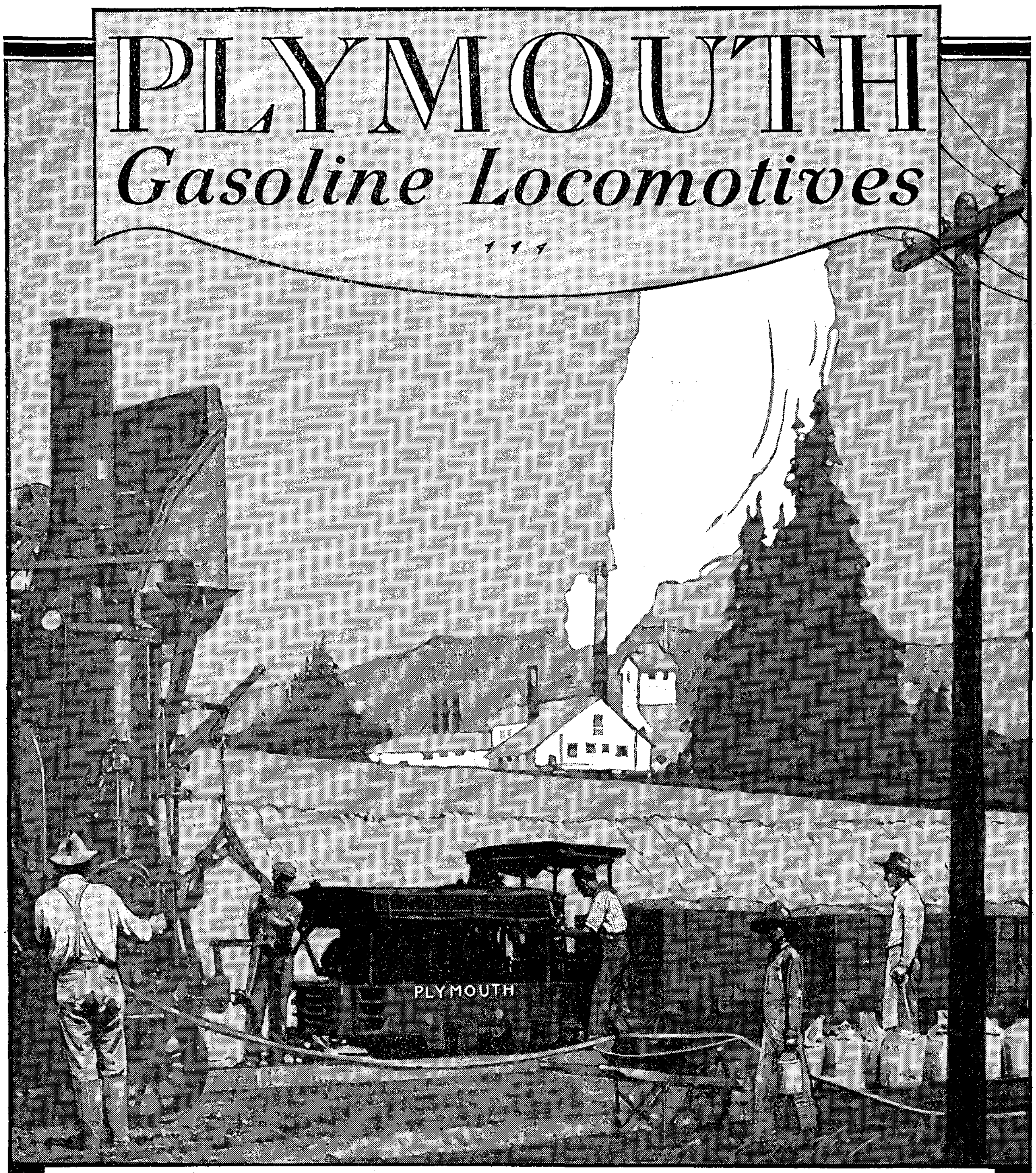
PERSONAL GLIMPSES

RAIN, MUD, AND MISERY FOR AMERICAN TROOPS AT BREST

"CONDITIONS in the camp at Brest in January were worse than in the camps behind the front lines during the heaviest fighting," writes an ex-soldier in the conservative New York *Evening Post*, while more radical journals call for an investigation of this "rest-camp," which they denounce as a "pest-hole" and a "disgrace to the Army." It has been charged that thousands of soldiers whose deaths were reported as battle casualties really died in Brest, victims of such conditions as those described by "Ex-Soldier," who is not the most sensational of the critics of conditions at this port. Men standing in mud to their shoe-tops while they were fed, a martinet of a general officer who held one unit for fifty days' "extra fatigue" because three of its members failed to render the proper salute to a general officer, sanitary conditions bad, and water, with the exception of that underfoot, so scarce that men went for days without washing their hands and faces—these are some of the conditions that make the so-called "rest-camp" at Brest a "terror to the soldiers."

"Ex-Soldier" begins his indictment with a general description of the place as it appeared only a few weeks ago:

> The camp, which stretches for miles over hills and across valleys, was a sea of heavy, sticky mud, dotted here and there with huge pools of muddy water. Even the main roads through the camp were virtual rivers of soft, running mud, through which the troops plodded on their way to and from their meals and work. Most of the troops were quartered in tents, some with board floors, a few with stoves, many without either, and all without cots.
>
> When the Army took the site over it was mostly farmland, and was laid out in plots of two or three acres, each surrounded by dirt walls six or eight feet in height. These walls added greatly to the difficulty of draining the camp, which even without them would be almost impossible to drain. Even the parade in front of the old Pontanezen Barracks, which were used as headquarters, storehouses, hospitals, and bath-houses, was a sea of mud. This condition in itself was bad enough, but it was paralleled by an irresponsible method of feeding the troops passing through the camp and a system of working them day and night.
>
> For the three weeks or more that most organizations remain at the camp at Brest before leaving France for the United States officers and enlisted men of all branches of the service are kept busy doing the work of labor battalions. They work in day and night shifts on roadways, digging graves, latrines, or drainage ditches, pitching tents, coaling transports, and doing other similar work. It rains almost continually.
>
> The average stay of troops at Brest is between twenty-one and twenty-five days. Upon arrival at the camp troops are quartered in tents. After two weeks' time they are usually moved into barracks. While quartered in tents the men make their bed on the floor, if they are fortunate



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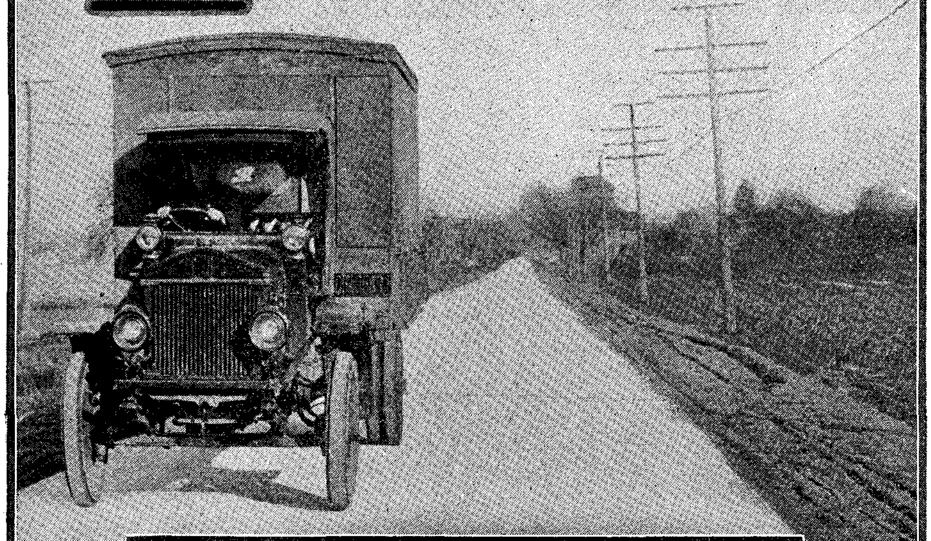
Concrete Roads and Lettuce Salad



HAVING lettuce salad when you want it may depend on the road. That may not interest you. **But the road that makes certain you can have lettuce salad every day in the year also makes certain that you can get fresh eggs, milk, poultry, butter, potatoes and other things when you want them—and that should interest you.** Think of the farm produce you would buy or sell if you could, but that now goes to waste because the roads prevent marketing.

The U. S. Food Administration estimates that bad roads in Erie Co., Pa., added at least $2,000,000 to the food bill of Erie and other cities in the county last winter.

In 1905 the Zuck Greenhouse Co., built a small greenhouse several miles out of Erie. The problem then of transporting produce to Erie and to the Express companies operating out of Erie was a serious one. In 1910 the Zuck Company bought a motor truck, but the earth roads were so bad in wet weather that a team of horses always accompanied the truck to pull it out of mudholes.

Now the road has been paved with concrete. The Zuck plant consists of 13 modern greenhouses and produces large quantities of vegetables yearly.

Read what F. J. Zuck says about this concrete road:

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"The cost of hauling over the concrete road, when compared with the original dirt road, has been reduced 50 per cent. This is due to the greater speed and larger loads possible over the concrete road, together with the reduction in cost of operating and maintaining our trucks. Added to this is the availibility of the concrete road during the winter and spring, when **greenhouse food is in greatest demand.**

"Upon receiving assurances that the road upon which our greenhouses are located would be permanently improved with reinforced concrete, we immediately awarded contracts for additions to our plant. These, together with plans for further improvements, have been made possible by the economy of transportation over the concrete road to Erie."

Erie can have lettuce salad any day—and the road that will bring you lettuce salad when you want it will bring you other things you want when you want them. **Is it necessary to ask whether concrete roads pay?**

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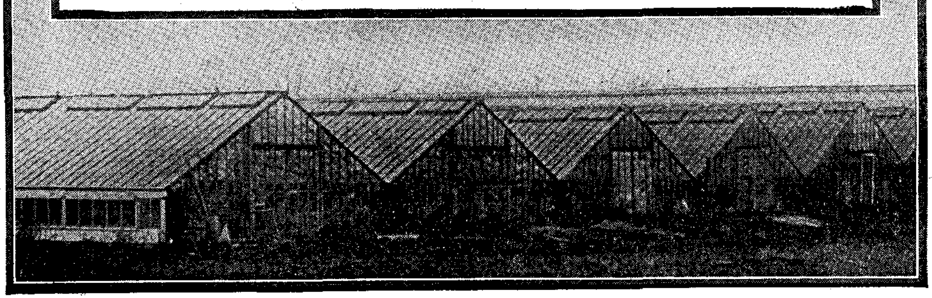
Concrete for Permanence



enough to be quartered in tents with floors, or on duckboards in case they are quartered in tents without floors. These duckboards consist of two narrow strips joined in the same fashion as the sides of a home-made ladder, with short strips two or three inches wide. The interval between these short strips is two or three inches, and consequently they do not make very comfortable beds.

When the troops move into barracks they are furnished with double-deck bunks, which accommodate four men and are built of chicken-wire and small timbers. . . . In some instances troops that were assigned to barracks late in December had to sleep on the dirt floor.

Stoves and fuel are great luxuries anywhere in France at the present time, but in no camp are they as scarce as at Brest. In January only about one out of every five tents was supplied with stoves, and many of those stoves were useless because there was no fuel to be had. Practically all the wood that is burned is used in the troop-kitchens, and the only other fuel available is a soft coal, which it is almost impossible to burn in the tent stoves or in the French coke stoves with which some of the barracks are furnished.

During their entire stay at Brest the troops are fed at troop-kitchens, sometimes within five minutes' walk of their quarters, but more often a mile or a mile and a half distant. These kitchens feed anywhere from one thousand to five thousand men. During the early part of January it was not uncommon for men to stand in the cold, driving rain from half to three-quarters of an hour waiting to be fed. In many cases there were delays even longer than this. Many of the mess-halls were not large enough to accommodate the number of men assigned to them, and consequently it was not unusual for the men to eat their meals standing in mud that was almost up to their shoe-tops.

The food was of a very poor variety, even as compared with the ordinary rations in France. It usually consisted of mush without milk or sugar, one slice of bread, a spoonful of prunes, and half a cup of coffee for breakfast; stew, bread, and sometimes coffee for dinner, and either stew or roast beef, with bread and coffee, for supper. On rare occasions the mush and prunes that were left over from breakfast were made into a pudding and served with dinner or supper. Now and then the monotony of the menu was relieved by serving beans for dinner or supper.

No seconds were served. Usually only one slice of bread was served with each meal, and the men were denied a second helping. In spite of the apparent shortage of bread, it could always be purchased at the commissary by men who had money.

Upon arrival at the camp, says the writer, the men are notified that any breach of discipline will hold the organization there for a longer period than would ordinarily be the case. This threat is usually effective, for mud and misery, indoors and out, make the soldier anxious to move on, no matter where, as soon as possible. The case of an organization that was given fifty days' extra fatigue because three of its members failed to render the proper salute to a general officer is cited.

The occupation of troops while in this "rest-camp" is given in some detail:

Within a day, or forty-eight hours at

the most, after arrival at the camp organizations are called upon to furnish details for fatigue work. Practically every available man is turned out, the unit being allowed 15 per cent. of its strength for guard and other detail work of its own. The men turn out at 5:30 or 6 A.M. for breakfast, with their mess kits in their haversacks strapt on their backs. As soon as they have their breakfast they report to some part of the camp, not infrequently three or four miles from their quarters for duty. Usually they do not return until after supper.

The diary of an enlisted man who passed through Brest on his way home would probably read as follows:

First day—After hiking five hours through the mud and rain we reached our tents. Spent the balance of day searching for a stove without success.

Second day—On guard. Rained all day.

Third day—On detail digging trenches along the road. Sun shone for a little while in the morning. Feet wet ever since we arrived here.

Fourth day—Worked all day cleaning stables—good job, as it was indoors.

Fifth day—Dug graves in the rain. Soaked from head to foot.

Sixth day—Did not work to-day, but am detailed as kitchen police to-night. Made a stove for our tent.

Seventh day—The company went over for a bath to-day. We stood for an hour and a half in the rain and mud, but it was worth it.

Eighth day—Last night we coaled a transport. Hiked five miles in the rain to the docks, wet through to the skin.

Ninth day—Physical inspection—no details.

The same routine continues for the entire stay of the unit in the camp. Sundays and holidays make little difference. Even the stout, hobnailed shoes will not withstand the continuous wading through water and mud and the men's feet are wet all the time. The rain is so continuous that it soaks through the slickers and oftentimes the men are wet right through to the skin. Their clothes will not dry hanging up in unheated tents or barracks, but those who are lucky enough to be detailed as kitchen police get a chance to dry themselves out by the kitchen fires. For this reason kitchen police is a much-sought-after detail. Usually it is one of the most despised jobs in the Army.

When the men get a day off they spend it trying to fix up their quarters, so that they are a trifle more comfortable. One unit spent a whole morning carrying duckboards in order to make a fairly dry walk from the roadway to their plot. A day later these duckboards had sunk out of sight and were useless.

Troops stationed at the camp permanently are equipped with rubber boots and oilskin slickers, but troops on their way home are not even allowed to purchase these articles. The consequence is that a large percentage of men leaving Brest have severe colds, which oftentimes result in pneumonia by the time they reach the States.

Most rest-camps in France and England are uncomfortable, crowded places that the soldiers are glad to leave, but not one of them holds the terror for the men that Brest does. In spite of the vast amount of work that has already been done there, it will take several months to make the camp a fit place for men to live in. Sanitary conditions are bad, water is so scarce and hydrants so few that the men go for days without even washing their faces and

An Epoch-Making Dinner

To Introduce This New Type Pork and Beans

Some years ago the Van Camp scientific cooks gave an epoch-making dinner. It was given in the Van Camp laboratories—to experts and laymen—to introduce the ideal Pork and Beans.

Since then that dish has brought to millions an entirely new idea of baked beans.

They found that ordinary ovens left beans underbaked. Digestion was difficult. Yet the beans were crisped and broken by the heat.

So they bake Van Camp's in steam ovens—bake them for hours at 245 degrees. Digestion is made easy, yet the beans are not crisped, not broken.

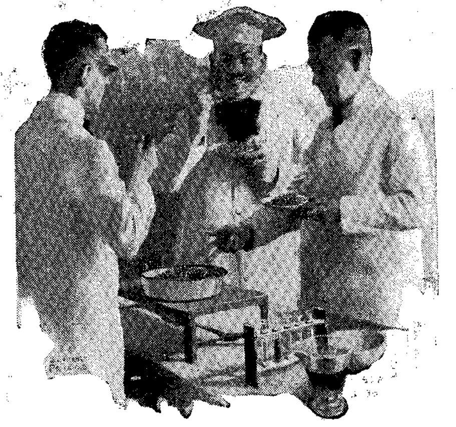
And they created a sauce to bake with them—a sauce of wondrous zest. In perfecting this sauce they tested 856 recipes.

They Studied the Dish for Years

These culinary experts, college trained, studied this dish for years.

They found that beans differ vastly. So now they analyze the beans.

They found that hard water made the skins tough. So they now free the water from minerals.



Direct Our Chefs

Now these scientific cooks direct every step of the process. And they constantly watch the results. So all the delights which they developed are found in every dish of Van Camp's.

Now these ideal Pork and Beans are always at your call. You can serve baked beans which are whole and mealy, instead of crisped and broken. You can have them easy to digest. And the finest tomato sauce ever created is baked into every atom.

Compare them with the old style.

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Pork and Beans
Baked With the Van Camp Sauce—Also Baked Without the Sauce

Other Van Camp Products Include
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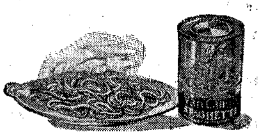
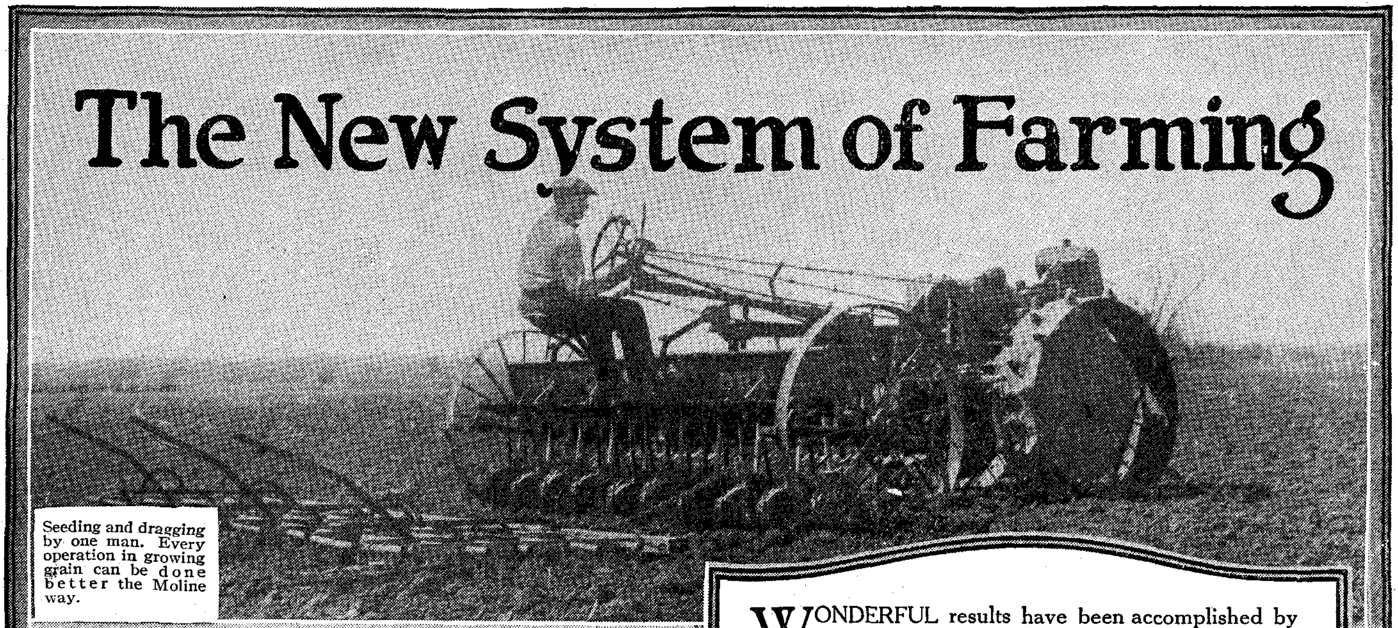
Van Camp's Soups—18 Kinds


Van Camp's Spaghetti

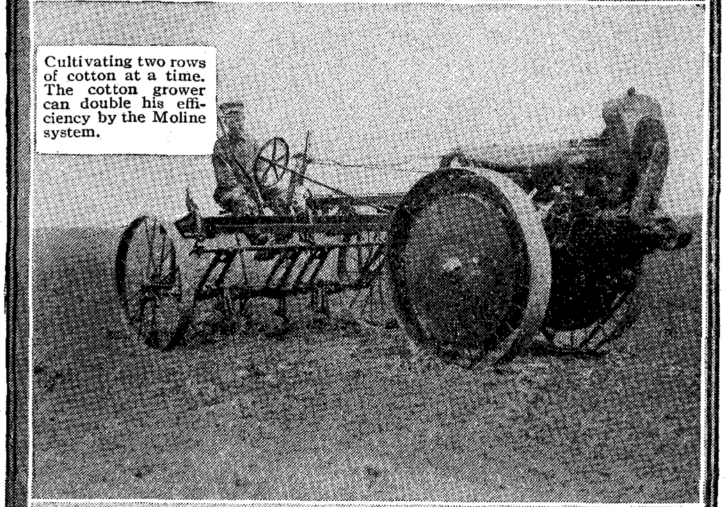
Van Camp's Peanut Butter

(603)

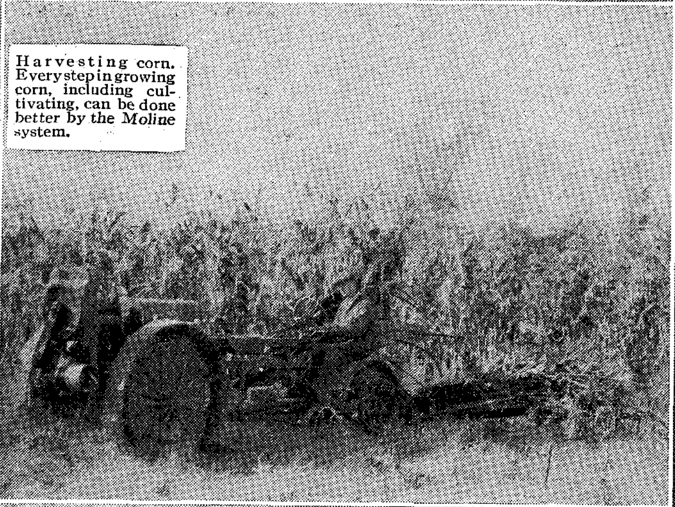
The New System of Farming



Seeding and dragging by one man. Every operation in growing grain can be done better the Moline way.



Cultivating two rows of cotton at a time. The cotton grower can double his efficiency by the Moline system.



Harvesting corn. Every step in growing corn, including cultivating, can be done better by the Moline system.

WONDERFUL results have been accomplished by American farmers during the war by producing more food with less help. History again repeats itself, because the same condition held true during the Civil War, when the self binder, mower and other labor-saving implements came into general use to replace the diminishing supply of man power. Now it is the tractor that assists so greatly in increasing production per man, by supplying more power and greater endurance than can be obtained from horses. And just as labor-saving implements revolutionized farming methods during and after the Civil War, so is the tractor now revolutionizing farming methods even to a greater extent.

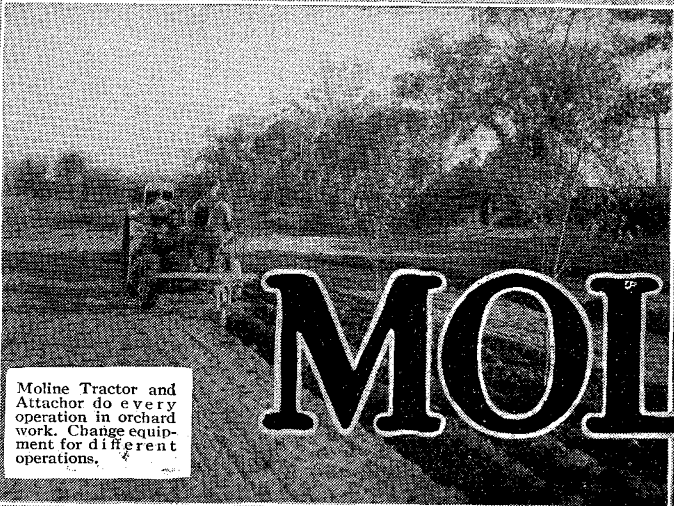
The Moline-Universal Tractor has done more than any other to increase production per man. It does all farm work including cultivating. It attaches direct to the implement, forming one unit. One man has perfect control over tractor and implement from the seat of the implement where he is in the best position to do good work.

In addition to supplying versatile and economical power Moline goes further in furnishing *all implements* necessary in growing practically *all crops*. The implement does the work while the tractor supplies power—both are equally important. While many horse drawn implements can be used successfully with the Moline-Universal Tractor, better work and a saving in both operator's and tractor's time will be obtained by using Moline-Universal Tractor Implements. They are of greater capacity, stronger construction and designed to run at higher speeds than horse drawn implements.

Thousands of farmers are able to dispense largely with the use of horses, farm more land, more thoroughly than ever before and make more profit, because of the Moline-Universal System of Power Farming. Write Dept. 63 for full information.

Moline Plow Co., Moline, Illinois

Manufacturers of Quality Farm Implements
Since 1865
Canadian Distributor: Willys-Overland, Ltd., Toronto



Moline Tractor and Attachor do every operation in orchard work. Change equipment for different operations.

In vineyard work every operation can be done faster and better with the Moline Tractor and Attachor equipment.

MOLINE

hands. It is almost out of the question to think of washing clothes of any kind, and the natural result is that "cooties" are plentiful.

GERMAN "INTELLECTUALS" TRY EATING MENTAL MEALS

MENTAL suggestion is Germany's newest substitute for food. These imaginary meals are "served and eaten" with much ceremony among certain groups of German intellectuals, and the cult, on the authority of a Dutch dealer in antiques who landed in New York the other day, is increasing. Those who dine on suggestion, said the Dutch dealer, George W. Meers, of Amsterdam, take the idea very seriously. He describes a mental dinner, a mental *table d'hôte* dinner, it seems, which partook somewhat of the nature of a religious rite. As the New York *Globe* quotes his description:

"A group of ten or twelve will gather around a table. Usually the table is bare of linen and silver, as well as food. The shades are drawn so that the total absence of eatables will not be so apparent.

The meal begins. It has been announced beforehand what the menu will comprise. Seated around the bare wooden table, with folded arms, the disciples concentrate on soup—if that is the first item on the *table d'hôte* bill of fare—and the various sensations of sipping and swallowing are created in the minds of each by desperate, concerted thought. If it is turtle soup they have decided to feast their minds upon, the thoughts flow thick and green. For consommé they conjure up a thinner and more delicate fluid.

A prolonged sigh indicates the end of a course. The next item on the menu, perhaps, is filet of sole with creamy Hollandaise sauce. After a decent interval, to allow imaginary waiters to clear off the empty soup-plates and bring on fresh imaginary viands, the second course begins. They linger over each mental mouthful. No sensation of odor or taste escapes them. To strengthen the imagination, many of them sit and "eat" with closed eyes.

So on throughout the whole gamut of courses. Every meal is a banquet, from the *hors d'œuvre* clear down to the Camembert cheese and toasted crackers. Wine flows freely.

It is claimed that conscientious application of principles of the cult will stimulate the flow of gastric juices and exercise the digestive organs. These functions, it is said, actually soothe the pangs of hunger.

Mr. Meers said that the food-substitutes concocted by German chemists had grown steadily worse. Epidemics of dysentery and kindred diseases were common, he said.

Food conditions at the prison-camps have reached such a state that prisoners and guards are escaping together over the Dutch frontier. Thousands of German deserters have reached Holland within the last few months. Most of them, says Mr. Meers, have plenty of money or loot. If they cross the border drest in their military uniforms they are immediately interned. If they succeed in changing to civilian clothes they are not molested. At any rate, the first thing they do upon arriving in the neutral country is to gorge themselves with as much food as the Dutch regulations will permit.

A MOTOR-CYCLE DISPATCH-RIDER UNDER THE GERMAN GUNS

"DELIVER your message at all costs" was the common, and usually the only, order given to members of the Motor Cycle Dispatch Corps; and the members of the Corps saluted and did as ordered. Capt. A. P. Corcoran, who earned his commission from the ranks by carrying through a dispatch after six other men had been killed in the attempt, served as "buzzer," or field-telegraph operator and dispatch-rider in the British Army, and lived, in spite of several wounds, to write a book about the work. "The Daredevil of the Army" (Dutton) is a record notable for a good deal of picturesqueness as well as for force and vividness of his trials, failures, and triumphs. One of the most human chapters describes "How the Author Assisted at a Victory"—and was carried off on a stretcher shortly afterward. He writes of the early days of the first British offensive around Neuve Chapelle:

For three days now we have been preparing for the event. Not that the powers that be have deigned to take us into their confidence. They are far too aloof for that. But they can't hide the evidences all round.

Morning, noon, and night we are riding with our messages, all of them marked "Priority," which means that they admit of no delay. And all along the roads leading to and from Neuve Chapelle there is unceasing motion, endless processions that block our paths and impede our progress. Ammunition-trains, convoys, Army Service Corps wagons—they are all moving up, carrying supplies for men and guns. In our efforts to pass them, we occasionally find ourselves lying in the ditch, as a result of overestimating the width of the French roads.

And, Lord, what weather we are having! The heavens, disapproving of our preparations, do their best to hinder them and harm us. They simply open and let the water pour down on our heads. We slip and slither all over the roads, and our wrists ache with the effort of keeping our machines erect. But somehow we manage in spite of it all.

Never in the early dark days before the Marne have we been as busy as we are now. All through the night of March 9 and the following morning I carry dispatch after dispatch — to an artillery commander, an A. S. C. officer, a battalion commander, over and over again. When finally day dawns and hell breaks loose, it is to find me with twenty hours' sleep in arrears.

About seven o'clock, or a little earlier, the thunder is loosed. The guns, which for days have kept up a constant crackle, now burst into a deafening roar. As I scurry along the roads, shells whir over my head. Thank Heaven, I am not at the busy end of their range!

Seven-thirty the curtain lifts, then is lowered farther back. A signal that the infantry has gone over!

I am detailed to take a message to the Twenty-first Brigade, one of the first to advance in the fight. There is electricity in the air to-day, the electricity of excitement. It quivers along my spine; it stings my fagged brain. My mind is clear with the horrible clarity that is often the result of lack of sleep.

I spin along and am suddenly made aware of the fact that not all the shells are coming from our side. Not twenty yards in front of me I see a great "Bertha" burst.

Plop! it goes square in the middle of the road. I have plenty of time to stop and plenty of room to swerve. My hands make a motion as if to turn the handle-bars, but my eyes are riveted to that hole in the road. A grim fountain is playing there, spewing up sprays of mud, clay, smoke, stones, and pieces of shell. They fascinate me.

"Turn your bike," says my brain.

But my eyes are glued to the spot. Like the lady driver who is so anxious for the safety of a lamp-post, I can't leave that crater out of my sight. Presently I am conscious that we are meeting. Head first I go into it, but I land on top of my bike.

"Of all the blamed fools!" I say angrily to myself. "One would think you never saw a shell burst before."

I pick up my machine. It is unhurt. I climb out, furious with myself and quite unable to explain the phenomenon. Why should any sensible man ride straight into a hole? I mount again. It must have been half an hour later that I noticed a certain awkwardness in one of the fingers of my left hand. I had broken or sprained it in the crash.

I get back to my section and hear the glad news. We're advancing. The re-enforcements are going up. Everything is working like a clock, but the *Boches* are by no means beaten.

Off again on a message. The "Berthas" are still busy. One falls in a field adjoining the road on which I ride. Another whirs over my head with a scream like an eagle's. Along the way I come on evidences of their work. Here is a horse's trunk from which the head and legs have been severed; there a man's corpse almost cut in two. But I am not at all shaken by such sights.

What's the matter with me? I should be terrified, by all the rules of this game. I remember legends of brave men who not only felt but confessed their fears. Where is the panic that the novelists promised me? Why should I be losing all the thrills?

Here am I skimming swiftly over a shell-ridden road, cheeks ruddy that should be ashen, hand steady that should be shaking, vision clear that should be clouded, brain functioning that should be fuddled. Is my calm an abnormal calm, a calm keyed to a higher pitch perhaps than that with which we conduct our daily affairs? Or is it a callous calm bred of familiarity with horrors too often seen? Is nature so adjustable that she can become contemptuous even of death itself?

"You may be killed by the next corner," I tell myself earnestly. But my knees refuse to quake.

And then I come to the next corner, and suddenly my equanimity is lost.

For there by the roadside I see a rider lying on his face, a broken bike by his side. There is something familiar about that recumbent form. I dismount, turn it over, and recognize my friend Grant.

So the rotters have got him! Grant of the gray Scotch eyes, the best chum man ever had! Got him and disfigured him—half his face is bashed in. My calm deserts me on the spot. Now I know why a brother joins to avenge a brother, and a father to take toll for a son.

Why am I not in the trenches with a

bayonet in my hand? I despise myself now for a mere messenger. Good old Grant! And I must leave him who would never leave me, lying dead by the roadside to be picked up—"another casualty"—like the thousand others whom I myself have passed so callously at times.

"The chances of war!" How many times I have said the words! Offered them with a shrug of the shoulders as consolation on the death of a friend. A new pity, a deeper sympathy, sweeps over me as I mount reluctantly. They had never taken a friend of mine before. Oddly enough it never occurred to me that they might soon take me.

. . . .

It is now afternoon. The dim sun is going down. I am sent on a double message that takes me through the town. First I am to report to the Lahore Division, whose signal office, I am told, is in a cellar; next to the Twenty-fifth Brigade.

Poor Neuve Chapelle! Already its homes are in ruins. Hardly a stone is standing on a stone. Instead they are lying all over the streets. I have to zigzag to get through.

After much meandering and many inquiries—I meet only Indians on my way, and their English is as fluent as my Hindustani—I spot the blue and white flag that marks the signal service. I deliver my dispatch and start off again. I have been told that the Brigade is trying to force the passage of a bridge somewhere to the northwest of the Bois de Biez. I find them facing a fury of machine-gun fire, and depart glad to be alive.

But my mind is still busy with its memories of Grant. I forget myself, my machine, my surroundings. I ride along mechanically—I must unconsciously have been riding slowly, when I am suddenly hailed by a shout. I look round and see the grizzled head of an old soldier stuck out of a half-ruined house.

"Move a bit faster," he cries, "faster, mate, unless you want to click!"

Hardly are the words out of his mouth when he drops with a moan. I turn my head almost involuntarily to see whence the shot came. Ping! a few sparks fly out of my handle-bars. On the spot my investigation ceases, and my chance friend is forgotten in concern for myself. Jambing my throttle wide open, I sprint for home, sending my speed up to some sixty miles an hour. But I'm not quick enough.

With a jerk my foot is lifted from the foot-rest, as if by an invisible hand. My map case, which has been lying flat on my back, switches round and strikes me in the face. Next there comes a sharp rap on my knee, as if some one had hit me with a stick. I wobble frightfully, but don't lose my equilibrium. Neither do I relax my speed. At a record rate I regain the signal office, dismount, and flop on the ground. My leg seems as if suddenly paralyzed. And I notice a patch of blood adorning my pants.

So a sniper has got me at last!

There is no pain, strangely enough, only a burning sensation. Again my natural curiosity asserts itself. I look at my foot, and find that my boot is minus its heel. So that accounts for the sudden jerk off the foot-rest. But why should they have caught me on the left side when the shot came from the right? This puzzles me extremely, but there is only one explanation.

The bullet could not possibly have passed through the little space that the make of my machine leaves round the engine. Consequently it must have hit the ground underneath and ricochetted up to my foot. But even at that it must have made some extraordinary curves. Another aimed at my back must have hit my map case and flipped it round in my face. But what about my knee? Were they then firing from both sides? Impossible! I would have noticed that. But there is no one with whom to discuss the phenomena.

Some one is already busily bundling me into an ambulance which takes me to the casualty clearing station. Being a light case, I am sent next day to a base hospital.

The casualty clearing station, for all the horrible suggestion of its name, proved to be a place of exceeding beauty—a French château evidently belonging to people of wealth. As they lifted me out of the ambulance, I had a glimpse of smooth lawns and trees of magnificent stateliness.

It took but a few minutes to get me on an operating-table. Only war could have brought it to such uses. In times of peace clicking balls would have had my place. I could see the billiard cues still standing along the wall.

Then as they ripped off my trousers and loosed the bandages I had my first sensation of pain. Began a search then for an elusive bullet which proved to be conspicuous by its absence. To help me through the ordeal, I was given a glass of milk and soda. Only its color told me its identity. I seemed to have lost my sense of taste.

"Oh, you'll be all right in a few days, sonny," the surgeon assured me—he was a splendid-looking man with a mane of white hair. "Just a flesh wound; they missed your knee-cap by about two millimeters."

He thought he was consoling me, but alas, poor man! he was sounding the knell of my hopes. My eyes had been turned toward home. So they took me to bed, a saddened patient who had seen heaven and tasted its joys in anticipation, only to have the cup dashed from his lips. Instead, I got a meal, consisting of broth, toast, and an orange. That failed to interest me, for I had suddenly realized that for thirty-six hours I had had no sleep. I needed no rocking that night!

Next morning I was awakened all too soon. The hour was barely 6:30. I opened my eyes to behold an orderly standing amiably near my bed, bearing a basin of water. How that good-natured fellow irritated me with his officiousness! He would insist on washing me; and I would wash myself. I won out, and immediately justified his zeal by upsetting the water all over the bed. But, at any rate, I had not been treated like a baby!

While waiting for the ambulance-train to take me back of the line, I had my first good look at my fellow sufferers. Including myself, there were eight slight cases, but the others! God! that any man should look like them! Disfigured is scarcely the word to apply to them. Grotesque gargoyles—that was how they seemed to me.

On the train I was placed in a compartment with a man who had been a member of the Black Watch. One of his legs had been shot off. His face had been skinned, Lord knows how! And he had lost his right cheek. And he suffered! Oh, how he suffered! The train bumped and rattled the whole of the way, as only French trains can. It bothered me, who was scarcely hurt at all. Now it would wring a groan from that poor remnant of a man, now a curse, now a cry.

At three that afternoon he died *en route*. We stopt while they took away his corpse. His going left me sick and nauseated, and lonely—oh! so lonely. I think I would have cried with homesickness if a trained nurse had not chanced to come by. She stayed with me for the greater part of the journey. What would soldiers do without these women? But how did they stand the sights that I had seen to-day, stand them night, noon, and morning, as a war-nurse must? I'm afraid my courage would fail me in such a test of human endurance.

EXTRACTING SPORT AND SHILLINGS FROM SHELL-FIRE

THEY were fifteen-inch shells and they came down around that low-lying little Flemish town from German positions in front, and from the sides and even sometimes from the rear. One such shell had just blown out the back of the hospital. As Philip Gibbs, the war-correspondent, came up to the spot he saw a tall New-Zealander, a finely set-up sergeant-major, who saluted and said: "Any man who says he ain't afraid of shell-fire is a bleeding liar." But afraid or not, the men of the British Empire stuck there for four and a half years of it. During the first winter the Germans had the best positions around Ypres, overlooking and outflanking the British in the marshes below. As Mr. Gibbs said at a speech in a New York club, reported by the New York *Evening Post*, the British "were up to their waists in water for days at a time, and not only were they under fire from the front, but they were sometimes shelled from the rear. It was a terrible situation, for the Germans saw that the drainage from their trenches flowed down into ours, and there it stayed." One of the sergeant-majors, and sergeant-majors seemed to be everywhere, was heard to remark: "It's a pity that that Grand Fleet of ours doesn't come down here and do a bit of honest work." Yet with all this there was "the making of strange jokes and there was great laughter." Anything would do. It was "curious psychological camouflage" in which these men indulged "in places that surpassed any man's imagination of hell." For instance—and here is where the shells and the shillings meet—

In one sector, where the *Boche* had put down a special hate to wipe it out, the men would bet whether the oncoming shell would be a "dud" or would explode as it ought. Some of them developed remarkably accurate hearing, so that they could tell a dud a long way off, and they made a lot of money. They would bet on the next man to be wounded.

One day a sergeant-major came again and again to ask after Private Smith and how he was doing. He'd yell down the entrance, "Is Private Smith all right?" After this had happened for the third or fourth time Private Smith began to become emotional about it and remarked that the sergeant-major had come to love him like a father. "You blinkin' fool," he was told, "he's drawn you in a lottery. He'd have won 17*s.* 6*d.* if you'd been hit!"

"The Only Answer is—Bushels"

Upon the efficiency with which the seed bed is prepared depends the size of the harvest.

And upon the size of the harvest depends the entire compensation of the farm owner—his reward for all his months of labor in plowing, disking, seeding, cultivating, reaping, to say nothing of his money investment in land, implements, seed, etc.

The only answer to the entire year's effort is—bushels.

The best preparation, as a matter of course, depends upon using the best farm implements.

Farm owners using Oliver Tractor Implements get the greatest possible yield per acre. A single, actual instance—one out of thousands of similar cases—may be cited.

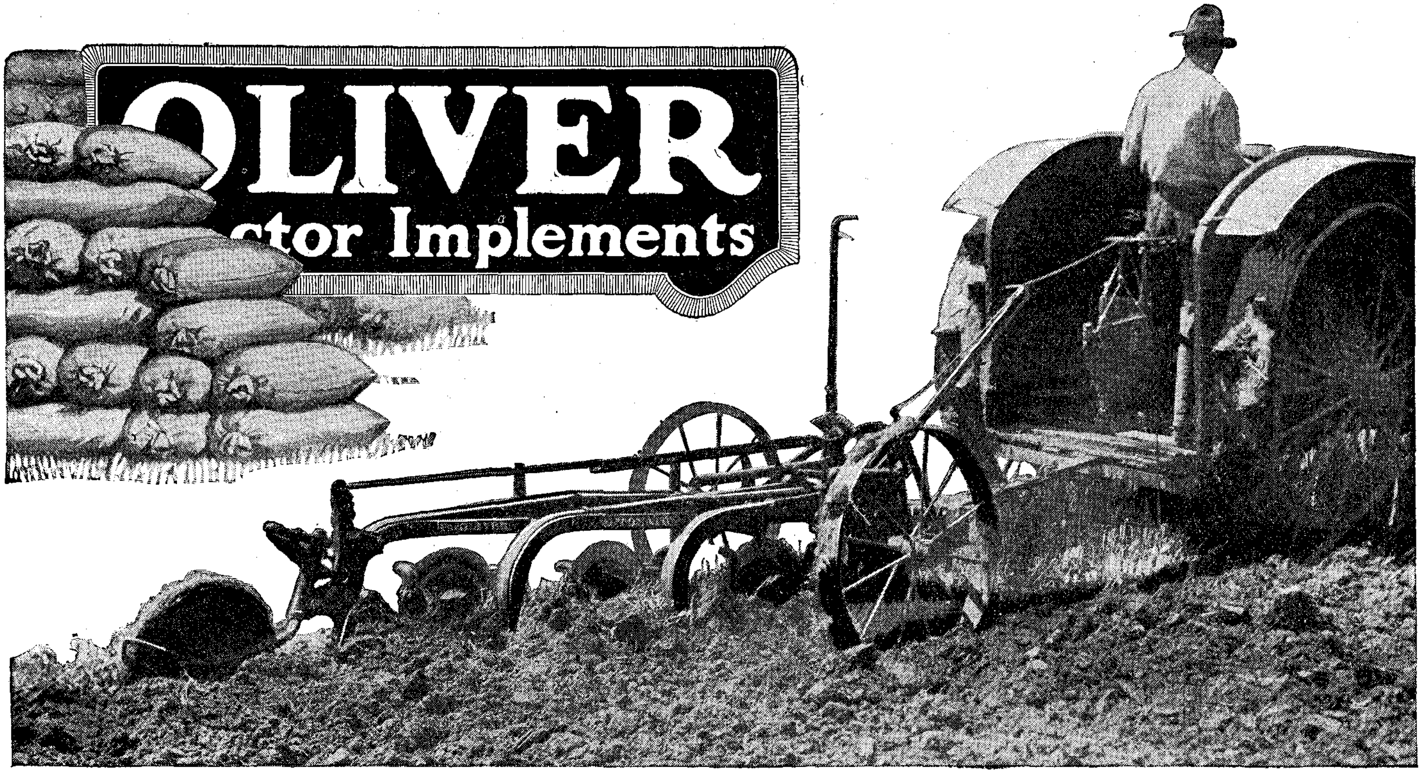
In the fall of 1917, J. B. Grinnell, Secretary of the Nebraska Farmers' Congress, plowed twenty acres of dry hard ground for winter wheat with Oliver plows. This is what he says in regard to their performance:—

> "This field of wheat made an average of 35 bushels per acre. Neighboring fields, turned with other plows, averaged only from 15 to 25 bushels. When I saw this large yield I was convinced beyond a doubt of Oliver's superiority. The Oliver Plows had paid for themselves several times over on this one crop of wheat.

Thousands of other farm owners—all Oliver users—have had the same results from Oliver tools. Oliver plowed lands give farm owners their answer in bushels — more bushels per acre.

"Oliver Plowed Fields Bring Greatest Yields"

Oliver Chilled Plow Works
South Bend, Indiana



WHEN 2,300 SOLDIER-PRISONERS STRUCK AT FORT LEAVENWORTH

IT was mass mutiny, and American military regulations would have excused a mass slaughter, but the great strike that took place at Fort Leavenworth on January 30 was settled by other means. "Democratic military justice" the writer of the single "inside story" of this unprecedented uprising calls the settlement, which the New York *Evening Post* refers to as an "armistice agreement." But neither the strike itself nor the agreement that settled it has attracted as much newspaper attention as the conditions which it revealed in our great military prison where, on the word of a high military authority, American soldiers are serving sentences running up to forty years for such trivial offenses as refusing to hand over a package of cigarets at the command of an officer. The Senate Military Committee recently began an investigation of the whole system.

It is necessary to understand the methods of our courts-martial, and the "crimes" for which the men at Fort Leavenworth are imprisoned, writes Winthrop D. Lane in *The Survey* (New York), in order to understand this unusual military strike and its equally unusual outcome. The Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, formerly a place for confining men of the Regular Army and Marine Corps who had been sentenced by courts-martial or other military tribunals, changed its character with the entrance of the United States into the war. A new kind of soldier appeared, a soldier who had recently been a clerk, a mechanic, a day laborer, a politician, a business man. He knew nothing of military etiquette, procedure, discipline. He was subject to a new and iron-bound code of criminal ethics, and he violated rules that he had had only a few weeks or months to understand, and the punishments for which he did not know.

He may have quitted his post for five minutes, he may have been absent without leave for a week, he may have intentionally deserted; his sentence was not likely to be less than five years, and might be forty. "Hundreds of men now in the barracks who never committed offenses or served prison terms in their lives before now face fifteen, twenty, and even thirty years of prison, which to many of them might as well be confinement for life."

This new kind of military offender, staggering under sentences that, by all the standards he had been acquainted with, were brutally unjust, "came to the barracks in such numbers that nobody knew what to do with him." Mr. Lane, whose letter of introduction from the Third Assistant Secretary of War gave him an unusual opportunity to investigate all sides of life in the prison, continues his account in *The Survey:*

On April 1, 1918, the population of the barracks was 1,508. By November it was 3,005—exactly double. To-day it is 3,600. Men are doubled up in cells five feet by nine, intended for single occupants, beds are placed in corridors that are meant to be empty, improvised buildings are used for sleeping quarters, a mess-hall seating 1,400 has to be used in three shifts for every meal; every discomfort of over-crowding has to be borne as well as the human mind can bear it. All of this created an unprecedented atmosphere of tension, rebellion, and protest.

From the point of view of administration, the situation was still further complicated by the sending to the barracks of a large number of conscientious objectors. These men obstinately refused for the most part to regard themselves as criminals, even in the military sense. For the first time in the history of the barracks, large numbers of men refused to work. This brought about increased use of the solitary cells and increased tension between the objectors and the guards. Individuals were beaten up for following what they believed to be the dictates of their conscience.

Thus the morale of the whole prison was unsettled. Officers lost touch with the inmates. Life became hectic, uncertain, and escaped control.

The armistice was signed November 11. At once prisoners began to ask what effect this would have on military offenders. Would clemency be shown to any of them? Would sentences be reduced? Individuals, through the influence of friends and the discovery of errors in courts-martial, began to be released. This demonstrated the power of organized appeal.

Then, on January 25, came the order for the release of 113 conscientious objectors. Nobody resented the release of these men. It is doubtful if any prisoner ever resented the discharge of a fellow inmate; he doubtless envied it. The attitude of the men confined at Fort Leavenworth was one of envy, and of resentment that so many of their fellows should go forth while they themselves remained. Their quarrel was with the authorities, not with the men released. These last became, in their eyes, additional centers of propaganda for their own release in the world outside.

Before the discharge of these objectors nothing had happened to reveal the full strength and nature of the men's sullenness. The embers of discontent were there; the officers felt them, the prisoners felt them. Only a spark was needed to set them off. That spark came on the afternoon of Saturday, January 25, when a negro, who was playing cards with a white man in the yard, assaulted his opponent. Others mixed in the fray, and altho guards and officers quickly broke up the fight, two negroes were taken to the hospital with injuries.

News of this affair spread quickly through the prison. There is no segregation of blacks from whites in the barracks, and the number of blacks is, of course, greatly in the minority. For the first time in their lives many Southerners in the prison had been compelled to live on equal terms with negroes. Hotheads among them gave leash to their race prejudice, and Northerners as well, strung to high tension by the conditions described, joined in the mêlées. Any activity that gave vent to passion seemed welcome. Men went mad, and in three days fifteen negroes lay in the hospital, beaten or disabled. Every negro in the prison feared for his life. The number of guards on duty was increased, and so far as possible negroes went about under the protection of these guards. Nevertheless, individual attacks occurred and the hospital sheets do not reveal the full extent of injuries inflicted. The sight of a negro going about with a bandaged arm or a swollen jaw or a patched head or even with fresh blood oozing from a new wound was not uncommon.

How these race riots formed the opening of a strike that quickly showed no inherent connection with them will remain one of the mysteries of that week. A dozen or more white men who had taken part in the attacks were placed in solitary confinement, and this undoubtedly had the effect of adding to the discontent and of heightening the tension.

On Wednesday afternoon, January 29, the "first gang," composed of about 150 prisoners working outside the walls, quit on their jobs. They were excavating for a new building and they simply threw down their shovels and spent the afternoon talking, joking, and loafing. The guards in charge made only a nominal effort to induce them to resume work.

This was the first overt act of the strike. In that mysterious fashion in which news travels through walls and barred doors in prison, the whole place was soon humming with the exciting news that the first gang had struck. What did it mean? What were they striking for? How far did they intend to go? What was to be their method—violence and an attempt to overpower the prison authorities, or the quiet method of simply refusing to work? Would they try to get others to join them?

One of the members of the "first gang" was a conscientious objector. In civilian life he had been a newspaper reporter and a poet; he was known as a "radical." That night he held a conference with friends in his wing. He told them that he had no desire to participate in a strike for such petty objects as the men of the first gang were then considering. No one had formulated that afternoon any statement of what was wanted. One prisoner wanted more tobacco; another wanted better food; another resented the treatment of negroes on an equality with whites; a fourth felt bitter because he wasn't getting his letters from home; a fifth wanted the privilege of writing more letters himself. This absorption in small desires and utter disagreement of one man with another characterized the early stages of the strike. Every one was discontented, many were surly, but only by chance did any two agree upon the causes of their dissatisfaction.

The prisoner in question told his friends that if he did not join the strike with the other members of his gang, his own safety might be endangered. Local Kansas City newspapers, notably *The Star*, had for a week past been publishing stories of the bitterness existing among the prisoners toward conscientious objectors. Realizing that these stories were not true, this prisoner nevertheless feared that their very publication (they were, of course, read by many prisoners) might produce the antagonism described. A single unfortunate accident might turn against the objectors the passions that had already been aroused against the blacks. If he, an objector, incurred the enmity of his fellows by refusing to join the strike, he might be the unwitting means of bringing about a general hostility toward the four hundred objectors still in prison. That night he went to his cell bed resolved to do what he could to make the strike a general demand for something more than extra tobacco and better food.

There was a fire that night in one of the

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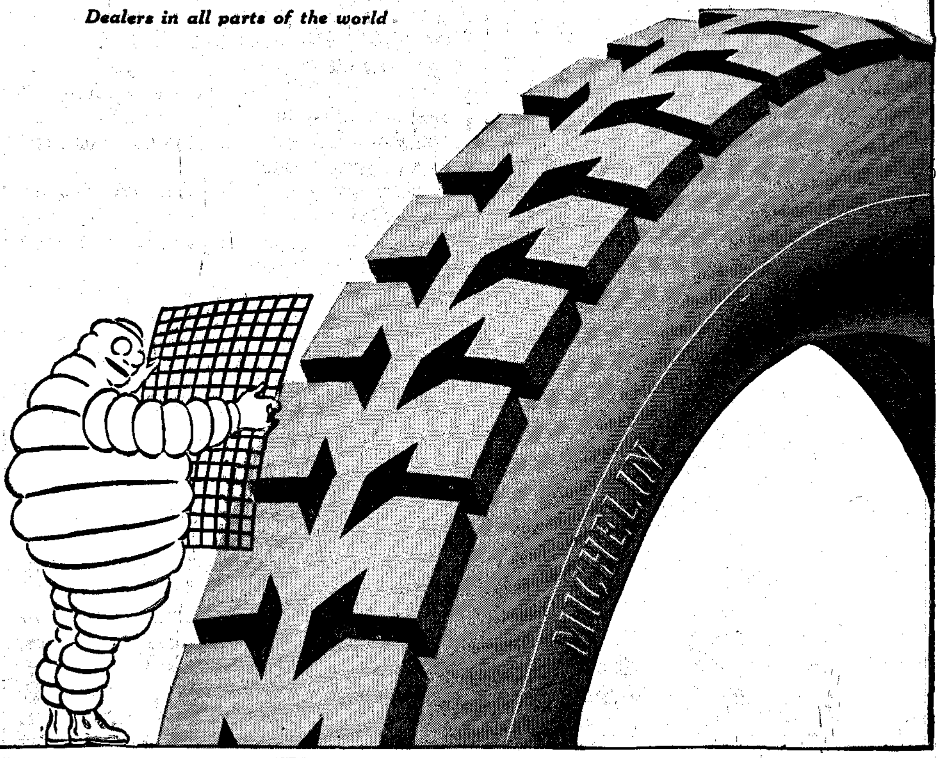


MICHELIN

wings of the prison. Soldiers with rifles were called in to see that none of the prisoners endeavored to escape. "The strain of it must have been very great on the 2,500 men locked in their cells. The fire screwed the tension to a higher pitch, and left both officers and prisoners with raw nerves," comments the writer, and continues:

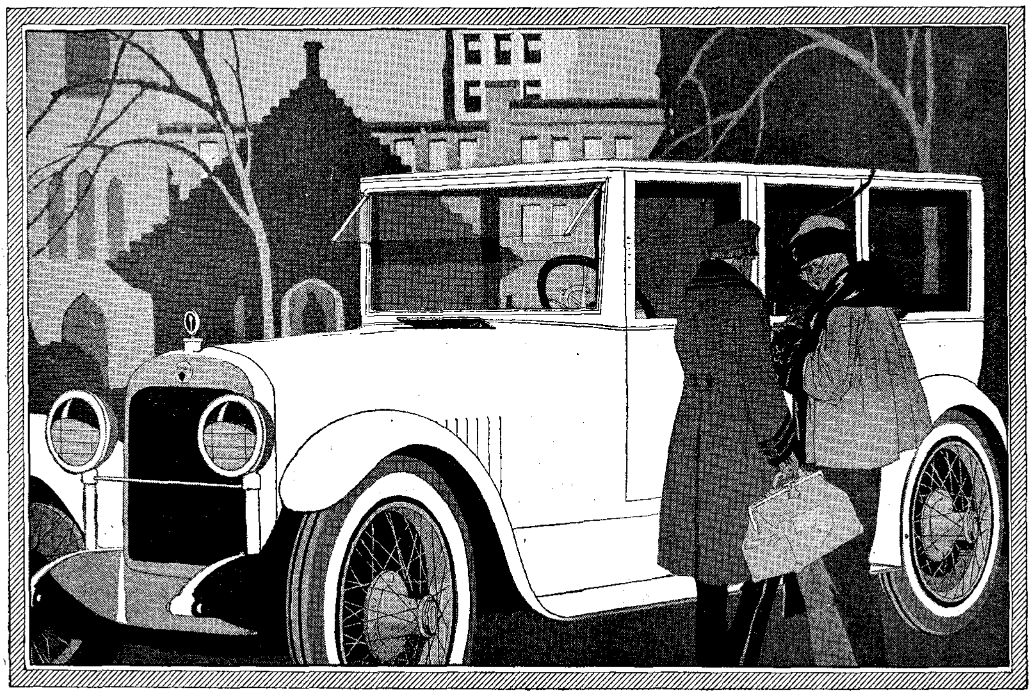
> Next morning occurred the first blunder of the administration. Without consulting Colonel Rice, the executive officer ordered that the prisoners be marched back to their wings immediately after breakfast and that they remain there for the morning. This did two things: it told the men that the officials were afraid that something might happen if they went to work, and it gave them further opportunity for agitation.
>
> During all of this time my own relations with the men had been friendly and cordial. It was known to them that I was on good terms with the officers and the commandant. This fact, and the circumstance that some of the prisoners were sure to regard me with suspicion if I went too freely back and forth from office to cell while such momentous events were on foot, induced me to hold myself somewhat aloof during the next two days. I still went freely about the yard and talked with individual prisoners, but I stayed away from the cell wings, where the men were discussing their plans. It was easy enough to keep in touch with the main current of events, and I had no wish to be an interloper.
>
> At ten o'clock Thursday morning, Colonel Rice said to me: "This I. W. W. trouble that we have been fearing has started with some of the men. I am going down to see about it. Will you come with me?" I accompanied him and several officers to the boiler-room, where about thirty prisoners were gathered together, talking to a lieutenant from the executive office. Colonel Rice pushed to the center and faced the men. He is a large man whose military bearing is none the less impressive for being free and easy. To me, who have never been a prisoner under him, his face is generous and kindly. His manner is not pompous, not domineering. He asked what the trouble was. In reply the spokesman said that the prisoners gathered there were not striking. They had no desire to strike. All they wanted was protection in keeping the boiler plant going. That morning, he said, the men had been called sneaks and scabs by other prisoners and had been threatened with violence if they did not stop working. This naturally frightened them and they had joined in a request for protection. Colonel Rice told them that measures were being taken for their safety and left them with a strong plea that they continue to perform their duties.

The Colonel proceeded to a wing of the prison where dissatisfaction was greatest, heard some of the grievances of the men who were bold enough to speak out under the eyes of prison officials, and made them a little speech. The speech, which included a warning that there were 4,000 soldiers in the post, "a soldier for every prisoner," and that the commander could have them all there "in five minutes," did not greatly impress the men.

That noon they were lined up in the yard as usual to be marched out to work. "This was the final test," writes Mr. Lane. . . . "No one moved. Two thousand prisoners stood with their arms folded, motionless except for the occasional shouting of individuals." The account continues:

> In their ill-fitting coats and shapeless trousers with white numbers two and a half inches high sewed above each knee and across their backs, they looked like what in the eyes of the law they were—a herd of branded criminals. Yet among them were many men of character and attainments, many ignorant youths who had got into trouble through sheer carelessness, many men who had committed offenses for which any civil court would punish them. What could such a conglomerate group have in common?
>
> "We want to go home," shouted some. "We want better food," shouted others. One man brought a laugh by bawling at the top of his lungs, "Give us liberty or give us death."
>
> Colonel Rice walked up and down, now addressing several sentences at a time to the men, now begging individuals to come forth. Yet no one wanted to reveal himself as a leader in the presence of half a dozen prison officers. Few smiled, for tho they were suddenly realizing the proportions of their own mass movement, they did not know how to control it or give it direction.
>
> Suddenly the ranks opened and a small prisoner with closely shaven head and wearing a long, ugly raincoat pushed forward. With his intent expression he had somewhat the appearance of a Franciscan monk. I had seen him at the Atlantic branch of the Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Jay and knew him to be the close friend and legal ward of a man long prominent in social work. An officer called, "Here is a speaker, sir." There was a quick hush. Beginning in a low voice, the prisoner said:
>
> "Sir, I have been here only a few days. I was transferred four days ago from the Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Jay. I am in no sense a leader of these men. I can speak for myself, however, and (here he raised his voice so that he could be heard throughout the yard) I think I speak for many others in these silent ranks when I say that our object in thus seeming to oppose authority is that this is the only way in which we can make articulate our demand to know what is to become of us. What, sir, is the Government going to do with us?
>
> "I am a conscientious objector. I realize that in thus separating myself from this mass I make myself a marked man among your officers. I am willing to do this, sir, if I can enlighten you, and through you others, in regard to the meaning of this protest. My own sentence happens to be twenty years, but my case is only one. There are hundreds of men in this prison bearing sentences of fifteen, twenty and twenty-five years (I am not now speaking of objectors only) who were new to military method and requirements, and who committed offenses for which the peace-time judgments would be only a few months or at most two or three years. Are these men to remain here for the rest of their lives?
>
> "Sir, the armistice was signed nearly three months ago. The war is over. The Government has already released 113 of our fellows. Has it not had time to investigate the justice of other claims? You ask, sir, what are our grievances. I answer that this is our grievance. These men, as I read them, intend no violence. You see them here with their arms folded, refusing to work. That is the method of their protest. We ask, and we ask of you because you are the one immediately in authority over us, what is our future? In the remarks you have just made you have cleared the air more than in your talks yesterday in the wings. At least we may now guess where you stand. But we recognize that your authority is limited. And we wish our protest and our inquiry to be carried over these walls and to reach the seat of authority in Washington. We ask this question and we adopt this method because we are prisoners and because this is the only method known to us."
>
> The prisoner, W. Oral James, stept back into his place. It was evident that his remarks had made a deep impression upon one part of his audience at least—his fellow prisoners. Colonel Rice spoke briefly in reply and when he had finished his officers again walked up and down the ranks inviting those who were willing to work to fall out. A hundred did so. The rest stood as before, with arms folded. There were smiles on their faces now. One felt that indecision had vanished and that at last they knew what they were striking for.
>
> The men were marched back to their wings. What was to be done? The number of strikers was about 2,300. They were still part of the military forces of the country. They were subject to military discipline. Their officers were military men. Their conduct was mutiny, and for mutiny there is only one recourse.
>
> That afternoon Colonel Rice telephoned to Major-Gen. Leonard Wood in Chicago for permission to use the soldiers of the 49th Infantry regiment, if he should need them. General Wood issued permission for the use of the troops "to maintain discipline, to protect prisoners, and to protect government property." Authority could not be broader. That night when I left the prison to go to supper I passed the khaki and steel of a thousand soldiers waiting outside the prison gate.
>
> Meanwhile the men had profited by the scene in the yard that noon. The rest of Thursday was the period of actual organization. It was literally true that while the soldiers were being sent for and were marching toward the gate, the strike was gathering the force—and the direction—that carried it through to victory. Organization was first perfected in the seventh wing. A committee was elected and a statement of demands drawn up. The prisoners in this wing sent messages to those in other wings, telling them what the demands were and urging them to elect their own committees, with one prisoner to serve on a general committee that would attempt to confer with the officials. "We urge you to preserve order, to stand firm and commit no violence," concluded the message sent to these wings.
>
> The next morning no attempt was made to take the men out to work. Using my pass, I visited the men in the seventh wing. They received me as every body of men who think themselves unjustly treated receive a reporter—with open arms. To them I was a bridge to the outside world. One prisoner suggested that I might be a government spy, but he was quickly silenced by those who thought they knew better. After all, they went largely on faith, for only one man in all those hundreds had known me personally before I had arrived a week earlier.
>
> The men were just about to hold a

JORDAN



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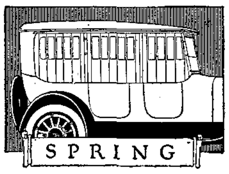

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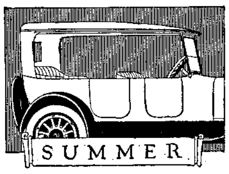

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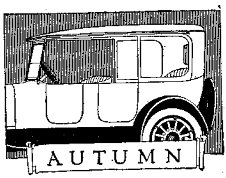

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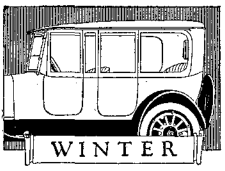

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meeting—the "*Soviet* of the seventh wing," they were humorously calling themselves. Simons mounted a box and I leaned over the rail of the first balcony so that I could see the faces both above and below. Simons was persuasive, eloquent, direct. His periods were rounded, his sentences complete, his climaxes effective. He told them that the strike had been organized in the other wings, each wing having elected a committee just as the seventh had done. He read the demands that had been formulated the night before: 1, that the commandant recommend to the War Department the immediate release of all military prisoners; 2, immunity from punishment for all men who had led in the strike movement; 3, recognition of a permanent grievance committee of prisoners.

He told them that theirs was the just cause of self-government now being fought for throughout the civilized world. He brought prolonged applause by his dramatic announcement that the disciplinary battalion (the group of men about to be restored to the service) had joined the strike, and tho this news later proved to be untrue, the reception accorded it showed how eagerly the men welcomed additions to their ranks. He declared that no authority could withstand the power of a united body of men. Efforts, he said, would be made to separate them.

"When the officials come to take you out of your wings," he shouted, "use no violence. Whether they take you out together, in groups, or singly, go quietly into the yard. Once there, refuse to work. Violence accomplishes nothing. Solidarity accomplishes all things. The watchword of the workingman throughout the world to-day is solidarity. Say nothing, do nothing, but stand like this." The speaker folded his arms. "A man who commits no overt act, but stands like this, is immovable."

As he spoke, I thought of the thousand soldiers outside. I thought of the thick walls that shut these men in and of the barred doors between them and their fellows. I wondered what was the mysterious power by which the speaker and his listeners thought they could control their own destinies. There seemed a grim and tragic humor in the situation of these upturned faces eagerly drinking in the words of their interpreter. I wondered if either he or they fully sensed the dire possibilities that seemed so imminent to me.

I returned to the prison offices with this question in my mind. There I learned that Colonel Rice, after a sleepless night, had made up his mind. He called me into his office and asked me to sit down; I could see at once that his struggle had been intense. He went quickly to the heart of his decision. He had enough force at his command, he said, to compel obedience from every prisoner. "No one knows better than I," he declared, "what this might mean. It might mean violence and it might mean bloodshed. If these men were merely mutinous, I should not hesitate. But this is no ordinary prison uprising. These men have some justification, much justification, for their feeling of discontent. I know the approved military method of handling this situation; but I know, too, that we are in a changed world to-day. The American people do not stand for the use of military force if there is a better way. I propose to find that better way. I shall listen to a committee of prisoners. If this is surrender, let them make the most of it."

I felt that he had reached a momentous

decision. A moment later I realized just how courageous his decision was. An officer of Colonel Rice's staff stopt me and said:

"Do you know how to settle this mutiny?"

"No," I answered.

"Well, I do," he snapt. "I could settle it in seventy-two hours. I'd lock every prisoner in his cell and I'd starve him, that's what I'd do. In three days every one of 'em would be crawling to me on their bellies, begging to be allowed to work. A week'd see them. I'm plumb disgusted with this pusillanimous way of handling a bunch of criminals."

The committee met with the commandant and several other officers at 2:30 that afternoon. When the seventeen prisoners marched into the room, Colonel Rice asked them if they had a spokesman. Simons stept forward. He said:

"Sir, on behalf of the general prisoners confined in this barracks, I am authorized to present to you the following statement of demands which I shall read:

"'We, the men now confined in the U. S. D. B., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, having been convicted by courts-martial, present the following as essential for the restoration of normal conditions:

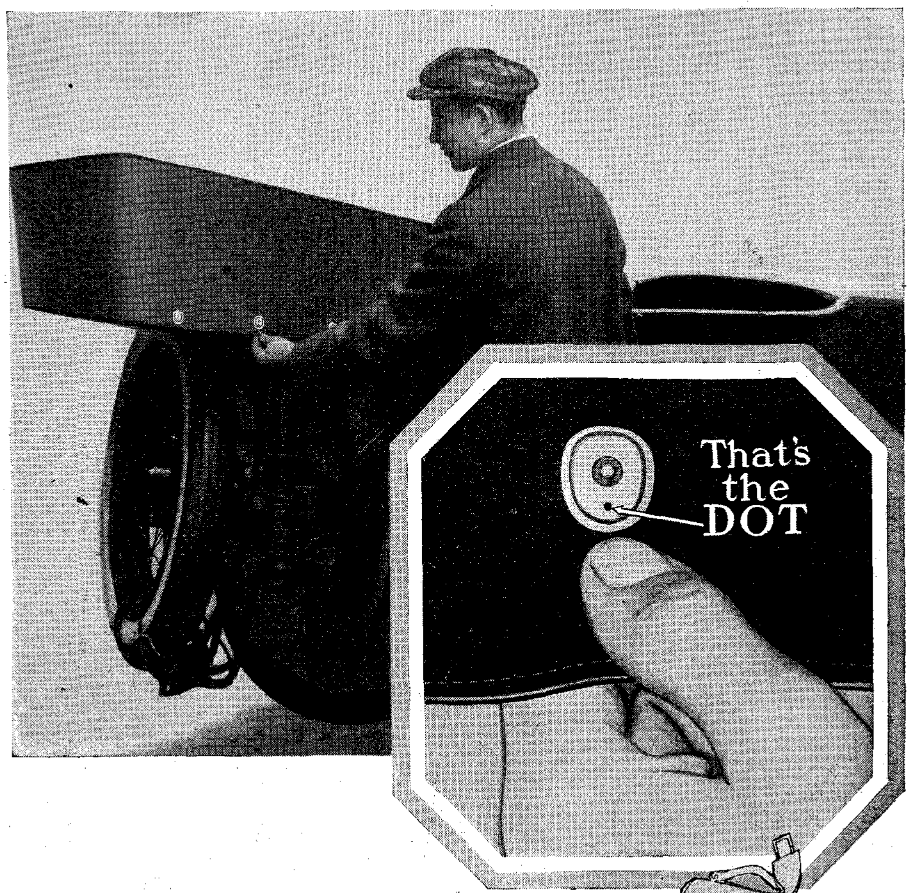
"'1. That the commandant immediately release from solitary confinement all men now there for having participated in this movement from its beginning, and that he promise that no man involved in this movement shall be punished or discriminated against in the future for his part in it.

"'2. That the following telegram be sent to the Secretary of War at once: "General prisoners confined in the U. S. D. B., Fort Leavenworth, petition, with approval of commandant, for amnesty to all convicted by courts-martial. Senators Chamberlain and Borah, American Bar Association, and public opinion generally declare sentences unjust and amnesty the proper redress. Our release is just as urgent as that of the 113 conscientious objectors recently discharged. Democratic military justice requires amnesty. (Signed) Prisoners' General Committee elected at request of officers."

"'3. That the commandant recognize a permanent grievance committee to be elected by the men; and that this committee shall have the right to discuss with the authorities such improvements of conditions as seem in the committee's judgment to be desirable.'"

Colonel Rice took up the points one by one. The first, in spite of its somewhat vague phraseology, was well known to refer particularly to white prisoners who had been placed in solitary confinement for participating in the race riots. Colonel Rice told the committee that eleven of the men so confined had already been released and that the cases of the other three were at that moment being investigated by the executive officer. A new man held this position, "Square Deal" Smith, so-called from his record of fairness in the Navy. After some parleying, the committee decided to present those facts to the men and to seek their judgment.

It was now Colonel Rice's turn to explode a bombshell. At last he took the men into his confidence. He read a paragraph from a letter that he had sent to the War Department a month previously on the question of excessive war-time sentences. In effect his recommendation was that all such sentences be reduced to a peace-time basis. This would cut many fifteen-, twenty-, and twenty-five-year sentences



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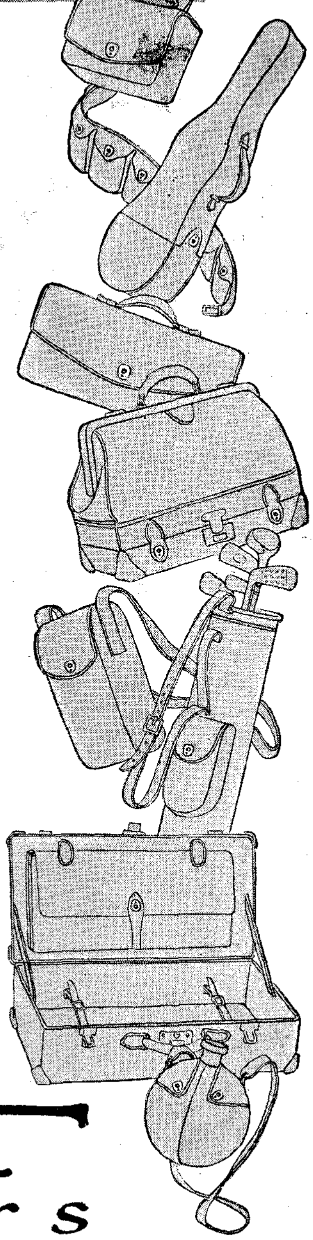

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to a few months, or at most to a year or two. It was evident that the members of the committee were greatly surprized at this revelation of the commandant's action. They stood out, however, for the sending of the telegram. Colonel Rice offered instead to deliver the message in person, and explained that he was making an official trip to Washington in two days. To this the committee finally agreed. It agreed also to omit the words, "with approval of commandant," since by taking the message in person Colonel Rice gave evidence of his approval.

The third point caused no difficulty whatever, for Colonel Rice immediately said that he would be entirely willing to discuss matters with a general prisoners' committee, so long as such a committee displayed a proper sense of leadership and remained representative of the men.

The men returned to their wings. They were given an hour—all they asked for—in which to report the decision of the other prisoners.

Rumors quickly came back that the committee was meeting with difficulty in some of the wings. The fourth wing, especially, we heard, was insisting that the message to the Secretary of War be sent at once by wire. The reason was not far to seek. The strike could then be continued until an answer had been received!

At last the committee returned, four hours after its appointment. A new spokesman stept to the front.

"Sir, I am spokesman this evening, general prisoner 17,380, who acted as spokesman this afternoon, being somewhat tired."

Thus spoke Carl Haessler, graduate of the University of Wisconsin, Rhodes scholar at Oxford, editorial writer, Socialist, conscientious objector. He continued:

"Sir, I have to report that the general prisoners confined in this barracks have voted unanimously—unanimously, sir—to return to work to-morrow morning and to restore a normal state of affairs upon the conditions agreed upon this afternoon."

A breath could have been heard. Colonel Rice's eyes softened, his face became suffused with emotion, and he said almost in a whisper, "That is very, very gratifying."

The strike was over. The democratic non-military method had won. And the members of the 49th Infantry, who had been cooling their heels outside the gates for two days were sent packing.

Next morning all the prisoners returned to work. When the men lined up after breakfast, the change in their attitude was evident. Usually there are much scuffling, moving about, and violation of the rule against talking in ranks. That morning every man was alert with a new dignity. The officers and guards marked it and commented upon it later.

How long will it last? The result of Colonel Rice's visit to Washington could not be learned when this account went to press. There was talk that the men would strike again if no hope was held out to them. The committee of prisoners was doing all in its power to hold the men to their word to preserve order and to commit no violence.

What does it all mean? For one thing it means increasing articulateness for one of the last great inarticulate groups—the convicted lawbreaker. For another, it means the establishment, for once at least, of a new order of military comity. Whether it will also mean "democratic military justice" for hundreds of men who have been unjustly sentenced to excessive terms of confinement remains to be seen.

UNJUST PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED BY OUR COURTS-MARTIAL

TWO days before the publication of Mr. Lane's account of the uprising at Fort Leavenworth, excerpts from which are given in the preceding article, Brig.-Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, Acting Judge Advocate of the Army, gave testimony before the Senate Military Committee that strongly favored justice for the "hundreds of men who have been unjustly sentenced." He is quoted in a special dispatch to the New York *Times*, under date of February 13:

"The sentences imposed for slight offenses by the courts-martial have shocked every sense of justice," said General Ansell. "They have reached the heights of injustice. The sentences in many instances bore no reasonable relationship to the offenses committed.

"For forty years the Army has been cursed with red tape in its court-martial proceedings," said General Ansell. "Terrible injustices have been inflicted upon small offenders. The whole system is wrong.

"I realize that I am arraigning an institution to which I belong. But I am doing it so that ample justice may be done the men in the ranks. We need more humanity in our judgment of their offenses. We have not shown it. For the sake of our men and their families we must put an end to this cruel system, and we must do it at once."

As a result of General Ansell's evidence, says *The Times*, Secretary Baker will be called before the committee within the next few days. He will be asked, for one thing, as to his attitude regarding conscientious objectors, who, it was intimated at the hearing, had been treated with extreme leniency by the Secretary, while men in the Army were being heavily punished for offenses such as declining to drill when tired out. The account continues:

Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, brought up the Secretary's attitude toward conscientious objectors when he asked General Ansell why the Secretary of War had "agreed to their being honorably discharged from the Army at the same time that men on the firing-line were being committed to long terms in jail for trivial lapses."

"May I be excused from answering?" asked General Ansell. "It might embarrass me."

"We will have the Secretary here," said Senator Chamberlain. "He can tell us about it."

General Ansell undertook the power of review over courts-martial, he said, after the case had come before him of twelve non-commissioned officers who had been dishonorably discharged from service and had been sentenced to from three to seven years for a "minor disagreement" in one of the army camps with some West Point soldiers. He found authority, he said, under the law of 1862, to review the court-martial verdict, and, after going into the evidence, set the sentences aside and restored the men to duty.

"I wrote the Secretary of War about it," said General Ansell. "I wrote: 'You can not approve the iniquity of such a system.'"

The Secretary, he added, did not

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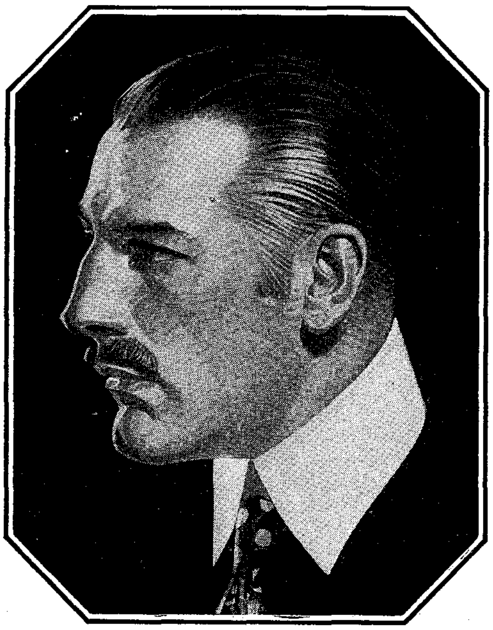

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encourage General Ansell's attitude, but the Acting Judge Advocate-General insisted on his privilege of review and had kept on exercising it ever since.

General Ansell related, as evidence of what he called the "perniciousness of the court-martial system," the case of a boy who had been in the Army but a few days and was assigned to kitchen duty in an army camp. The sergeant found him smoking a cigaret and reprimanded him.

"Give me that pack of cigarets," ordered the sergeant, according to General Ansell.

"Go to ——," snapt the soldier. The company lieutenant came along and commanded the soldier to give up the cigarets.

"I won't do it, and I don't give a —— for anybody," retorted the soldier.

General Ansell went on to tell of the boy being tried by court-martial, convicted, and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and forty years in jail. The commanding officer of his regiment, on reviewing the case, reduced the sentence to ten years.

"Now it must appear that this was a serious offense," said General Ansell. "But the facts must be considered as they were to get an insight into the matter. Here was a raw recruit, new to army life, in the turmoil of a kitchen, quite likely upset by a reproof that might have been harshly made and letting his temper get the better of him. For this he was sentenced to forty years in jail.

"In many instances—I am not citing exceptions—the same brutally excessive sentences have been imposed for trivial offenses."

"Any system that would impose such a sentence as that upon the boy you speak of is un-American," commented Senator Thomas. "It would make Bolsheviki out of the relatives of a man. I want to say that the officer who would act that way to a soldier is a —— fool."

"You don't want that to go upon the record?" suggested Senator Chamberlain.

"Yes, I do," insisted Senator Thomas, hotly. "I say that officer was a —— fool, and ought himself to have been court-martialed. Any one imposing such a sentence ought to be court-martialed, too. It is easy to see why in peace times we can not get men to go into our Army."

General Ansell remarked that, outside of the power of review over the court-martial by a command officer, the only avenue left open to a soldier under sentence is the exercise of executive clemency by the President.

The General read from a memorandum he wrote and submitted to Secretary Baker, protesting against the system of court-martial. He called it "personal absolutism," and blamed the Chief of Staff and the Inspector-General of the Army for allowing such a system to prevail.

General Ansell spoke of a soldier who had deserted from the Army at West Point and who remained away from duty for five months being sentenced to death. Investigation by General Ansell developed that he had gone home, fearing that things were not going well, to find his father dying from paralysis.

"That boy remained with his father until he died," said General Ansell. "The day after, he reported back for duty."

The death sentence was set aside, after General Ansell's investigation, but the General did not know what had happened to the boy.

Another boy, the General said, had been sentenced to fifteen years for deserting for forty days. He had gone home to a sick wife and child. General Ansell felt that the circumstances "did not justify desertion, but extenuated it."

Upon a soldier in France, General Ansell said, the death sentence had been imposed for declining to drill after having been subjected to extreme exposure to cold for twenty-four hours. He insisted he was not able to stand. Two others were sentenced to death for sleeping on post, after having been on duty for four days with hardly any sleep. General Ansell set these sentences aside, he said, after the War Department had declined to act.

"It must be remembered," said General Ansell, "that these men seldom have adequate counsel and don't know how to defend themselves. The Government is represented by able counsel, and the offender has all the odds against him."

Senator Chamberlain wanted to know if it would not be advisable for Congress to pass a law to reinstate men who have been dishonorably discharged and heavily punished for slight offenses.

"It would be commendable if that could be done," replied General Ansell. "The dishonorable discharge is a stigma that must cling to a man through life. It is meant to. When an injustice is done, as has happened so often in our courts-martial, it seems only fair that reparation be made to the injured man."

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY TO HEAL WOUNDED BY MUSIC

MUSIC has a very real power to heal physical wounds as well as that power, long half-jocularly attributed to it, of being able to "soothe a savage breast." Columbia University has just begun a course in "musicotherapy," as the new method of healing is called; and before long, predicts a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, "it will be a matter of common knowledge and consent that music, by its infinite and finely shaded rhythm and vibration, timbre, and pitch, can heal not only mental, but certain kinds of bodily illness." The writer gives some account of the new method, as well as of Miss Margaret Anderton, who has been working along musicotherapeutic lines with Canadian soldiers for some time, and through whom Columbia University has arranged to give the new course. As we read:

"It is the object of the course to cover the psychophysiological action of music and to provide practical training for therapeutic treatment under medical control," says the university's announcement, all of which is made more plain by the experiences and ideas of Miss Anderton herself. Miss Anderton is an Englishwoman by birth and a pianist by profession, and from the time when she first began to really think about anything, she says, she has been thinking about, and reading about, and experimenting with the practical and positive effects of music, and gradually developing her ideas until they might be offered as an assistance to the medical profession.

Not that there are many books to read. There are very few, and those few chiefly French. "When I was in Paris studying,"

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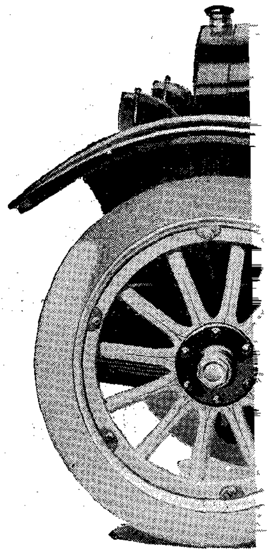

Our New Conception

Of How Good a Car Should Be

WE know today—we who face the facts—that standards in the Light Six class have not been high enough. Some of us built better cars than others. But all of us, as all know now, made natural mistakes.

We sacrificed too much to lightness. We deemed heavy-car standards unnecessary. What we considered over-strength proved under-strength too often. Makers did not know requirements.

Price rivalry forced many a compromise. Every added cost was a handicap.

Then expectations on car endurance have been constantly increasing. Men now buy cars to keep, and they look for a permanent car.

All Natural Mistakes

This is not to criticise engineers, neither ours nor others. This new conception has been born of experience. It has come through evolution, such as other lines have had. Wooden Pullmans once seemed good enough.

But there now exists a many-year record on hundreds of thousands of Light Sixes. That record shows clearly that higher standards are essential. Now all see the light, and the maker who fails to act accordingly does every customer injustice.

Two years ago we decided, for our part, to create much higher standards. We employed for the purpose many new specialists in high-grade car construction—all men who had made their mark. And we told them to work out in the Mitchell their ideal of a Six.

The Mitchell was then, beyond doubt, the best car in its class. We were pioneers in Sixes. We had 14 years' experience in car building. According to existing standards we did our level best. The car had brought us enormous success and a world-wide reputation. But we saw that no Light Six of those days would long meet new-day expectations.

Our War-Time Chance

Then came the war, and the great Mitchell factory was tu
over to truck building. We built trucks of the finest qua
under rigid inspection, and it increased the whole Mit
efficiency. But for 18 months our engineers and specialists
unique opportunities to accomplish what we had in mind.

During that time our new experts made a study of every
They reviewed the records of tens of thousands of Mitchells.
located every excellence, every shortcoming.

They established new methods, fixed new standards and t
They spent over $250,000 on new machines and equipment,
better workmanship and more exacting tests.

They educated a staff of 135 inspectors. And they ado
the elaborate inspection system which the Government insta
here for war trucks.

A Complete New Car

The result is practically a new car—new in body, new
chassis. It embodies more than 100 important improveme
It represents new standards, new quality, new exactness, new
ness, new perfection in finish.

Our engineers figure that Mitchell strength has been
creased 50 per cent. Mitchell endurance is increased 75 per c
Mitchell economy 25 per cent, and Mitchell beauty and com
at least 20 per cent.

This new model embodies our highest conceptions, based
our new-day ideals. It is a vastly better car—at least 50
cent better—than any pre-war Light Six. It can have no
in this field with anyone who knows it.

Some Major Improvements

Mitchell dealers will indicate countless supremacies.
we can cite but a few.

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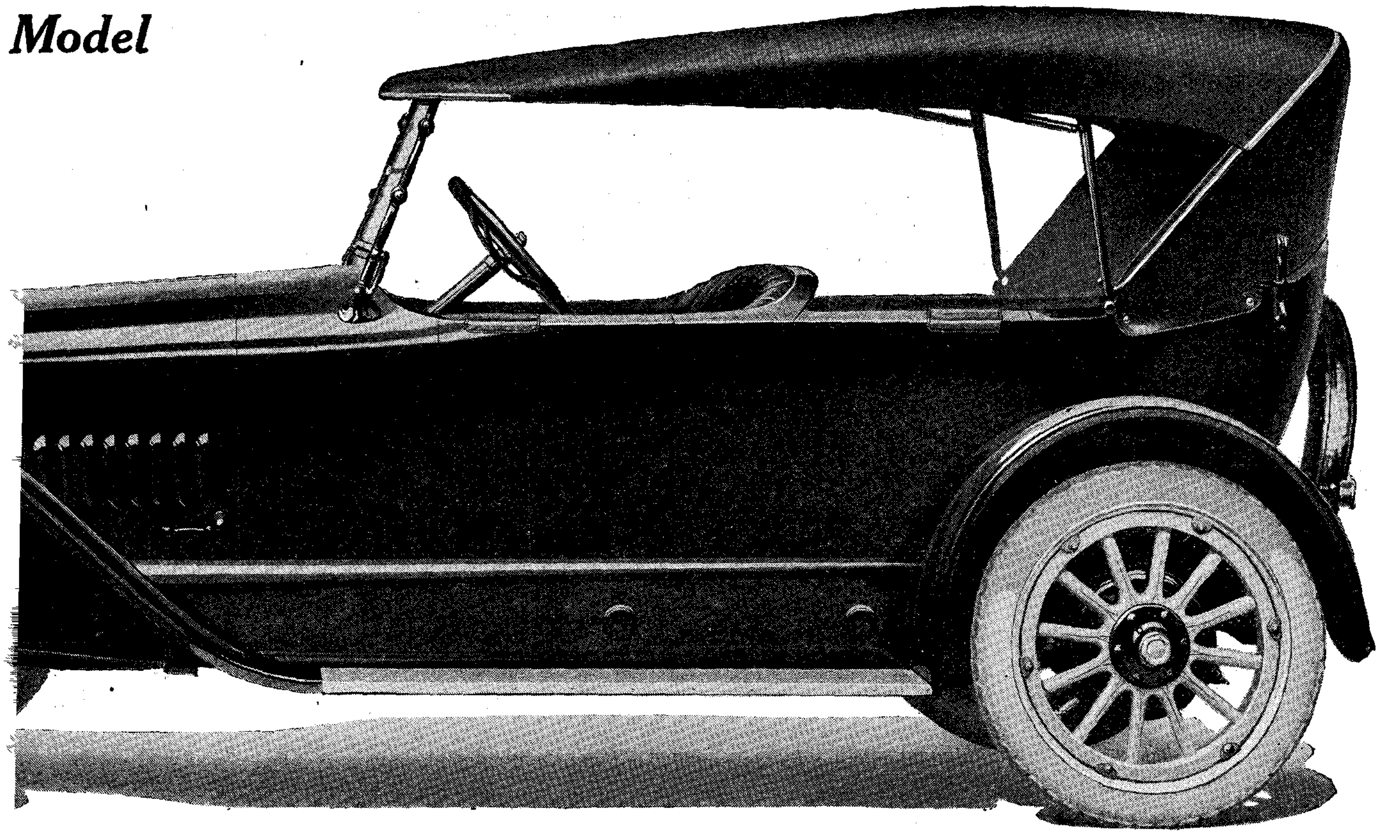
Model



The gears are 25 per cent stronger by actual crushing tests. new hardening process insures uniformity.

Rear axle strength is increased 50 per cent. Brake efficiency increased 75 per cent. Frame strength is increased 50 per cent adding 1½ inch depth.

Our new crank shafts show 35 per cent increased tensile rength and 25 per cent greater hardness. They are twice alanced on new type balancing machines. The bearings are rge, and are finished in a manner which adds immensely to the noothness of the motor.

Our steering gear is made 10 per cent stronger, and fitted with all bearings. It does away with jerks and jars, and it never res the driver. We have adopted a perfect disc clutch.

Modern machines are installed for testing motors, axles and ansmissions before they go into the chassis, then for testing the hassis complete.

We employ 135 trained inspectors, and they never let a fault et by. They inspect every detail, analyze our steels, conduct all ur countless tests.

Operating Cost Cut 25%

New, costly methods insure perfect-fitting, smooth-walled ylinders, saving much waste of power.

A thermostat now controls the temperature of air, liquids nd gas.

The carburetor intake is heated twice better than before. Thus low-grade gasoline is completely vaporized. All of it enters nto combustion. These changes have cut gasoline and oil cost 25 per cent.

120-Inch Wheelbase

Our wheelbase is 120 inches to give a roomy car. Compare hat with other 5-passenger Sixes.

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We use frame material which costs twice the usual, to make the bodies staunch. We use interlaced hair in the upholstery, because it stays in place. We use four coats of varnish instead of the usual two, so the finish is enduring.

We are building a heavier car, because experience shows that the Light Sixes have been too light.

We are using a wealth of chrome-vanadium steel, also of chrome-nickel. There are 123 drop forgings. But the long cantilever rear springs have not been changed. They have made the Mitchell the most comfortable car in the world. And, used on 40,000 cars, not one of these springs has broken.

Yet It Undersells

We have made 100 such improvements. Strength is increased 50 per cent, endurance 75 per cent, economy 25 per cent, beauty 20 per cent. Every like-class car, as anyone can see, has been amazingly excelled. Yet this new Mitchell, like the old, undersells all comparable cars.

This new car is the supreme example of our wonderful factory efficiency. We build complete cars—chassis and bodies—under scientific methods, which have made this plant notable. We save not only the usual parts-makers' profit, but we build parts below their cost.

This car at its price is the most astounding thing in the fine-car field today. It sets radically new standards. It clearly gives vastly greater value than any former car in its class. Yet not one car of its size and power and class is selling so low as this Mitchell.

Go see this new model. Your Mitchell dealer has it. Go over with him all the countless improvements. Make your own comparisons. If you do that, no other car in the Mitchell class will have any chance with you.

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For this new Mitchell—
Model E-40—Five-Passenger Touring Car.
Wheelbase, 120 inches.
Long Stroke Six-Cylinder Motor. Cylinders, 3¼x5 inches.
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Miss Anderton said, "I picked up a book one day which dealt with the subject. That gave new impetus to my own research work, which has, really, been going on all my life. But, aside from the few French books I found, there seems to be nothing as yet to learn from books about it. Almost all I have found out I have found out for myself. Little things occurred constantly to throw some light on the subject, and then, finally, the war came, which focused things for me."

"There are two chief ways of treating patients," Miss Anderton continued, "tho in detail no two cases can be treated alike. But, as a general thing, I administer the music for any form of war-neurosis, which is largely mental, and have the man produce the music himself in orthopedic cases or those of paralysis. Different instruments are used for different types of trouble. The timbre of an instrument probably plays the largest part in musical healing, and for this reason wind instruments are good because of their peculiar quality. Wood instruments are particularly potent for a certain kind of war-neurosis because of their penetrating, sustained tone. Instruments are usually better than vocal music, for with the human voice the personal element, which is usually not desirable, enters in. At times, however, the voice is best. The timbre of wood instruments, however, affects the nerve centers more than does the voice or the piano. This is especially good with deaf people, who feel the vibrations in the spine."

Some of the cures seem little short of miraculous—and it depends on the definition of the word miracle whether they are short of it. Memories have been brought back to men suffering with aphasia; acute temporary insanity done way with; paralyzed muscles restored. One captain who had been hurled into the air and then buried in débris at the bursting of a bomb had never been able to remember even his own name until the music got him.

Tests have been made upon healthy men, and it has been ascertained that certain pitches or harmonic combinations have a certain bodily effect. At present the effect on the throat of a certain chord in a certain key is being investigated, and it may prove to be of help in dealing with paralysis of the jaw.

The correspondence between color and sound vibrations is also threaded into the healing work. This, too, has been worked on for years by Miss Anderton. "I had often thought about it," she said, "but it was crystallized for me one night after a concert when a man came to me in a state of great excitement and asked me why he had seen a certain color around a piano all the time that I was playing a certain composition. I looked up the vibrations of that color and they were the same as the vibrations of the dominant tone of the piece."

While reeducation of soldiers is not primarily a part of musicotherapy, without musicotherapy in several instances men would not have been able to take up the reeducation work which came later and which fitted them for vocations. Music itself sometimes becomes the chief interest and means of a livelihood to a man who has been brought back to physical and mental fitness by way of it. For instance, one man who was encouraged to use a false foot, and so learn to walk and move naturally, by operating the pedals of an organ has now become a regular church organist and is making his living at it. Another man who was given a small lap instrument strung like a piano, for the dispelling of chronic melancholia brought on by being blinded in battle, is now being trained in an occupational sanitarium of the Canadian Government to become a professional piano-tuner. His first keen interest was awakened when he noticed that the G string was out of tune—or, rather, that "something was the matter" with his toy. The G string, it may be said in passing, had been put out of tune by Miss Anderton.

Musicotherapy may be a harmful as well as a beneficial thing, and Miss Anderton lays especial stress upon the fact that just "playing for soldiers" is not musicotherapy, and may often be a very detrimental thing for wounded, convalescent, or mentally deprest soldiers, if done by a person who knows neither the individual needs of the men nor anything of the large bases and delicate technique of the science. Not alone a knowledge of music is needed, but of physics and psychology, besides some knowledge of the mechanism of the nervous system and the muscles and tissues of the body. "I had to steep myself for years in all these things," Miss Anderton says.

The course at Columbia will last through to June 11.

FACING THE BOLSHEVIKI WITH FROZEN GUNS

With the arctic winter around them, outnumbered by well-equipped Bolshevik troops fanatically determined to drive them into the frozen northern ocean before spring, the American troops now fighting south of Archangel are facing conditions, say recent reports, as bitter as any that Allied troops have been called upon to endure in the whole course of the war. "One night spent in the field headquarters of the American command holding the Emtsa River front," writes a newspaper correspondent with the American forces in northern Russia, "illustrated the difficulties which the troops face in this desolate region in an arctic winter." One report was written on December 29, since which time conditions, judging by recent cables, can not have grown better. The writer continues, in the New York *Evening Post:*

> Field headquarters were in a tiny, rough-hewn log cabin, thatched with a roof of spruce boughs and heated by a home-made stove. Outside, in the forest, the troops, sheltered only by lean-tos of boughs, shivered around camp-fires in the snow. Inside the hut were a few cots, a rough table, and a telephone.
>
> The cold wind whistled through the chinks in the logs and came up through cracks in the floor. The officers "turned in" early, wrapt in all the blankets and overcoats they could get.
>
> Down along the banks of the ice-filled Emtsa River, a hundred yards from the Bolshevik lines, American outpost patrols stamped their boots on the frozen swamp-ground in the brush, unable to build fires for fear of snipers.
>
> "Bzz-bzz-bzz," went the field-telephone in headquarters hut.
>
> The orderly called the machine-gun officer. From the conversation, it appeared that the water in the cooling chambers of the "emma-gees" (the soldier's pet name for machine guns) in the front line had frozen and that the recoil would not work. Because there was no alcohol or glycerin handy, rum had been mixed, as an antifreezing fluid, with the water in the cooling chambers. The officer said he would send down some new guns. He went out to find that every gun in the place was in the same fix. A long row of them was brought inside the hut and stacked near the stove to thaw out.
>
> "Hereafter," ordered the machine-gun officer, "sleep with the guns. Wrap them up in the same blankets with yourselves."
>
> Meanwhile some one filled up the stove to hasten the thawing-out process of the guns near by. The hut got so hot that an officer turned and tossed nervously in his sleep. Then a soldier rushed in to shout that the hut had been set on fire from the overheated chimney.
>
> All turned out in the snow to empty canteens—the only unfrozen water at hand—on the roof to extinguish the fire.
>
> Then the officers went back into the hut to shiver, for in saving the hut, the fire in the stove had been extinguished.

A Polish boy from Michigan, John Przybylski, of Company M, 339th Infantry, Eighty-fifth Division, recently reached New York, invalided back from the Russian front. He fought in all the battles around Archangel, until rheumatism, contracted from wearing wet clothing, made him helpless. A reporter for the New York *Evening Sun*, gathered from him one of the fullest, and, in many details, one of the worst accounts of conditions in northern Russia that has yet appeared in print. To quote this authority:

> The German menace in Russia is apparent everywhere to the American forces there. The Bolshevik troops are officered by Germans and there are many former soldiers of the Hindenburg legions serving as non-commissioned officers. They are working with might and main, spreading Hun propaganda and endeavoring to convince the simple Russian peasants that the Yankees are plotting with the French and British to divide Russia among themselves.
>
> Up to the time that Private Przybylski was relieved from active service and sent back to America, he says, the minds of the Russians had not been wholly poisoned against the Americans. He said the many Bolshevik prisoners taken insist that the Russian has no grievance against the Americans, but desires them to evacuate the country. However, as the fighting continues the feeling may spread until it becomes general. Such condition would develop more serious consequences.
>
> The ill-feeling that might be created against America and the Allies would be the greatest capital the Huns could wish, for it would give them a great advantage in the "next war," is the opinion of Private Przybylski. The Bolsheviki are super-Huns, he says, in their ability to perpetrate atrocities. They overlook nothing in the category of frightfulness.
>
> In the warfare in northern Russia there is little trench-fighting, but a great deal of tree-to-tree and rock-to-rock work in the forest. The nature of the ground precludes the possibility of digging in. The men have to take to what cover they can in the swamps and wooded lands, without artillery or trench-mortar battery supports. What artillery was available when he was there was railroad artillery, commanded by the British, Przybylski explains.
>
> "Our outfit went overseas in July of

"Well, Old Pal, you beat me home! But tell me—

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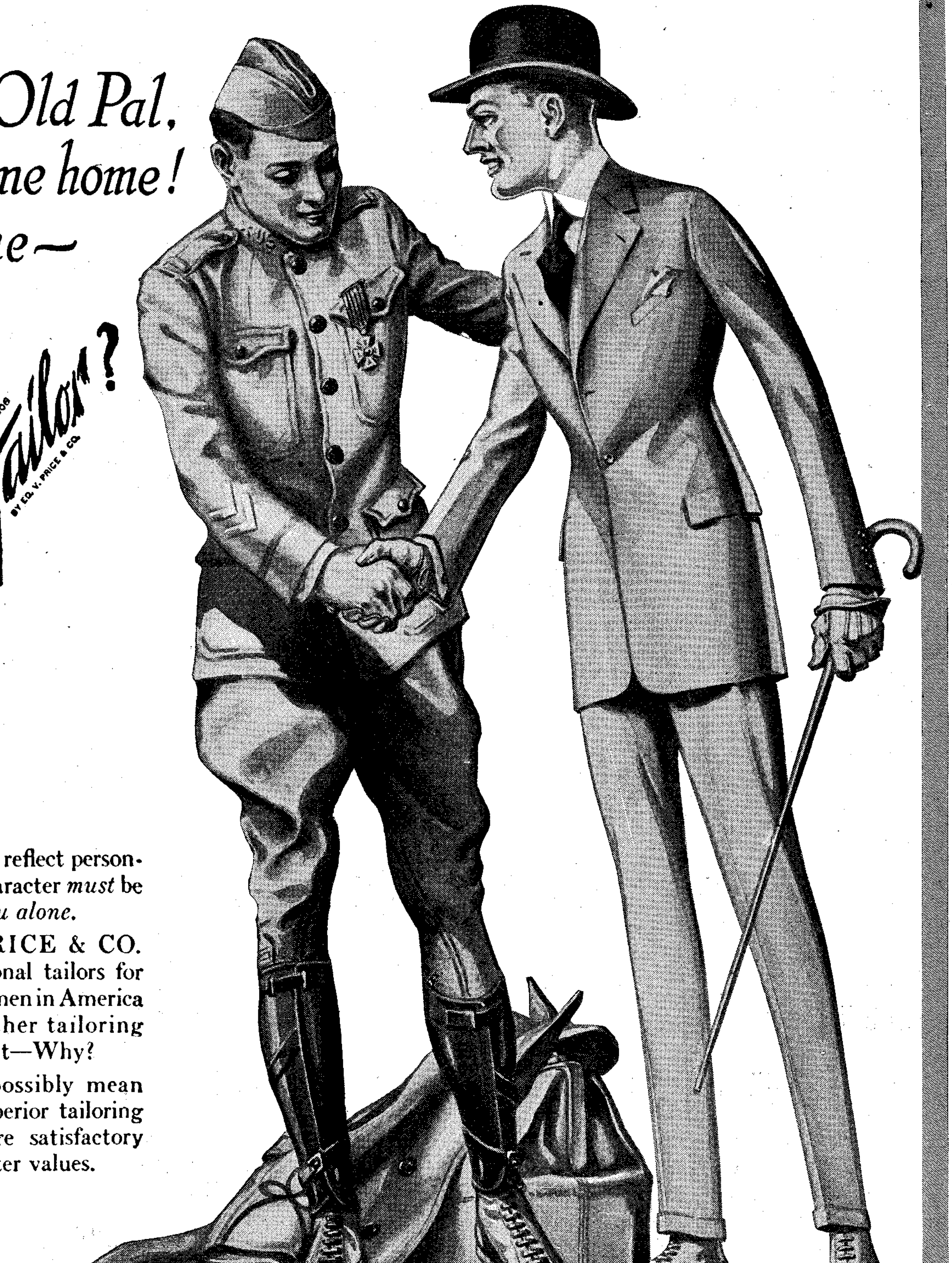

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1918," says Przybylski. "We landed in Archangel in August and went right into action. The winter night was just beginning to set in. There were only a few hours of daylight, and those were used to the best advantage by both sides. We threw up what defenses were possible. These were not many. The natural fortresses, the woods and ridges, were utilized.

"We were working with the French—and let me say the *poilu* is the greatest of all soldiers. Nothing gets past those fellows. They seem to love fighting with a strange, fanatical love, and will die with a smile for France. They welcomed us when we landed and nothing that they could do seemed half enough. They were fine fellows. Many of them are with the glorious dead of this war. We learned a lot from the *poilu* and they learned a lot from us.

"The peril in Russia is not so much from the fighting quality of the Bolshevik troops, but from sheer numbers. Every man counts with us, and when you consider that I know of companies which have lost seventy-nine men, the situation becomes really perilous. We are a long way from the base of supplies, while they have their whole country at their back. The Germans are rallying them, waving the red flag. If we had a full army in there we could lick them to a frazzle, but we haven't a full army, or we didn't have a full army when I was there.

"I was in eight or nine fights over there, and if the boys in the other sectors of the war had anything that we missed I don't know what it was. We fought battles where twenty of the Allies faced four hundred of the Reds, and we licked 'em. The French and the British fought with us, and let me tell you right here and now they all fought.

"We had to fight. The Reds were supported by artillery, including the German 77s and pieces ranging up to the 9.2 guns. We had neither field-guns nor trench-mortars, so it was a case of 'fight like hell' and every man for himself. The British had railroad artillery, and they brought these big fellows into frequent use. Our airmen did effective liaison work and our guns put the Red batteries out of action.

"One of the most terrific fights I was in was at a place known on the map as Bridge No. 444. This was a strategic point on a railroad, the exact location of which I do not know. The Reds held it in strength and were prepared to destroy it if we overpowered them in direct assault. We set about to make an enveloping movement, and succeeded. K and L companies went off on the river to the left, while A and I companies went to the right flank. M company attacked frontally at the proper time. We not only captured the bridge and many troops, but we prevented the destruction of the structure.

"The enemy troops that escaped fled along the railroad-bed, destroying two wooden bridges and ripping up the rails as they fled. Our aerial liaison was perfect in this action. Commanded via wireless, our troops moved simultaneously and if we had had sufficient artillery support not a Russian would have escaped the web of steel we threw around them.

"Of course the Bolsheviki had railroad-trains, and they raced along, ripping up the tracks behind them so we could follow only on foot. A dozen times we tried to work a detachment around behind them to destroy their tracks, but we never were able to accomplish that. So we had to hike along in vain pursuit.

"Every man who fought in Russia knows now why Napoleon was beaten. No man not a native can stand the climate. When we were there it was cold and wet and unhealthy. We would march a day, wet to the skin, and then have to sleep in our wet clothing. It is bad enough when the weather is reasonably warm, but under the conditions we faced it was terrible. The cold and damp got into our joints, and we contracted rheumatism and other ills.

"It was worse when we were on outpost duty. Of course, we were not allowed to have fires, and to do your guard trick, there in the silent cold when your teeth chattered all night long and you knew that if you moved the enemy snipers would cut loose at you, was no fun.

"The Bolsheviki need no German instruction in some things. We have heard of what the Huns did in Belgium and France. The Bolsheviki committed atrocities in and around Archangel that pale anything the Huns tried. I can't tell you what they did, for you wouldn't print it, but let your imagination run—you can't go wrong.

"The Russians had a lot of machine guns. They used church towers, had the guns strung up in trees and behind rocks. They cut loose frequently. When we were on outpost duty we would often hear them talking. I could understand some of their talk, and their whole notion of life was to kill somebody—it made little difference who or for what reason.

"We were kept so busy that the only time we had to shave was when we were out on sentry duty. Then one man would stand by the machine gun while the other would hang his mirror on a near-by bush or tree-branch and shave. Then he would stand by the gun and his partner would shave.

"All the fighting we did was reminiscent of the old Indian warfare. We were in the woods and would creep along until we came within easy range of the enemy. We would wait for them to fire and then pour in our volleys. It was a simple, but tremendously effective method of fighting.

"Everything was bad, but the marching was terrible. In places we would sink in above our knees. The mud would pull the boots right off our feet, and then it was often a case of push ahead in your stocking-feet until we could retrieve our shoes. But shoes were poor protection at best. A few strides and they were full of slush.

"I wrote my impressions of Archangel in verse," said Przybylski. "I claim no greatness for it as a poem, but it is just what I think.

Then feeling blue and sarcastic,
  Because it was Saturday night,
He picked the worst corner of all out,
  And called it Archangel for spite.

"In one of the battles we fought about Archangel we had the enemy surrounded, and a merry fight resulted. We turned loose with everything we had, and, believe me, they knew they had been in a fight before we finished with them. We captured many, and had the pleasure of getting a German officer. He died of wounds on the way to the rear.

"The Bolsheviki captured one of our fellows. They paraded him through the Russian cities and he was badly treated. That seemed to be the system over there. We saw other prisoners who had been tied to trees and mutilated. The women suffered at the hands of their own countrymen. There was nothing we missed. I'm glad that we were able to get home again alive."

TWO FRIENDS, SUPPOSEDLY DEAD IN FRANCE, MEET IN NEW YORK

THOSE amazing mistakes in the official casualty lists, amazing at least to us on this side of the Atlantic, have much light shed on them by the complicated mix-up reported below. Two men, friends, each thought he saw the other killed; nay, more, one thought he buried the other with suitable solemnity. These things happened in those wild days at Belleau Wood. To-day both are exceedingly lively citizens of New York. To men who can build seven reels upon one idea, or even less, with all the dexterity that the savant can erect a new kind of megatherium out of a wandering caudal fragment, this yarn is pregnant with possibilities. The tale is told in the New York *Evening Telegram*, from which we quote:

Now, if you are inquisitive and want to know just what this yarn is about, turn to the casualty lists of June 7, 1918, and under the heading of "New York Men Killed in Action," you will find the names of Private "Slim" Waldman, of the marines, and "Doc" Clifford, who is just as much of a fighting man as he is a sky-pilot. And if you are in doubt as to the truthfulness of the aforesaid casualty lists you might look up "Doc" Clifford at his Madison Avenue address, and he will, or, rather, he would have told you that "Slim" Waldman had been killed in the woods on June 7, and if you had asked "Slim" Waldman he would have tearfully told you that he saw "Doc" Clifford buried beneath five feet of French sod on the crest of the hill just to the east approach to the wood.

But fate willed it that neither "Doc" Clifford nor "Slim" Waldman was to make the fateful journey "west" just then. Instead, luck took each by the hand and led him to safety, and that is why "Doc" Clifford is back in New York to-day with one of the remarkable stories of the Great War, while Private "Slim Waldman, at the home of his mother, Mrs. Helen Waldman, No. 806 Elton Avenue, the Bronx, is ready to substantiate every word he says.

How one of the "corpses" buried the other one is best told in "Doc" Clifford's own words:

Of the thousands of men I met in France, the one to impress me most was Private "Slim" Waldman, Company B, 5th Regiment, marines. "Slim" was a husky lad. He packed 160 pounds of robust Americanism in his frame of six feet two inches, but withal he was a kid. Only eighteen years old was "Slim," and at that he had had three years of service to his credit in Santo Domingo and Haiti.

On June 7 the Germans were playing merry fiddles around Belleau Wood. It seemed as if our boys couldn't locate their machine-gun nests, and the *Boche* was cutting us down as fast as we showed above the ground. Well, I saw "Slim" more than a dozen times that day in the course of five hours. He was a runner, and was here and there and everywhere, and the steel jackets were spattering all around him. The last I saw of him was toward evening. He was making for a machine-gun nest within our lines. Then I saw the poor kid torn apart. A German whiz

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May we ask you to be prompt in reserving your Coupé? Each of these is practically an individual job. We will do all we humanly can to meet your wishes as to date of delivery, but we ask you to bear in mind that no car can leave the factory unless it fully and completely meets the rigid Haynes standard of correctness.

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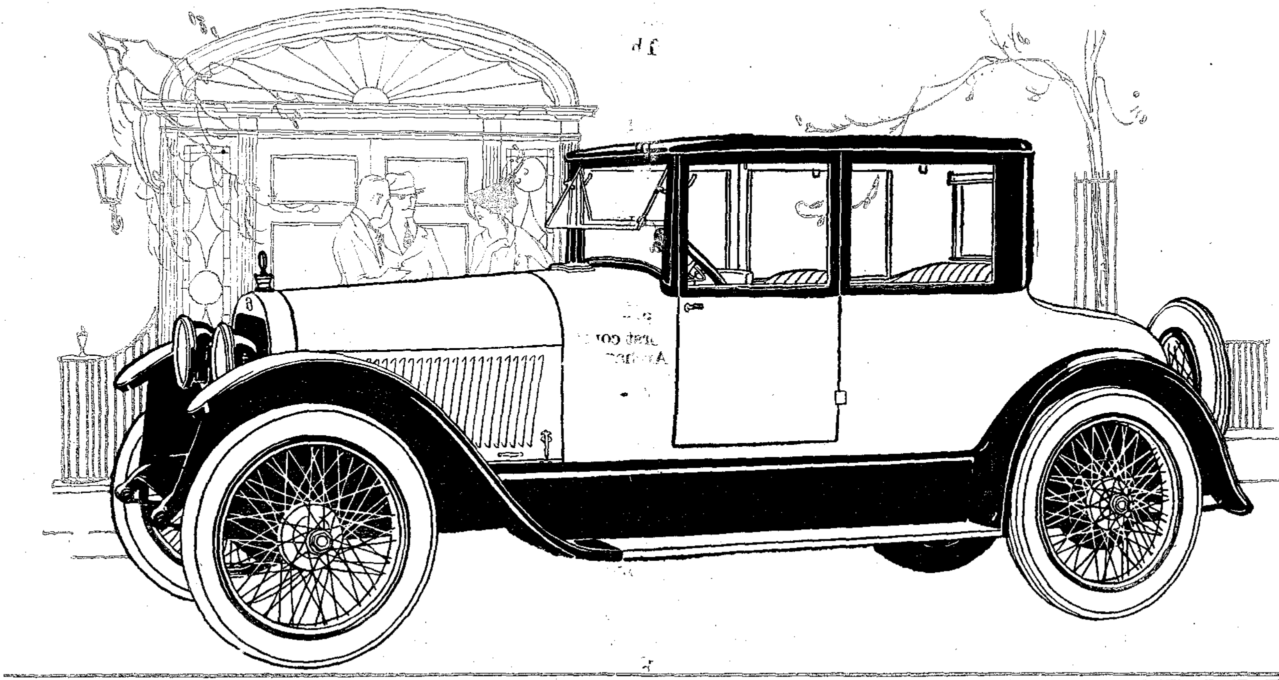


NEW SERIES HAYNES COUPÉ

bang got him. When darkness made it safe to venture about I went over to where I saw "Slim" last, and there was his body, all torn to pieces, the head gone and one leg shattered.

"Well, we picked up what we could find, placed them in a grave on the hill, and I offered prayers for the brave lad. Then I placed a wooden cross over the grave, and I marked "Slim's" name on it, so that it could be found afterward. That was "Slim's" end.

Now comes the dénouement, the "punch" of the wondrous yarn.

When "Doc" Clifford had finished telling of "Slim" Waldman's death he paused and happened to glance toward the door of the room in which he was sitting, surrounded by an interested group. "Doc" Clifford gasped, stiffened, and stared hard at the long, lanky figure of a youngster clad in the uniform of a marine, visible in the next room.

"If it ain't 'Slim' I hope to die!" cried Doc. "I thought you were dead. In fact, I was just telling the boys that I buried you, and here you are to make a liar out of me. When did you come back to life?"

"Dead! I was never dead, but I saw you killed in those woods, and I curst my sergeant and the whole outfit because they would not let me go out to where you fell. I was going after you in the morning, only the *Boche* got me good with six steel jackets in the chest, and I was done for for six weeks. And here you are alive, and I have been lying about how gloriously you went to your death.

"You remember I was working a machine gun for four days. Well, I almost went mad in that hole with bullets spattering about me like rain. I wanted to get out and take a stretch so they let me serve as a runner. I made four or five trips behind our lines before the *Boche* snipers got wise to me, and then they made it hot. I dropt into one of our nests, and who should I fall in on but 'Slim' Kellum, who is long and lanky like me and who is also one of my company. 'Slim' is all gone to pieces like I would have been had I remained in that nest. He tells me how he has a hunch that the Germans would get him that night, but I gives him the makin's and tells him to brace up.

"And all the while the steel jackets are biting the dust about my head. Then I sees you, Doc, and all of a sudden I don't see you, but I makes out an object on the ground, and it looked powerful much like you. I started out to where you fell, but the sergeant tells me that he is mighty scarce on gunners and needs me, and I cussed him out. In the meantime 'Slim' raised up to take a stretch. Well, it was his last. A whiz bang exploded at his knees, and when I saw the poor fellow again his head was gone and one of his legs was mangled.

"I was weeping over 'Slim' when I was ordered on a mission behind the lines. I had gone only a few yards when I got the first crack in the chest. It plugged me clean. The others went through on the right side. That night they carried me to the base hospital, and while they were working on me on the table the Germans turned some poison-gas on us, and that is all I remember. When I came to five days later in a hospital behind the lines I learned that they had me down on the chart as 'Slim' Kellum, and there was poor 'Slim' out there deader than a door nail.

"In six weeks I was well. I asked about you, 'Doc,' and they told me you had 'gone west,' and they told me as how you had helped to pick me up before you went, but I knows all the time that it was 'Slim' Kellum you buried and prayed for, and I was sorry to know that you had gone before I could thank you, but I knew that 'Slim' would thank you when he met you up there. Tell me, how did you manage to get here after I saw you killed?"

Then "Doc" Clifford resumed.

"It wasn't me that was killed. The man you saw fall was an officer. We picked him up afterward."

And "Slim" and "Doc" Clifford shook hands, and the lanky marine, with his *Croix de Guerre*, five chevrons, and campaign ribbon decorating his chest, marched out very, very much alive.

HOW "LA LIBRE BELGIQUE" DEFIED DEATH AND THE KAISER

THE inside story of *La Libre Belgique*, the clandestine Belgian newspaper that reported its publication office as "a cave moved about by automobile," is out at last, says *Le Petit Parisien* (Paris), and a lively story it is. With the persistence of a gadfly, this "regularly irregular" little journal stung the Hun oppressor with jibes and bitter cartoons; but more deadly than its Gallic satire and malignant wit was its circulation of real news, of the truth about the war, among Belgians whose only other source of information was the German-controlled press. Possibly the only uncensored newspaper in any of the warring countries, certainly the most famous uncensored newspaper, was *La Libre Belgique*.

The Belgian press, "behaving admirably," refused to submit to German censorship, and suspended publication in a body early in the war, *Le Petit Parisien* points out in introducing the history of the Belgian paper. After that, the German Government had to create newspapers of its own. There was need for a newspaper to give "good and correct news," to inform the Belgian public of "what was happening beyond the lines, and to uphold its courage." As we read in the New York *Times's* translation of *Le Petit Parisien's* account:

The project was audacious and extremely dangerous, for editors, proof-readers, compositors, and deliverymen risked, in case of discovery, the penalty of execution.

This sinister outlook did not restrain certain patriotic men of Brussels, who, after taking all precautions, launched one fine day *La Libre Belgique* (*Free Belgium*). This valiant little paper from the day of its first appearance had a considerable success among the Belgians, and plunged the famous von Bissing into the greatest rage. *Free Belgium* entitled itself modestly: "A Bulletin of Patriotic Propaganda, Regularly Irregular, Submitting to Absolutely No Censorship." The office of the publishers was ironically announced as at the "Kommandantur-Brussels." As for the editing, it was said that "not being able to be always in a place of complete rest," it was done in a "cave moved about by automobile."

The German Governor-General multiplied his orders to discover the authors of *Free Belgium*, distributed free throughout the whole Kingdom. He mobilized, for this end, an army of police; he offered a very large reward to any one who could furnish information of value to his spies. It was in vain.

The hundreds of thousands of readers knew no more than von Bissing who edited and composed the courageous little paper. They received it at more or less regular dates; they read it with eagerness; they were amused by the caricatures of the Governor-General and his subordinates; they passed it on secretly, as the mere fact of possessing a copy was considered a misdemeanor—and that was all.

But what anxiety for the editors! Every one feared that they would soon be discovered; for a printing-shop is not so easily hidden as a package of needles, and when an unusually long interval separated two numbers, there was great trembling for the brave men who laughed so obstinately and so wittily at von Bissing and his thunderings.

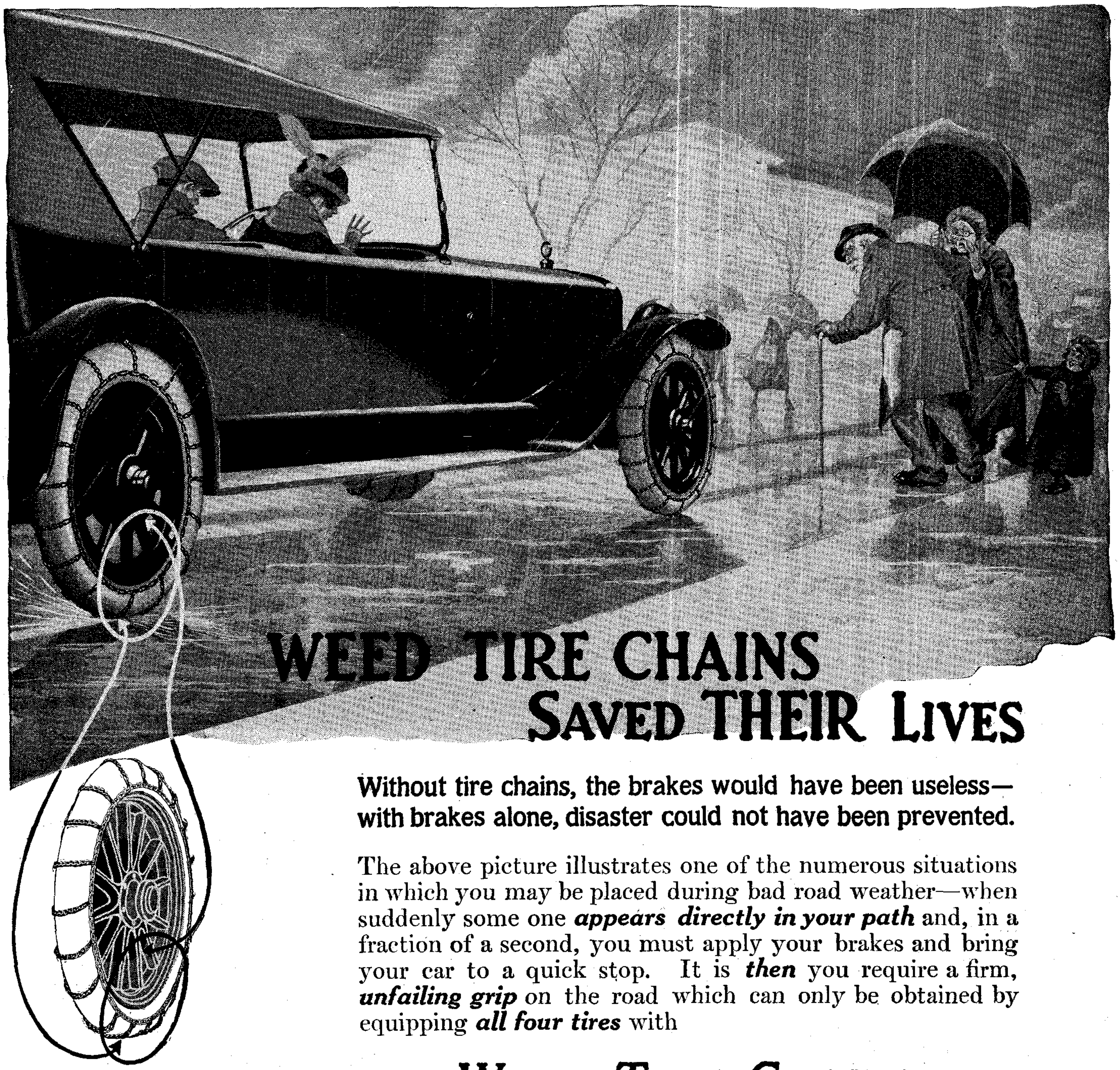
The clandestine publication of *Free Belgium* ended with the signing of the armistice. The people of Brussels have now learned, with lively surprize, that it was in the capital itself and in a neighboring suburb that the composition and printing of the prohibited paper were done. The unpublished story of the circumstances in which *Free Belgium* was founded has just been revealed to us by Mr. Eugene van Doren, its principal author, or, at least, he who composed it, printed it, and distributed it with the aid of several Belgian journalists of talent, among whom were Mr. Victor Jourdain, editor-in-chief of the *Patriote*, who furnished the necessary funds, and Mr. van de Kercheve, who, under the signature of "Fidelis," chastised the invaders with a vigorous and witty pen.

The title was given by Mr. Victor Jourdain, who took charge of the editing. Mr. van Doren assumed the task of publishing and industrial organization. The first number published the magnificent letter of Cardinal Mercier, "Patriotism and Endurance." The copies were put in envelops by Mr. van Doren with the assistance of his wife; he delivered them himself to representatives and senators, and he carried packages of them to the Jesuits, the Dominicans, the Redemptorists, and to numerous friendly houses.

As Mr. van Doren was constantly exposed to danger, he judged it prudent to take certain precautions. He bought a cane, the end of which he hollowed out carefully. It was into this hiding place that he put the copies made by the press on silk paper. All the manuscripts, in fact, were recopied by him on the press, then destroyed.

After the third number, immediately following a visit of the police to the home of Madame Massardo, wife of a bookseller of the Galeries Saint-Hubert, who served as the intermediary for the copy, the printer refused his help. Further, the copy for this number had to be thrown into the fire. The Abbé Demeer, to whom Mr. van Doren entrusted the secret, obtained the consent of another printer, Mr. Allaer, on the condition that when the printing was done, the issues of *Free Belgium* be delivered to Mr. van Doren in a public street. All went well this way. Friends and collaborators increased and the paper produced at each issue a new sensation . . . and redoubled the searches of the German police.

It was urgent, however, to take new precautions. Mr. van Doren, anxious about



Without tire chains, the brakes would have been useless—with brakes alone, disaster could not have been prevented.

The above picture illustrates one of the numerous situations in which you may be placed during bad road weather—when suddenly some one ***appears directly in your path*** and, in a fraction of a second, you must apply your brakes and bring your car to a quick stop. It is ***then*** you require a firm, ***unfailing grip*** on the road which can only be obtained by equipping ***all four tires*** with

WEED TIRE CHAINS

Cars with ***Chainless tires*** on wet, greasy, slippery pavements lack brake power to the same degree as they would if their brake linings were made of wet, greasy, slippery bands of rubber. ***Tire Chains*** are the most effective supplementary addition to brake power—in fact, ***brake efficiency*** is largely dependent upon the use of chains.

No matter how expert and careful you are when driving on wet pavements and muddy roads, ***the treacherous bare tires defeat your very best efforts*** to prevent a skid or bring your car safely to a sudden stop.

The memory of one accident spoils future enjoyment in the use of a car so don't run the risk of such accidents. Don't forever forfeit the pleasures and comforts of motoring. Safety and confidence can surely be yours ***by equipping all four tires with Weed Chains.***

Good Brakes and Weed Tire Chains together—

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the life of his printer, decided to compose the paper at his own house. In consequence, he bought the necessary material—in order to prevent the spies from following the trail by the easy identification of characters. And he installed the plant on the Avenue Verte, at Woluwe, in an abandoned house, where he could work in all security with the aid of two professional printers, the Allaer brothers. Again, *Free Belgium* appeared without interruption.

As its success became greater and greater, it was necessary to insure delivery of the paper to the houses of the subscribers. The cooperation of an ardent patriot was secured. He was Philippe Baucq, whom the Germans shot at the same time as Miss Cavell. The work was divided up thus: Mr. van Doren kept for himself the delivery of the big packages, and Philippe Baucq effected the distribution of single papers.

The devotion of this man was so splendid that he alone distributed four or five thousand copies. He made trips at night on a bicycle. Later, when the bicycling was forbidden, he went on foot. At one time he walked for two days without rest.

Each new day made necessary the most minute precautions. Mr. van Doren decided to print *Free Belgium* which, until then, was only set up in his shop at Woluwe. Mr. Victor Jourdain furnished the necessary funds to buy a foot-power press, which was installed at Molenbeeck, a suburb of Brussels, in an outbuilding of a factory belonging to Mr. van Doren. From then on, the paper was set up at Woluwe and printed at Molenbeeck.

But the transportation of material was not always an easy matter. Mr. van Doren had to make two little cases, which, when filled, weighed about twenty kilos. Also, when he got aboard a trolley-car with packages so small, yet so heavy, he was always an object of curiosity to passengers.

In the midst of these inconveniences there arose at times amusing incidents. One day, especially, while Mr. Louis Allaer was carrying 4,000 copies of *Free Belgium* he was obligingly aided by some German soldiers, who lifted the box to his shoulder!

The success of *Free Belgium* progressed with such rapidity, to the constantly growing anger of the Governor-General, whose spies came back empty-handed day after day, that the printing-shop had to be enlarged. A new machine was bought and carried piece by piece to the shop at Molenbeeck. There Mr. van Doren was surrounded by Germans; it was necessary to prevent the noise of the motor from giving them the alarm. Remember that there was a reward of 100,000 francs for him who should discover the office of the forbidden paper! Mr. van Doren secured the necessary tools and materials, and simply walled up the press and the motor. Before the wall he placed some furniture, and he entered his shop by a little door hidden behind some scrap iron and cardboard boxes.

When the installation was done, there was published the famous number which showed on the front page the picture of von Bissing seated at his desk reading *Free Belgium*. Throughout Belgium people literally tore copies of this issue from each other's hands.

Soon after, on the occasion of the Belgian national holiday, *Free Belgium* summoned the people of Brussels to meet at Sainte-Gudule. It was the most beautiful manifestation of patriotism that can be imagined. Those present thundered out the "Brabançonne," then, carried away by their enthusiasm, all followed with "Toward the Future."

The German spies were on the trail; the plant had to be broken up in great haste; the material was carried to the house of a friend of Baucq, on the Rue d'Arlon, at Brussels. These tribulations did not discourage Mr. van Doren. The book "J'Accuse" had just appeared in Switzerland; he decided to publish it in instalments in *Free Belgium*. Publication began in No. 50 of the paper. Twenty thousand copies had to be printed.

The danger became pressing. Searches were made without end and arrest followed arrest. Not at all worried, Mr. van Doren published a new number with a dedication in caricature, representing von Bissing bowed down under the weight of a stack of search-warrants against *Free Belgium*. Then he launched an illustrated paper entitled *La Cravache* (*The Whip*), printing 10,000 copies, which were distributed free.

The catastrophe happened. Discovered, Mr. van Doren, had time to take flight and found refuge with relatives, later with friends, at Brussels, where he stayed for several months, laughing at the searches of the police. But *Free Belgium* did not discontinue its irregular appearances, thanks to the devotion of several patriotic Belgians. This one and that one might be arrested, or sentenced, but some one would pick up the interrupted work. Among them were merchants, printers, bankers, priests, lawyers, politicians. Never could the Germans get hold of *Free Belgium*, in spite of the years of forced labor that they inflicted upon its successive collaborators.

HOW WAR BECOMES A PERSONAL MATTER

ONE can be a soldier actively engaged and still look at the whole thing in a rather detached way. Then there comes a moment, sooner or later, when a man realizes that he himself, personally, is a factor, one among millions tho he may be. Oliver Eastwood, who went with the Canadians to France in the early days of the war, tells his experience in *McClure's Magazine:*

On a morning late in April of the year 1915 I found myself midway between the enemies' lines and our own, on the Ypres-Poelcappelle road. My duties were to discover and report any activities of the Germans. Parties of this kind are called "listening patrols," and are usually composed of two or more soldiers, but as we expected a heavy attack we could not spare the men. Consequently, I was sent alone out into that scarred, shell-torn stretch of ground known as "No Man's Land," the contest of which had already cost thousand of lives, and was soon to cost thousands more.

In this sector the trenches were not two hundred yards apart, at extreme points, and as the sun rose over the Keerselaere Wood, I could discern dim, gray figures hurrying this way and that, doubtless preparing for the attack that we had so long expected.

Creeping nearer so as to gain a point of vantage, I approached the far side of the road. The country roads in this part of Belgium are poplar-lined like those of France. Miles and miles of these stately poplars have witnessed the advance and retreat of the Prussian horde, and many of them bear their own marks of war. My object was to reach the road and seek the shelter of a friendly tree. After much tedious crawling, in which we had become fairly proficient, and countless tie-ups in barbed wire, I selected a poplar and took up my position. As every soldier knows, his best friends in action are his cigarets and lighter, and so, in the comparative safety of my new position, I pulled out my case, selected a fag, and struck a light. Z-z-zip!

Then it happened.

Before I had time to think came a flash and a report, but even before these I felt a vicious biting in the muscles of my right arm. Then, as I realized what had happened, a flame which had not existed before broke out in my being. The war at that moment became a personal matter, and I had received a personal wound which altered my whole view-point. What before had been a strong disapproval of German methods was now a hatred which nothing but revenge could assuage. I had been hit by an enemy, probably acting in the same capacity as I was. I had been careless and had not protected myself on all sides. Fearing a second shot, automatically I dropt down on the cobbles. The light was still very uncertain, and I knew that my only chance of escape was by giving the Hun the same medicine he had injected into me and in a larger dose. My arm ached terribly, and was gradually growing stiff, but my pride suffered a greater wound. To think that I should be fool enough to strike a light while in this precarious position!

I waited. Then just what I expected happened.

Fritz, growing impatient, moved, and in doing so, showed me his position. Lying in a pile of stones, in the gray uniform of the Prussian Guard (Kaiserism's best bet), there was nothing to identify him from them but his red epaulets. Now the game would be a fight to the finish. I knew his position and he knew mine.

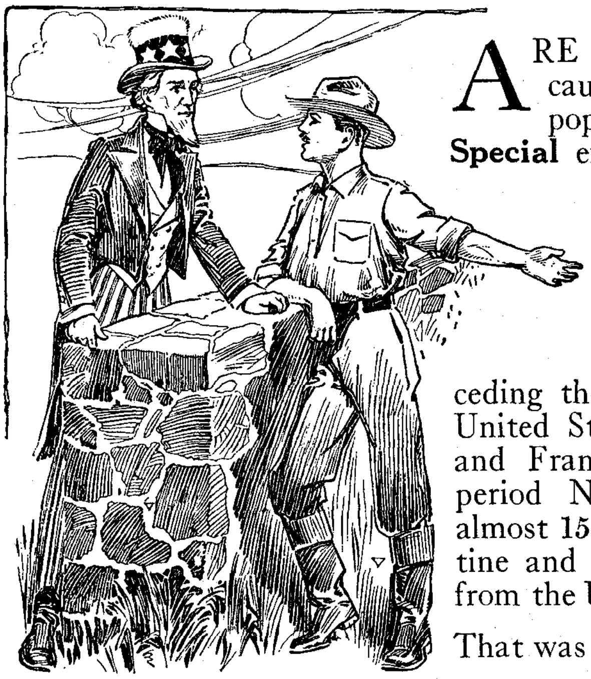
Still I waited.

I was taught as a youngster, among other rudiments of deer-hunting, that if I disturbed a deer and then remained perfectly still, he would become reassured. In this respect man is like his furry quarry.

The German crawled toward the small outhouse of a near-by farm, with the obvious intention of gaining the shelter of the wall, and then making me take a Billy Sunday trail. Immediately he was hidden from view, I, knowing his intention, gritted my teeth to bear the pain in my arm, and changed my position by three trees. Then I watched for him to round the corner of the outhouse. He, being a squarehead, did not take into consideration that I might change my position, and when he came into view he straightway sighted his rifle on the spot where he calculated I should have been. This was my chance. Before he had time to think, my gun spoke—and thirty feet is close range.

If Germans are made to swear, as we are, that they will give their lives for their country if need be, then this man did his duty to a worthless nation. I searched him for papers that might be of military value, then with much pain and difficulty I regained our own lines, and made my report, just as there commenced the opening bombardment of the second battle of Ypres—that engagement in which Canada earned her D. S. O. and breathless Allied prayers, and in which we learned that Germany could crucify a fallen enemy.

CANADA—*A Neighbor with Money to Spend*



ARE YOU one of those who think that because of Canada's comparatively small population, Canada is not worth any **Special** effort?

Do you cast envious eyes on the markets that lie across the world—markets that are hard to reach, unstable and in many ways transient?

Do you know that in the year preceding the war, Canada bought more from the United States than did Spain, Austria-Hungary and France COMBINED? During the same period Norway, Sweden, Russia (Russia with almost 150,000,000 population), Denmark, Argentine and Brazil did not buy one-third as much from the United States as Canada did?

That was before the war.

Canada is more prosperous, wealthier and more populous—now.

These *facts* should impress upon you the wisdom of taking some immediate action to cultivate the Canadian market.

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THE DAILY NEWSPAPERS OF CANADA

THESE papers have an influence in the cities where they are published and in the small towns, and countryside contiguous thereto, that makes them the premier mediums of advertising in Canada.

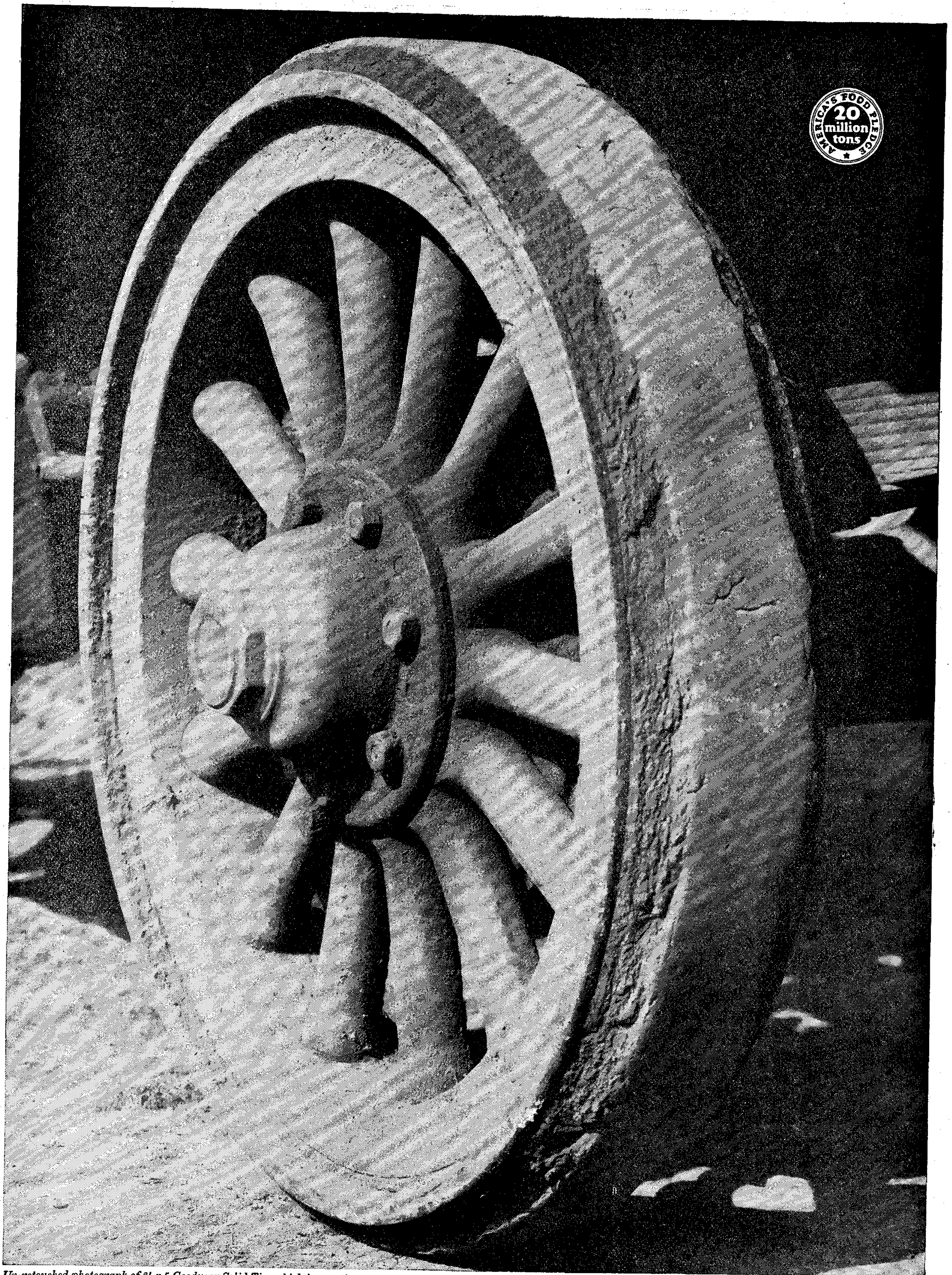
IF you advertise in the Metropolitan papers aggressively—continuously—you will gain the goodwill of the Canadian buying public which—valuable now—will eventually prove one of the most profitable and quick-growing markets of the world.

Any of the papers listed hereunder—any recognized Advertising Agency—will put you in immediate possession of the rates, circulation figures, etc., enabling you to immediately start advertising in this rich and growing field.

Place	*Population*	*Paper*
Halifax, N. S.	53,000	HERALD & MAIL
St. John, N. B.	55,000	STANDARD TELEGRAPH & TIMES
Montreal, P. Q.	750,000	GAZETTE STAR
Quebec, P. Q.	100,000	TELEGRAPH
Ottawa, Ont.	101,785	CITIZEN JOURNAL DAILIES
London, Ont.	60,000	ADVERTISER FREE PRESS
Toronto, Ont.	525,000	GLOBE WORLD (S. & D.) NEWS STAR

Place	*Population*	*Paper*
Winnipeg, Man.	225,000	FREE PRESS TELEGRAM TRIBUNE
Regina, Sask.	26,105	LEADER
Saskatoon, Sask.	21,054	PHOENIX STAR
Calgary, Alta.	56,302	ALBERTAN HERALD
Edmonton, Alta.	53,794	BULLETIN JOURNAL
Vancouver, B. C.	120,000	SUN
Victoria, B. C.	45,000	COLONIST

Prepared by SMITH, DENNE & MOORE, Advertising Agency, Toronto and Montreal



Un-retouched photograph of 34 x 5 Goodyear Solid Tire which is one of an original set of Goodyears that has given 40,000 miles of service and is still running on a 1-ton truck owned by The Baltimore Chair & Furniture Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

Copyright 1919, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR

AKRON

A 40,000-Mile Set of Tires

"DESPITE running for 3 years and covering 40,000 miles, the original set of four Goodyear S-V Solid Tires is still doing good work on one of our 1-ton trucks. They are economy tires."—Charles W. London, for The Baltimore Chair & Furniture Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

AFTER three years of continuous service under conditions frequently unfavorable, a set of four Goodyear Solid Truck Tires is still running on a 1-ton truck owned by The Baltimore Chair and Furniture Company, manufacturers and renters of furniture since 1906.

These tenacious tires have traveled 40,000 miles. And yet not one of them has worn down sufficiently to require immediate replacement.

They cost $149.70. Consequently, it is clear that they have served at the astoundingly low figure of less than a tenth of a cent per tire mile.

During the entire three-year period their endurance has been tested by continuous service over all sorts of routes in and around Baltimore. The battering they have received regularly from bad pavements has been increased by the top-swaying of the capacity loads of furniture which they have helped to carry.

Again and again these veteran Goodyear Solid Tires have had to submit to the attacks of dangerous litter in railroad yards and alleys, but their treads still remain thick with rubber.

This record, like others already published, serves to show that these tires not only deliver exceptional individual mileages but also unusual general average mileages. The scores for sets in city service often range from 15,000 to 25,000 miles and sometimes even past the 40,000 mark given here.

Indeed, officials of the aforementioned company state that they are now using Goodyear S-V Solid Tires on their two other trucks. They add that these additional Goodyears are demonstrating the same kind of wearing qualities noted in the first set.

They, therefore, had a very sound reason for specifying Goodyear Solid Tires on a fourth truck which they purchased recently.

The experience of this company is simply another indication that the widespread adoption of Goodyear Solid Truck Tires is based on nothing less than their decisive economy.

Users of these tires have the added advantage of prompt, thorough and safe service from a system of hundreds of Goodyear Truck Tire Service Stations well distributed over the country.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

SOLID TIRES

MONEY
or Your LIFE

It's bad enough to be held up and robbed of your money and your watch.

But to allow waste matter to be "held up" in your intestines may be far more serious. You can get more money; you can buy another watch. You may never be able to get your health back.

Constipation is the "hold up" man of the human system. The food waste it holds up in your lower intestines decays and generates poisons. A poisoned system is the result.

Over 90% of human illness has its origin in the intestinal canal. Nature normally tries to get rid of this poisonous waste. But when she can't do the work single-handed, you must help her, in her own way. *The Nujol Treatment is nature's way.*

The pills-salts-castor oil-mineral water habits are not nature's way. They play constipation's game—forcing and upsetting the system.

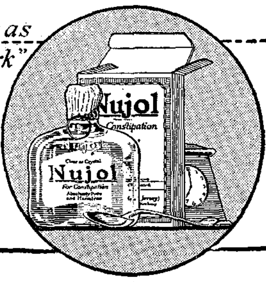
Nujol acts easily, harmlessly, naturally—makes you "regular as clockwork."

Warning: Nujol is sold only in sealed bottles bearing the Nujol Trade Mark. Insist on Nujol. At all drug stores in U. S. and Canada. You may *suffer* from substitutes.

Nujol Laboratories
STANDARD OIL CO. (NEW JERSEY)
50 Broadway New York

Nujol *For Constipation*
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

"Regular as Clockwork"



Write to **Nujol Laboratories**, STANDARD OIL CO. (NEW JERSEY), Room 112-P, 50 Broadway, New York, for free booklet **"Thirty Feet of Danger"**, constipation and auto-intoxication in adults.

"FRANK RICHARDS," AMERICAN HEAD OF GERMAN SPIES

WHO is "Frank Richards," the mysterious American revealed by the secret service of the Allies to have been the directing head of the Kaiser's naval spy system, with headquarters in Berlin? The man who answers that question will solve one of the most baffling, most engrossing mysteries of the war. Secret service agents of Great Britain, France, and the United States, by pooling their knowledge, have collected only scraps of information about "Richards." He organized hundreds of German spy and bomb plots in the United States, Mexico, and other countries in Central and South America; he was born in the United States; a personal order from the now fugitive Kaiser placed him at the head of the German naval spy system; he visited the United States early in the war to look over the ground and personally instruct his agents. Says a writer in the New York *Herald*, discussing this powerful and mysterious personality:

> It is known that for upward of five years at least "Richards" has had charge of all the German spy work laid down for operation on the western hemisphere. From the start of the war in the summer of 1914 secret agents of the Allied nations, both in this country and in Europe, have been aware of his activities as head of the German naval spy system, but at no time have they been able to learn the man's real name or the identity of his family in this country.
>
> Soon after the invasion of Belgium by the German hordes in August, 1914, secret agents of France learned that an American was in charge of an important branch of the Hun spy system, with headquarters in the German Foreign Office in Berlin.
>
> Warning of the fact was sent to the secret services of Belgium, France, and Great Britain, and immediately every effort was exerted to learn the identity of the man. As the conflict wore on evidence that the man was conducting his spy activities through branch headquarters in Spain, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Norway began to fall into the hands of secret agents.
>
> Eventually it was learned that the spy chief had extended his operations to the United States and other countries on the western hemisphere, and then a report reached French secret agents that the American had succeeded in evading detection in Holland and had steamed from that country for the United States on board a steamship of the Holland-America line.
>
> While government agents here will not discuss the matter, it is understood that the man arrived in this country in the early part of 1915 to arrange for the organization of German spy and bomb plots.
>
> How long "Richards" remained in America or when and how he returned to Germany is a mystery to the Allied secret-service men in this country who were charged with the task of getting on his trail. That he had safely returned to Berlin, however, became known in the early part of 1916, when it was discovered that agents sent to America at about the time hostilities began in Europe were re-

ceiving money from German agents in neutral countries through officials of German-owned manufacturing firms in the United States, Mexico, and other countries in Central and South America.

When the United States declared war on Germany the German spy- and bomb-plotters in this country were thoroughly organized. British secret-service men had learned before that the Baroness Maria K. von Kretschman had arrived in this country on board the steamship *Bergensfjord*, on January 21, 1917, under the name of Mme. Maria K. de Victorica.

The information which the British secret service received stated that the baroness, altho at one time a student of political economy in the University of Heidelberg and later at a university at Zurich, Switzerland, was a drug addict.

Upon the woman's arrival here she was trailed to the Knickerbocker Hotel. Later she moved to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, and then to the Netherlands Hotel, where she was known as Mme. Maria d'Vussière.

At the time Jeremiah A. O'Leary, John T. Ryan, now a fugitive from justice, and other leaders of the Irish movement in America were at the height of their anti-British propaganda work. The secret agents of the Allies soon learned that Mme. d'Vussière, as she was then generally known, was spending money lavishly in hotels about the city and that she frequently was in conference with leaders of the Irish-freedom movement here.

From the start it was realized that the woman had been supplied with information about these men in Berlin, and it immediately was concluded that the official who supplied the information was "Frank Richards."

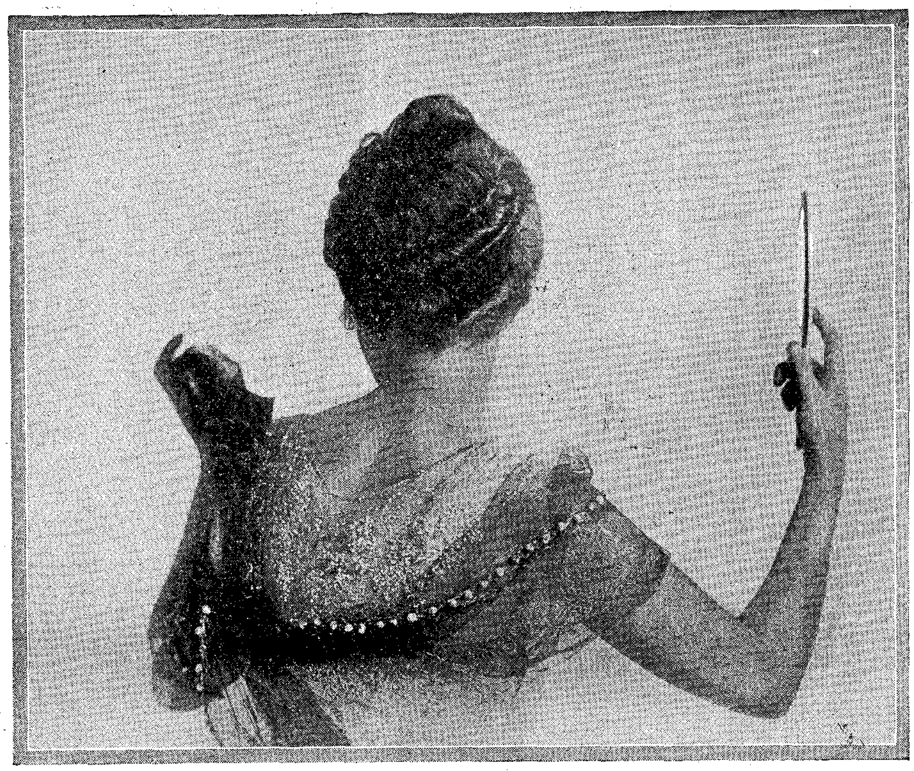
It was while the agents of the American and Allied secret service were watching the woman, O'Leary, Ryan, and others that it was discovered the woman had established a rendezvous in an apartment in Riverside Drive, where almost every day she was in secret conference with the anti-British leaders.

At about that time it was learned that an officer of the Imperial German Navy, about whom the foreign secret-service men in this country had been warned some months before, was at the head of a band of bomb-plotters in this country which had been organized by "Richards" in Berlin in the summer of 1916.

French and British secret-service agents in Sweden had learned that the man had arrived in this country from a neutral country on November 11, 1916, and that he had been in conference with the Baroness von Kretschman in "Richards's" office in Berlin before the spy chief had started for this country to carry out the bomb plots here.

Through secret channels the agents of the Department of Justice learned that the woman was in communication with the head of the German bomb-plotters in this country, and it was not long before it was discovered he was Lieutenant-Commander Karl Rodiger, of the German Navy.

The magnitude of the spy and bomb plots mapped out by "Richards" while he was in this country then began to dawn on the secret agents of the United States and the Allies. Information obtained by agents indicated that the Baroness von Kretschman had been selected by "Richards" to conduct that branch of the spy system in America which would encourage Irish sympathizers here in aiding in the defeat of Great Britain through an anti-British campaign. At the same time she was to use those same Irish sympathizers



You expect her to be beautiful

HER face is turned away, yet she is beautiful—you feel sure. That lustrous hair, so silky-soft and fine, so *competently* cared for, would surely endow even plain features with a radiant touch of beauty.

Though she may be a bit vain about her lovely hair, she knows it is no mere accident.

She would tell you very appreciatively that the natural starting point of healthy attractive hair like hers is a clean, pliant, well-nourished scalp.

She would probably also tell you that she shampoos regularly with a shampoo preparation which does more than merely cleanse. If you try to guess the secret of this preparation, does any one word come to your mind more naturally than "Packer's"?

Like her, you can make your scalp *your* starting point, and with the help of "Packer's" help your hair to display its utmost charm and attractiveness. And do not forget that "Packer's" is as beneficial for a man's hair and scalp as it is for a woman's. Send 10c for sample half-cake.

Write for our Manual, "The Hair and Scalp—Modern Care and Treatment," 36 pages of practical information. Sent free on request.

PACKER'S TAR SOAP

PACKER'S LIQUID TAR SOAP, delicately perfumed, cleanses delightfully and refreshes the scalp—keeping the hair soft and attractive. Liberal sample bottle 10 cents.

THE PACKER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Department 84A, 81 Fulton Street, New York City

PURE AS THE PINES

This New Range Is A Wonder For Cooking

Although it is less than four feet long it can do every kind of cooking for any ordinary family by gas in warm weather, or by coal or wood when the kitchen needs heating.

Glenwood
Glenwood

The Coal section and the Gas section are just as separate as though you had two ranges in your kitchen.

Gold Medal

Glenwood

Note the two gas ovens above—one for baking, glass paneled and one for broiling, with white enamel door.

The large oven below has the Indicator and is heated by coal or wood.

See the cooking surface when you want to rush things—five burners for gas and four covers for coal.

When in a hurry both coal and gas ovens can be operated at the same time, using one for baking bread or roasting meats and the other for pastry baking—It

"Makes Cooking Easy"

Write for handsome free booklet 163 that tells all about it.

Weir Stove Co., Taunton, Mass.

Makers of the Celebrated Glenwood Coal, Wood and Gas Ranges, Heating Stoves and Furnaces.

A Book of Joy and Gladness

HERE is a splendid new book of inspiration and encouragement that will help men and women everywhere.

INSPIRATION AND IDEALS

By Grenville Kleiser

One bright chapter for each day in the year is included on such subjects as Broad-mindedness, Convictions, Diligence, Failure, Ambition, Beauty, and hundreds of others. A delightful book to use as a gift. "Pleasing and beneficial to the average reader," says Hudson Maxim.

Handsomely bound, with silk book-mark; $1.25 net; by mail $1.37

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

TIMIDITY: How to Overcome It

A modern rendering of the philosophy of **Yoritomo Tashi**, greatest of Japanese Shoguns. Shows you simply and clearly how this unfortunate obstacle to business and social success can be overcome and replaced by that dignity and self-reliance by which the courageous command the respect that leads to fortune.

18*mo*, *Cloth*, $1.00 *postpaid*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

EMPLOYER and EMPLOYEE

Read the article on

LABOR and the NEW SOCIAL ORDER

By Professor Harry F. Ward

in THE HOMILETIC REVIEW for March. 30c per copy. $3.00 per year.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY NEW YORK

to obtain information about the departure of Allied vessels laden with munitions and foodstuffs for France and England.

It soon became known that Jeremiah A. O'Leary and John T. Ryan, a Buffalo, N. Y., lawyer, had introduced an unnamed man, who may be known as John Doe, to the Baroness von Kretschman.

This man's connection with the Irish movement in the United States had become known to the agents of the Department of Justice some time before, and a watch immediately was placed on him. Agents of the Department of Justice followed him one day to the office of a German importing firm in the financial district. The man was ushered into a private office and about an hour later came out.

As he stept on the sidewalk a high-powered automobile, later found to be the property of one of the members of the firm, pulled up to the curb and the man got inside. The government agents hurriedly commandeered the automobile of a broker and, after a roundabout ride of four hours' duration, the importer's automobile pulled up in front of an apartment-house in the Washington Heights section.

That night it was found that this man was a frequent caller at the apartment of a man known in the house as "Dillon." The agents of the Department of Justice also learned that "Dillon" spoke with a decided German accent. The agents reported to their superiors that they were certain they had at last got on the trail of the head of the German bomb-plotters in this country.

Eventually the man was found to be in communication with the Baroness von Kretschman at the Riverside Drive apartment. Arrangements were made to trap the man. It was found that he made frequent trips to the office of Rudolph Binder, a German exporter, at No. 95 Broad Street, and Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, head of the Bayer Chemical Company, since sold as German-owned property.

He also called frequently on Albert Paul Fricke, manager of Richter & Co., American representatives of a German toy-manufacturing firm, with offices at Nos. 74 to 80 Washington Street. A close watch on all three places revealed that "Dillon" received mail from Fricke, Binder, and Dr. Schweitzer. Binder and Dr. Schweitzer have died since.

It developed, says the writer, that the long arm of "Richards," reaching from Berlin, controlled the development of these various intrigues. Before Lieut. Karl Rodiger left Germany, "Richards" supplied him with a list of "post-offices" where he could receive code messages, and deliver money, through channels existing in the neutral countries of Europe. Agents were scattered throughout America, and linked up with "Richards" in Berlin. The account continues:

When the United States declared war on Germany the Baroness von Kretschman had established herself at the Nassau Hotel, Long Beach, L. I. O'Leary, Ryan, Jay Willard Robinson, law stenographer, then alleged to be in the employ of O'Leary, and Lieutenant-Commander Rodiger were frequent callers on her there. As a result of conferences with her, it was arranged to send Robinson to Rotterdam to meet "Richards."

Robinson was to act as the "go-between" for the Baroness and Rodiger in the transmission of code messages written in invisible ink to "Richards," and at the same time he was to insist on a personal answer from the Kaiser regarding the latter's attitude toward the movement for the freedom of Ireland.

Robinson, on April 16, 1917, went on board the oil-tank ship *American* at Halifax, N. S., as one of the crew. He arrived at Rotterdam on May 4, where he delivered the messages from the Baroness and Rodiger. "Richards," it is alleged, then conducted Robinson to Berlin, where the Kaiser's personal military representative requested him to convey to O'Leary and his associates in this country the information that Germany was going to win the war, and that when the German-controlled peace conference was in session the Kaiser would insist that Ireland be released from British control and permitted to become a republic.

Before Robinson left Berlin he received a communication in code for Rodiger written in invisible ink. He returned to the United States on June 20 and registered at the Hotel Navarre, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, as R. J. Young. The next day he met O'Leary, who took him to an apartment on the upper West Side, where Robinson remained until July 7, when O'Leary took him in an automobile to the Long Beach Hotel, where Robinson delivered "Richards's" message to the Baroness.

In the meantime, Rodiger had received $11,000 from Fricke, the naturalized American head of the Washington Street toy-importing firm. That money was for the purpose of carrying out bomb plots on steamships leaving the United States for Europe and on piers and in storage-houses throughout the country containing munitions and foodstuffs for the American Army.

The $40,000 with which "Richards" had provided the Baroness on her departure from Germany for this country had been spent, as well as an additional $20,000 which she had managed to obtain from German financial agents in this country. The Baroness was in financial straits because "Richards" was not able to keep up a steady stream of money with which she might finance the Irish anti-British propaganda scheme and her spy work. She had to call on Ryan to advance her $4,500, which was to be paid as soon as she had heard from "Richards."

Ryan then arranged to send an Irishman, known only to the government agents as "Jerry," as a secret messenger to "Richards," whom the man met in Rotterdam several weeks later.

"Jerry" was a seaman on board a neutral vessel which left this port in the latter part of December, 1917. He received secret messages from the Baroness, Rodiger, and Ryan, upon the delivery of which "Richards" was to turn over to him $20,000 for the Baroness.

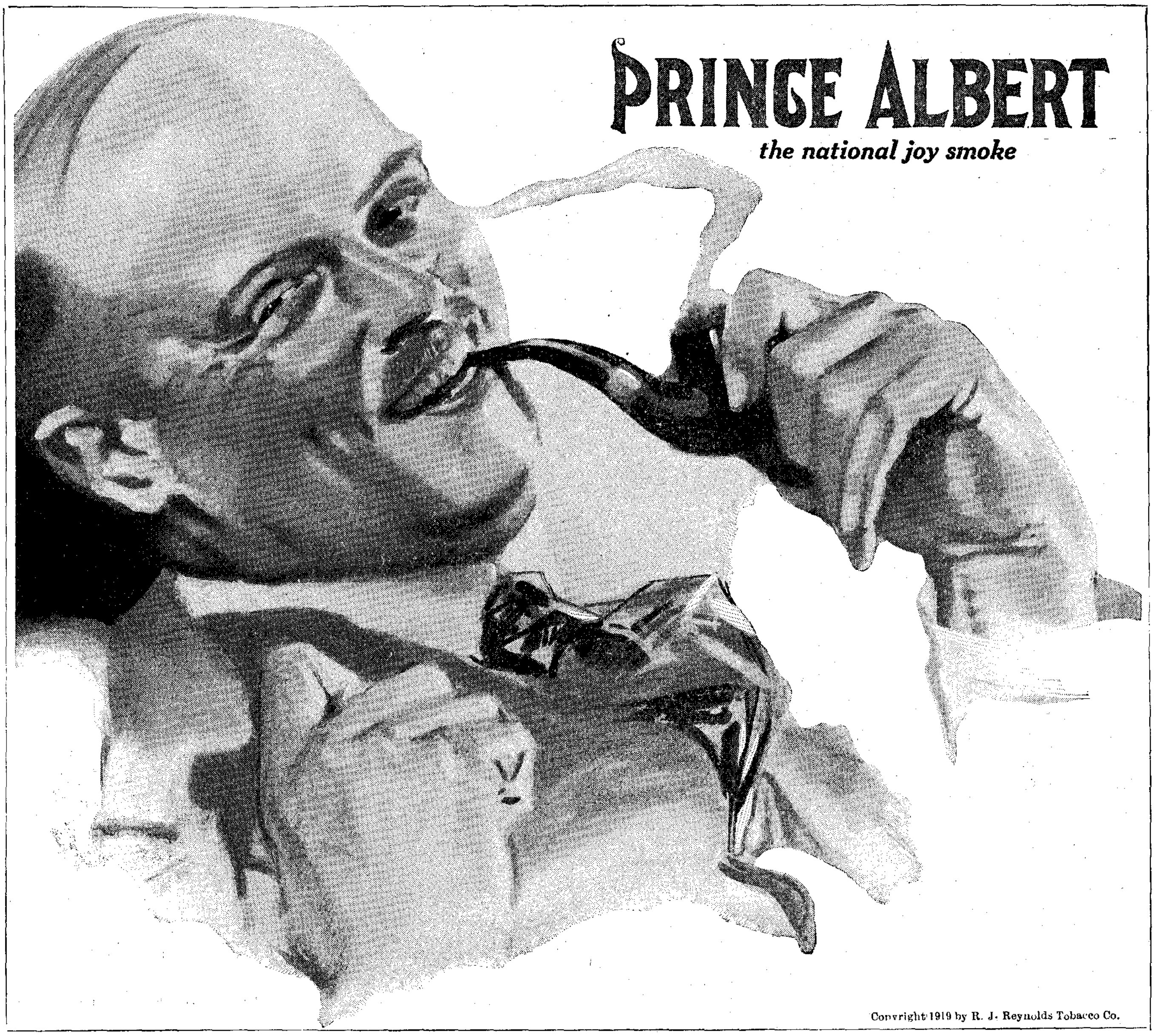
The silence of "Jerry," Ryan's messenger to "Richards," in Rotterdam, began to worry the Baroness and Rodiger, however, and great was the woman's surprize on the afternoon of April 24, 1918, when agents of the Department of Justice arrested her at the Long Beach hostelry.

Seven days later Rodiger was arrested. At the same time O'Leary, Fricke, Emil Kipper, and Robinson were arrested. Indictments for violation of the espionage law and conspiracy to commit treason were returned against them and the Baroness and Ryan, who in the meantime had fled and has not been recaptured.

Government agents learned after the arrest of the Baroness that "Jerry,"

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke



Copyright 1919 by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

P. A. is such a scuttle full of sunshine!

YOU can't help cutting loose some joy'us remarks when you flush your smokespot with P. A.—it hits you so fair and square from every smoke angle; its flavor and fragrance is so refreshing! Quick as a wink you elect it into the family-pet-class and fuss it like it's the new baby!

You lay-off that smoke-longing-game and play the odds-on-favorite—Prince Albert—tobacco that is so delightful, so satisfying, that it seems like you can't get enough hours jammed into days and nights to put to smoking purposes! That's because Prince Albert has the quality! *It will not tire your taste!*

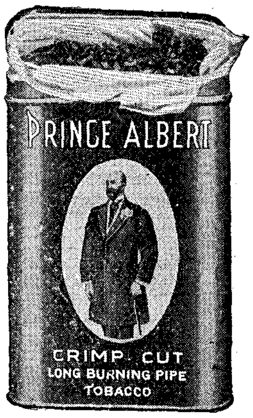
It's never too late to hop the fence into the Prince Albert pleasure pasture! For, P. A. is trigger-ready for your try-out whenever you pass the word—ready to give you more tobacco fun than you ever had before in your smokecareer!

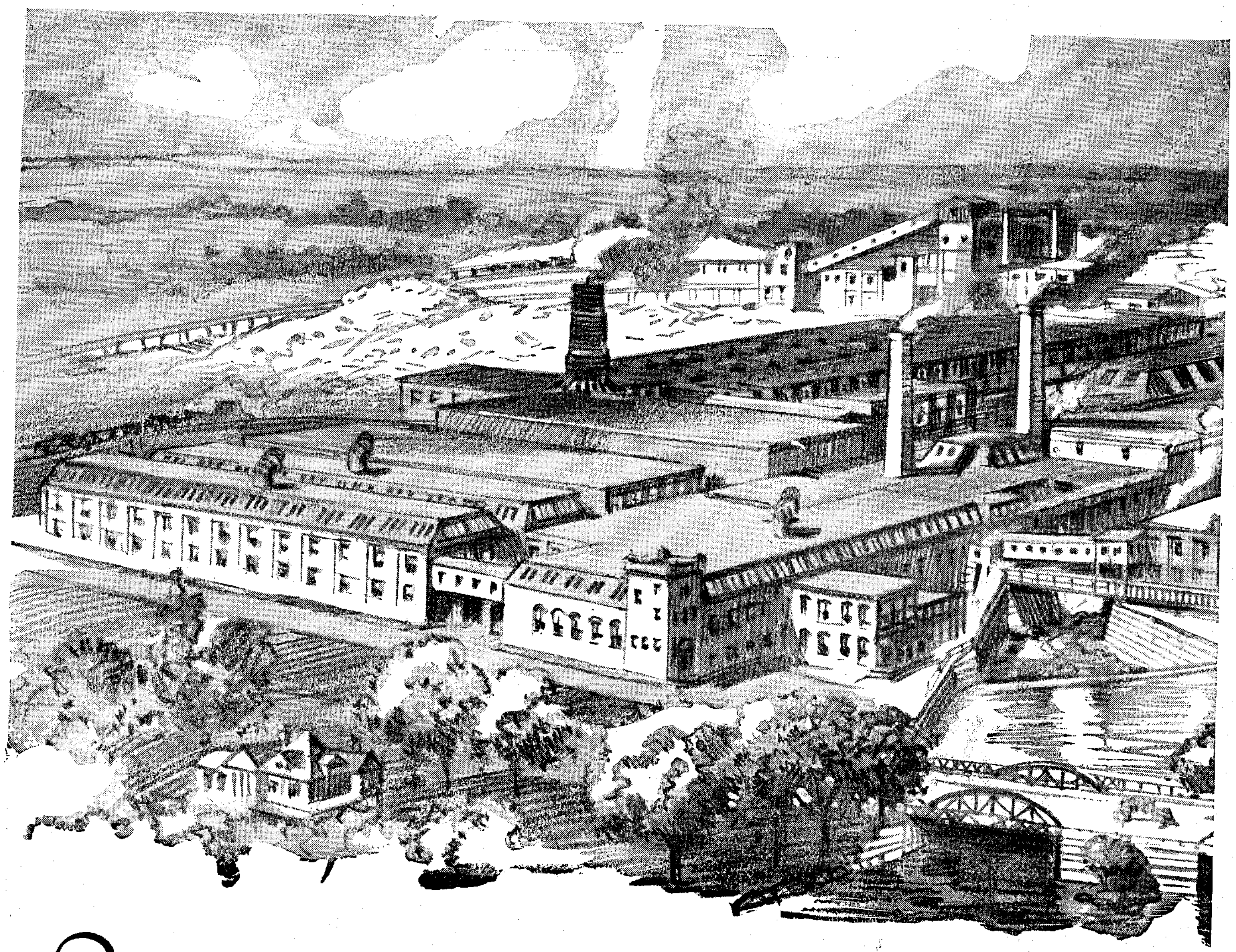
If you'll set-the-signals we'll all sit around on a puffing party to-night, and, have a flock of smokes and tell-tall-tobacco-tales and give you a chance to air your testimony on just what a fistfull-of-fun Prince Albert has shovelled into your smokesystem!

And, you'll want to write it down that Prince Albert *did not* bite your tongue or parch your throat! *And, between us all, it never will!* For, our exclusive patented process cuts out bite and parch and lets the man with the touchiest tongue just smoke the roof right off the house! Man, man, what a wad of smokesport there's stored in that P. A. package addressed to you!

Prince Albert is sold in toppy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors—*and*—that classy crystal glass pound humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.
Winston-Salem, N. C.





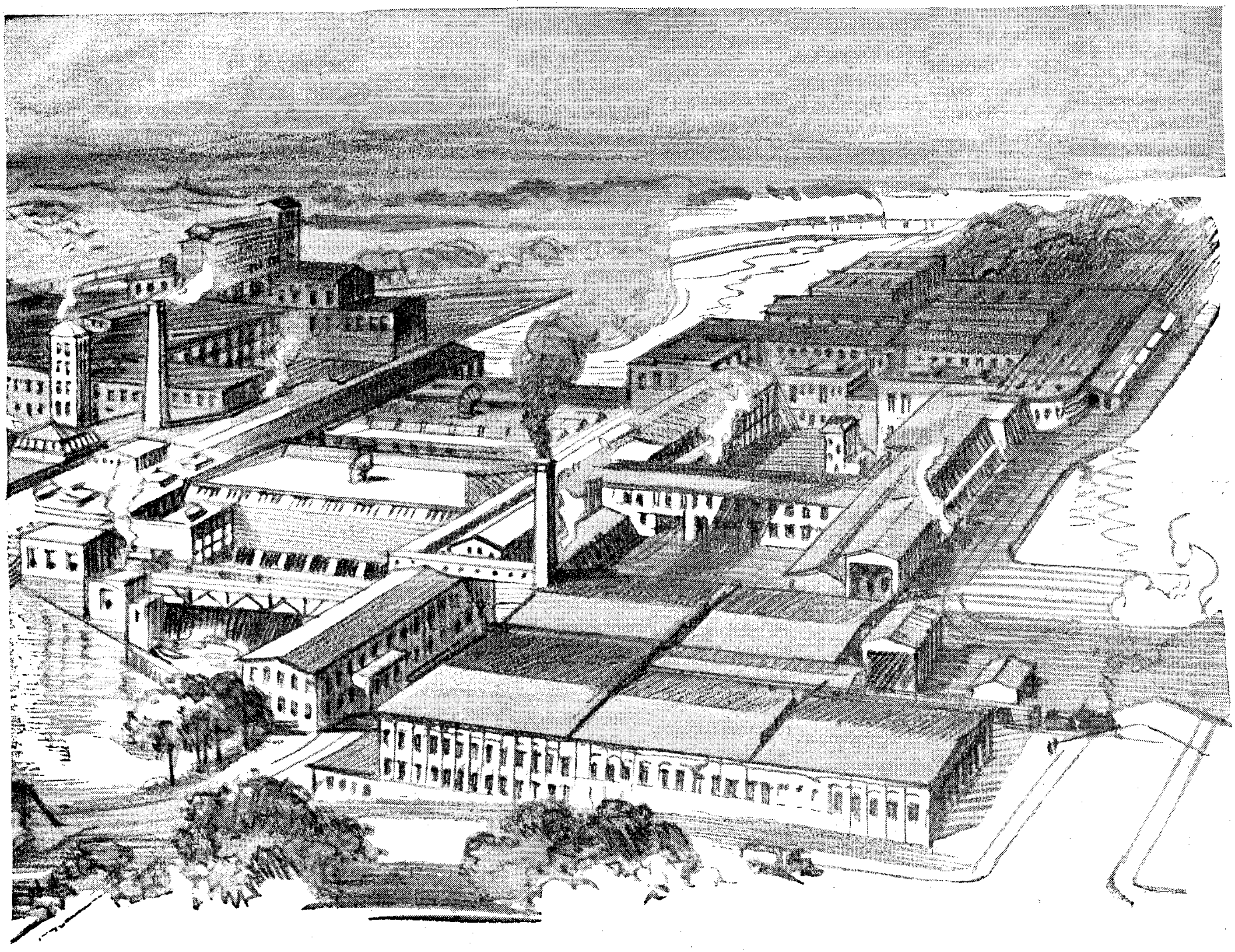
Some of Us Say it is Foolish to Print this Picture of Our Mill

HERE is a picture of the Warren Mills at Cumberland Mills, Maine.

Right or wrong as interesting advertising—there it is, a substantial pile of brick and mortar filled with modern paper-making machinery, and an atmosphere and spirit that insures the utmost economy and trained effort. Here we make sixty odd thousand tons of book paper a year, in a dozen different standard grades—one grade to fill each major book-paper printing need.

We sell this paper, not direct to big consumers—neither to brokers and mill agents, but to established paper merchants in the largest cities of the world. This method insures stability of price,

Warren's
STANDARD
Printing Papers



accessibility, prompt service—things without which standardization could not be claimed.

In the panel on the right are the names of the paper merchants in the great business centers of this country who sell the Warren Standard Printing Papers, made in that mill. They carry stock ready for your demand. Your printer knows them.

If you do not know the Warren Standard Printing Papers, you will find samples of all of them with demonstrations of their whole field of usefulness in the Warren's Paper Buyer's Guide. It is a real book; worth having. We are sorry we cannot offer it free to everyone. It is sent on request to printers; to buyers of printing, engravers and their salesmen.

S. D. WARREN COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

"Constant Excellence of Product"

List of Distributors
Warren's Standard Printing Papers

The Alling & Cory Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
The Alling & Cory Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
The Alling & Cory Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Antietam Paper Co., Inc., Jacksonville, Fla.
B. J. Ball, Ltd., *Australia:* Brisbane, Melbourne, Sydney
J. W. Butler Paper Co., Chicago, Ill.
Caskie-Dillard Co., Inc., Lynchburg, Va.
Central Michigan Paper Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
The Diem & Wing Paper Co., Cincinnati, Ohio
The John Leslie Paper Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Henry Lindenmeyr & Sons, New York City
Mississippi Valley Paper Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Missouri-Interstate Paper Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Mutual Paper Co., Seattle, Wash.
National Paper & Type Co., N. Y. City (Export)
Nassau Paper Co., St. Paul, Minn.
Pacific Coast Paper Co., San Francisco, Cal.
The Peters Paper Co., Denver, Colo.
The Petrequin Paper Co., Cleveland, Ohio
Printers & Publishers Paper Co., Detroit, Mich.
C. M. Rice Paper Co., Portland, Maine
Sierra Paper Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
Southwestern Paper Co., Dallas, Texas
Southwestern Paper Co., Houston, Texas
Standard Paper Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
The A. Storrs & Bement Co., Boston, Mass.
Tayloe Paper Co., Memphis, Tenn.
D. L. Ward Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
The Whitaker Paper Co., Atlanta, Ga.
The Whitaker Paper Co., Smith, Dixon Co. Div., Baltimore, Md.
The Whitaker Paper Co., Richmond, Va.

Ryan's messenger, had returned from Rotterdam with $20,000 which "Richards" had given him and had turned the money over to Ryan. It is alleged by government agents who worked up the case against the leaders of the German spy and bomb plots here that Ryan used that money in effecting his escape into Mexico, from which country it is believed he was taken by submarine to Germany.

Within the last few weeks indictments have been returned by the Federal Grand Jury in this district against Rodiger, Fricke, Ryan, and Robinson, charging them with treason in connection with German spy and bomb plots here.

The identity of "Frank Richards" is admitted in the indictments to be a mystery to the United States government officials.

VISITING ENGLISHMAN PINES FOR LONDON AIR-RAIDS

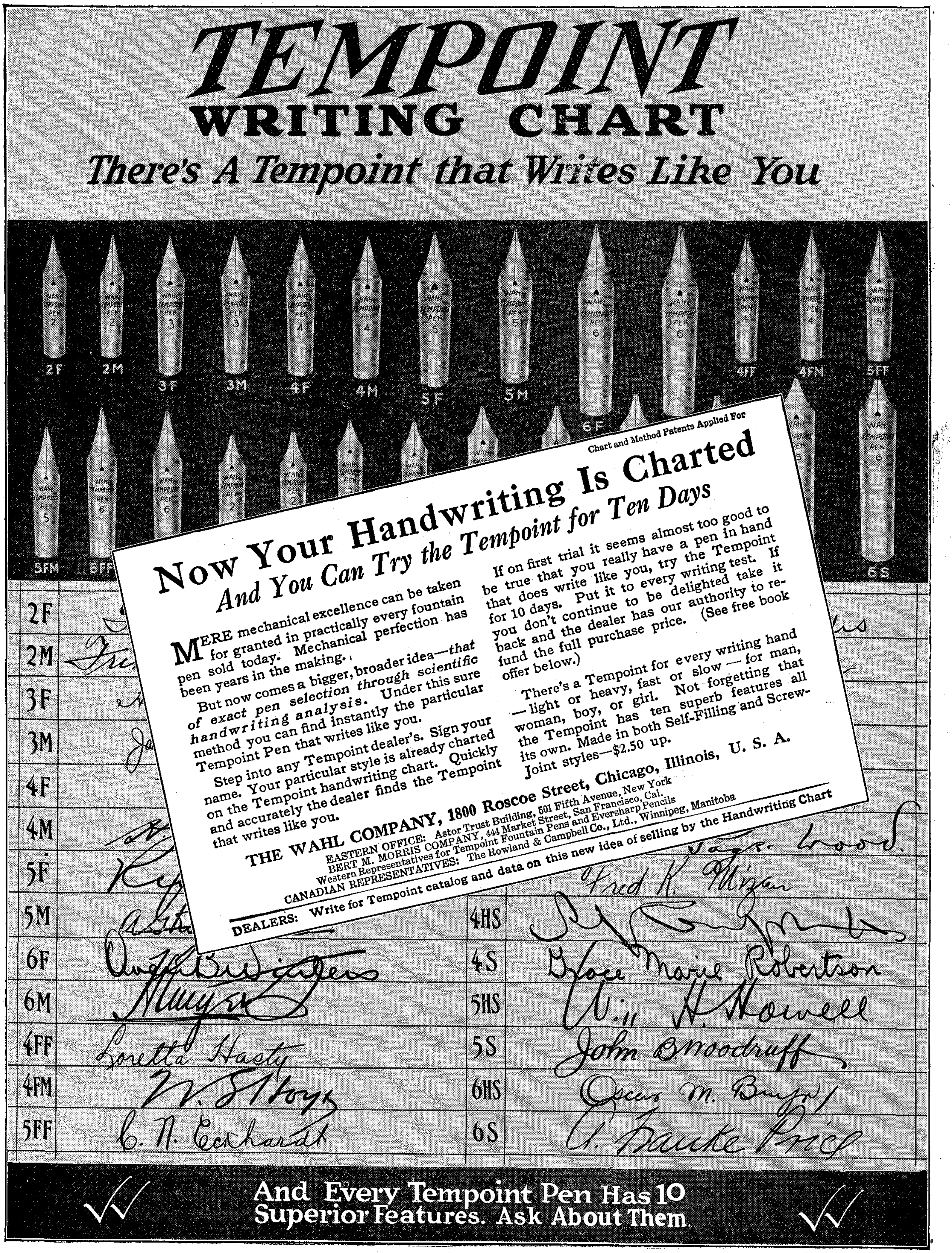
A BREEZY Britisher, who came to this country as a member of Lord Reading's staff and was set to work in the Wall Street offices of J. P. Morgan, gives us a chance to see ourselves, especially with regard to our shoe-shining and hair-cutting habits and our lack of air-raids, as others see us. His letter appeared, appropriately enough, in a London periodical called *Impressions*, and this is what he wrote:

> Since the beginning of December 1 I have been in New York attached to Sir Hardman Lever, K.C.B., Financial Secretary to the (British) Treasury in the United States of America. At Washington, while Lord Reading was there in October, we worked all hours of the night; from the time of Lord Reading's return to England until I came to New York I worked about one hour a day on the average; and since I have been at New York I have worked like a nigger, and it gets worse every day. When Lord Reading returned here as Ambassador Extraordinary and Special High Commissioner (etc., and all that sort of thing), I hoped to get back to Washington on his staff; I wouldn't have minded if it was only to clean his boots; but that hope didn't materialize, and I expect to remain in New York until 1950 or thereabout.
>
> There are a lot of thundering good jokes over here, such as sky-scrapers (which are beyond belief), barbers, and boot-cleaning. The latter is a complex operation, taking about fifteen minutes. Also, you don't put your boots outside a hotel or boarding-house bedroom door unless you are desirous of having them thrown into the dust-bin (which is usually an incinerator). No, siree, boot-cleaning is an art, performed only by professionals. It goes somewhat as follows (while writing this I have had my boots cleaned; that is how they do things over here, especially in institutions like that of J. P. Morgan & Co., where we have our office), namely:
>
> 1. The dust is brushed off with one brush.
>
> 2. A strong-smelling oil is applied with another brush (circular).
>
> Then there is an interval while the above processes are being applied to the second boot.
>
> 3. The first boot is dried by fanning it with a third brush.
>
> 4. The oil is rubbed off with a sponge.
>
> 5. A liquid (light or dark as required) is applied (I am speaking of brown boots, which are all the rage) with a fourth brush.
>
> 6. Boot is polished with a cloth.
>
> 7. Polish from a tin is applied by hand.
>
> 8. Boot is brushed till polished.
>
> 9. Boot is again polished with a cloth.
>
> 10. Processes three to nine inclusive are performed on the other boot.
>
> 11. The artist packs away his tools and picks up his box (I had almost said palette), surveying his handiwork with pride.
>
> 12. Artist graciously accepts 10 cents, (fivepence).
>
> 13. Ditto beats it. (Departs; goes; leaves; vamooses.)
>
> Such is boot-cleaning. But shaving is considerably more so. And hair-cutting! . . . (note of exclamation). Shaving only takes a quarter of an hour if you ask for a special quick English once over; but hair-cutting, at top gear, can not be "gotten" through under half an hour. Everybody (except low foreigners like myself) has his neck shaved to the shoulder as ancillary to the hair-cutting process. I defeat them by keeping my collar on. American hustle, not to be defeated (tho it is heavily engaged, believe me, by these interminable rites), causes its devotees to have one hand manicured by one charming damsel on one side and the other hand dittoed by another ditto ditto on the other side, while a nigger or half-cast gives the patient's boots a shine. Thus numerous birds are killed with but a single stone.
>
> The slang over here is brilliant. I still talk English myself, simply because I haven't got the brains to acquire the American tongue. *Mon Dieu!* (as the Gentle B. would not say), but this is a nation of fertile wit! They not only have several slang expressions for everything under the sun, but daily invent a thousand new ones. If a gentleman says: "See that thoid (third) basement dancing with the shavetail over there," he would mean to direct your attention to the stoutness of the dancing partner of the young and experienced Second Lieutenant (loot) indicated. . . . But instead of saying dancing, he would probably say "throwing the boot."
>
> I forgot to tell you above that if you escape the manicures and the boot artists your shave costs you 15 cents, plus 10 cents tip for the shavier (? shavist shavester) and 5 cents tip for the altruist who helps you on with your coat—total, 1*s.* 3*d.* Hair-cutting, 40 cents plus 10 cents plus 5 cents—total (approximately), 2*s.* 3½*d.* So, if you have both, you couldn't buy a battle-ship with the change out of a dollar.
>
> Of course I'm homesick a bit. The thought of London seems kinder heavenly, altho this is a land flowing with milk and honey. And then, how can a guy sleep without air-raids? The nearest approach to the gentle strains of the guns that I have heard over here have been (1) a series of explosions when a barge of explosives blew up in the river the other day, causing sympathetic blow-ups of some half-dozen ammonia tanks; (2) the firing of machine guns among the sky-scrapers—which is how they sell Liberty bonds over here. You never saw such a splendid orgy of written, spoken, shouted, sung advertising as accompanies these loan drives.
>
> And the dern buildings! I could use up all the superlatives in the dictionary without giving you an idea of 'em. Arnold Bennett to the contrary notwithstanding, the Woolworth Building, which is stupendous, is also pleasing to the eye. And my esthetic sense can't rail at the ugly ones, because it is squashed by wonder. Pictures and figures give you simply no idea of the immensity of these sky-scrapers. Every time I see them I am astonished again. Every point of view seems more impressive than the last. Perhaps the best way to get an idea of their size is to go, say, to the twentieth floor of a building near the Woolworth, look down at the twelve-story buildings far below, the elevated railways far below these, and the people (like ants), and trolley-cars (like match-boxes), still lower, and then look up to the top of the Woolworth away in the clouds.
>
> It is rather a jest to contrast the work I am now doing with the work I was originally engaged to do. I was told my job would consist of hiking around with Lord R. to conferences and taking a verbatim note thereof. At this present moment I am keeping records of exchange rates, sterling balances in London, rupee credits in United States, purchases of sterling exchange in New York, exports, imports, Treasury bill operations in this country, dollar expenditure (plotting out charts of chartable figures), and preparing all sorts of statements of loans to Allies. I am getting bald and haggard. Besides Sir H., there is only one other gink in the office, and as he got here first he kindly permits me to do all the work; and besides the trifles above mentioned we control the entire war-purchases of Great Britain in the United States (from the money end of it), and the detail work is absolutely crushing. This is the first time I have been able to write a letter in the office for months, and I can only do so now because my boss is at Washington for a few days and we have cleaned up the work to date. Yes, siree! I did not know what "woik" was until I came here.

IT'S HARD TO GET MARRIED IN FRANCE, BUT THE YANK DOES IT

THERE are extra special complications, as far as American soldiers are concerned, to keep the course of true love from running smooth in France. Nevertheless, it is estimated that from 5,000 to 30,000 Yanks have taken unto themselves better French halves, and no one can predict what the figures will be by the time the Army of Occupation has left for home ports. It is quite a problem, this matrimonial *entente cordiale* between American youths and French girls, not only to certain American girls whose objections have already been heard, but to army authorities who have to arrange to ship the brides over here—in those cases where the dough-boy decides not to settle down in France. A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writing from Paris, considers the whole subject, beginning with the difficulty of transporting brides:

> If you had seen this slip of a girl at the American passport office you would have address her as *mademoiselle*, but the French clerk called her something that sounded like Mrs. Jones. She had bright red cheeks, lustrous black eyes, and wore little gold earrings half concealed by a mass of fluffy hair. She spoke only French.
>
> "But, Madame Jones," said the clerk



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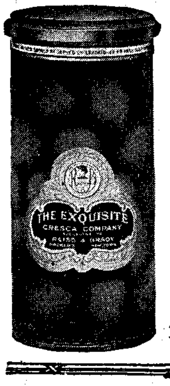

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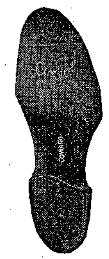

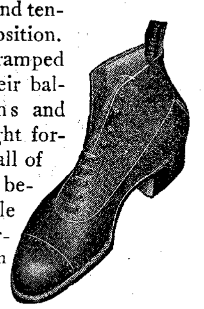

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to her, "I can not help you. If your husband is going to the United States I am not able to give you permission to accompany him. That is something for the military authorities."

"But I want to go with him," said the little girl, not pleadingly, but defiantly. "He is my husband."

"See your husband's commanding officer," replied the clerk, "but let me personally give you a bit of advice. Forget it, go back to your mother and let him go back to the States."

The little wife didn't cry. She came from a race which has put in half of its history in fighting the Germans and the other half in fighting red tape.

"I will see the commanding officer," she replied. The clerk turned about with a gesture of helplessness.

"Now look at that," he said. "This business of American soldiers marrying French women makes all sorts of complications. Her husband is in the Army and is going home on a transport. She wants to go, too, but it is impossible, for there is no provision for it yet. The foolish girl belongs at home. She is only sixteen."

This is only one chapter in the story of an American dough-boy who marries a French girl. Altho provision is made in England for sending brides home with their soldier husbands, charging only $1 a day to the brides, no orders have yet gone forth permitting French brides aboard transports. This has opened the whole fascinating subject of what happens to a dough-boy when he falls in love with a Frenchwoman and tries to get married. Enough happens. The old poets often compared love and war. The comparison still holds good. The soldiers who declared that "trying to get married in France was like cutting German barbed wire before a battle" had the right idea.

There is no primrose path for the love-smitten dough-boy. I met him as he approached the Mayoralty of the First Arrondissement, a frowning stone building standing well behind the famous Hôtel de Ville, and close to the Church of St. Gervais, where seventy persons died when a German shell entered last Good Friday. Up the winding stone stairs he goes. The stairs are well worn by the feet of the thousands who have gone before him on love's pilgrimage. This is the Office of Marriages.

There is an old, smelly atmosphere in this office which goes with historic places. A chandelier with two gas-lamps hangs low over an ancient desk, which is a reminder of Lincoln's. The daylight which drifts through the windows is like a bit of sunlight through a fog. The secretary in charge is very gracious.

"The American soldier wants to get married," he says. "It is not difficult. The Government has made things easy for him. In the old days the French had to furnish a birth certificate three months before the marriage and a certificate of residence of six months, as well as the consent of the father and mother for all persons up to the age of thirty, or if these are deceased, the consent of the grandparents or guardians. In every instance he had to live thirty days at a specific residence before marriage was allowed. Of course, there were other regulations also. For instance, a military permit for all men up to the age of forty-five, and also certificates of death if a second marriage was contemplated, or certificates of divorce and transcription of deceased, and so forth. But now," he emphasized, "we make things easy for the soldiers."

"What do you do now?" he was asked.

"Oh, we ask of the American who is marrying a French girl only thirty days' residence," he replied. "Of course, he must furnish an affidavit that he is a native American, unmarried, and also a certificate showing his home address, testified to by a witness and sworn to before a United States consul."

"Is that all?"

"Yes, practically, except, of course, that he must have the consent of his commanding officer in writing, as well as to have this turned over to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who must indorse the consul's affidavit before it comes to us."

"How about the girl? Do the regulations provided by French law still hold good?" I asked.

"Of course, every one of them."

"There is no such thing, then, as rushing into marriage?"

"Oh, no, *monsieur*. American soldiers want to marry right away, but it is impossible."

Then I proceeded to the office of an American attorney on the Avenue de l'Opéra, where the dough-boys take their troubles and get their papers fixt up. The anteroom was a picture. There was a dough-boy seated awkwardly in a deep upholstered chair. He crossed and recrossed his legs restlessly. Another dough-boy was pacing up and down, studying the carpet. Two others were on a settee, staring with an uneasy air at quaint legal diplomats.

It was evident that there was something on their minds. Charles G. Loes, a kindly disposed middle-aged man, a long-time resident of New Orleans, came out of his private office and beckoned.

"Come right in," he said; "I am glad to have a chat. I am absolutely swamped with this marriage business. It is out of my line, but I am glad to help the boys along."

"Are all these boys waiting to get married?" I asked.

"Every one. Most of them have only thirty-six hours' leave. They think it is like in the United States—dollar for a license, a dollar for the clergyman. Hard luck!" He laughed heartily.

"How many dough-boys do you estimate have married Frenchwomen?"

"Probably not more than five thousand. I have heard reports that there were thirty thousand, but I believe that the figure is too large. Of course, there are no French statistics out yet. American mothers also may be assured that their boys are marrying a fine set of girls. I have met a lot of them, and the girls from the provinces especially will make splendid wives."

"What do you do for the boys?"

"We get their papers fixt up and see that they get the necessary affidavits."

"What do you charge them?"

"Only sixty-two francs ($12.40). That does not really pay for our office help, but it does the job for the boys, provided they can live thirty days in one place, which the French law demands. This is difficult, of course, in Paris, but not so hard for the boys billeted in the towns. You would think that the boys would not marry under the circumstances—but you see my office."

While he was speaking his secretary entered in haste and said: "This soldier wants to speak to you at once. He has only fifteen minutes to reach the mayor's

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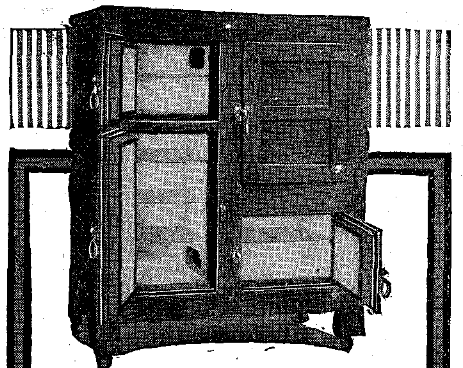

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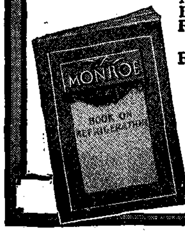

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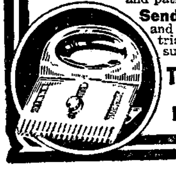

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Dept. 10 *Agents wanted*

office for the marriage ceremony, before it closes at four o'clock."

"Great Scott! Don't let him miss it this time!" exclaimed the lawyer.

"I have an automobile waiting below and will offer it to him," I said.

I rushed into the anteroom corridor and heard hurried steps and a banging door three flights below. When I reached the street a scurrying taxi marked the flight of the dough-boy for the mayor's office. He had waited thirty days and there was no time to lose. It was just ten minutes to four.

A BOOK-DOCTOR WITH 8,000,000 PATIENTS

THE "life" of a book in the great public libraries would be shorter than it is but for the "book-doctors," who keep an eye on the thousands of volumes and order an operation, a dose of glue, or a change of shelf-space as the patient's condition seems to require. Miss Rose Murray, of the New York Public Library, diagnoses and prescribes for some eight million books, says the New York *Evening World,* and is "directly responsible for their health and well-being." Even if her office is in a cellar, she seems to enjoy her professional activities, which are thus chattily described:

> Young and good-looking, this book-doctor spends her days in the cellar of the Public Library at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue sorting over the roomful of books, passing judgment on their usefulness, and, through her thorough knowledge of binding, reclaiming many thousands of volumes every year.
>
> In her inspection of the thousands of invalided and incapacitated books Miss Murray wears a surgeon's apron that completely covers her gown, a cheesecloth veil with holes cut for the eyes, and white cotton gloves.
>
> Thus equipped, she is ready to fight any "bookworms" or germs that might be lurking in the pages of the musty books.
>
> I found Miss Murray in her cellar laboratory and asked her to tell me of her work. She modestly disclaimed anything unusual about her line of endeavor—altho she is the only woman in the world doing just this sort of work—but as she diagnosed a table full of books, with a running comment to her staff of assistants, I gleaned something of the work accomplished by this interesting young woman.
>
> Miss Murray illustrated how she arrived at her conclusions by picking up a volume from the table.
>
> "This book cost between thirty and thirty-five cents to bind. It has been out only fifty times. This, you see, is much too expensive. Here is another book. Look at its record—out 208 times, and with a little thin bandage on some of its crippled pages it is ready for another round of visits. And so it goes. Books which are hopelessly stricken are retired from active life.
>
> "So often," she said, "we find the outside better than the inside, the binding is in good condition, but the pages hopelessly soiled. A great deal depends upon the neighborhood the books visit. Many of the public-school pupils come to the library to do reference work; they are taught to regard the books as tools, to respect them, to give them the proper care. This has been a great help in preserving the books, and it is a rare occasion when any of the school-children return a frayed or soiled book nowadays."
>
> "How do you fumigate the books?" I queried.
>
> "It is not possible to fumigate a book," Miss Murray continued. "The Department of Health sends daily a list of contagious diseases in the neighborhood of the libraries, and if we find any names on our cards at the tabued addresses we notify card-holders not to return the books, as they will be called for by representatives of the Health Department. Little chests are provided for these infected books. The public has nothing to fear from possible contagion, as the strictest care is maintained in regard to this matter."
>
> "Has the modern taste in literature changed greatly in your ten years' experience in the handling of books?" I asked Miss Murray as we climbed the stairs to her office on the first floor.
>
> "That is one of the most interesting phases in my work, to note the popularity of the old favorites. There are to-day no more freely circulated books than the novels popular years ago. Take, for instance, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' 'The Lamplighter,' 'The Wandering Jew,' 'Mysteries of Paris,' 'Vanity Fair,' 'Monte Cristo,' and 'The Tale of Two Cities.' The cards in the backs of these books are being constantly renewed."
>
> The task before this young woman is continuous and systematic. She goes over her charges with the same regular routine that marks the fire-escape inspection of the Fire Department.
>
> And there is another respect in which Miss Murray probably holds a very unique record—she has probably opened more books than any other person in the world.

ALBERT EDWARD ETC., PRINCE OF WALES, WANTS A WIFE

ALBERT Edward Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Prince of Wales, is frankly in search of a wife. All the British court papers, whose province it is to impart such royal and delicate bits of information to the world, admit it, and London at large is much concerned about possibilities. It is a general British hope, writes a London correspondent of the New York *World,* that the match will be a "romance." The crumbling of royal houses in Europe during the war makes romance almost a certainty, for, as the correspondent points out, "there are few eligible brides among the princesses of the ruling houses of the Continental nations, German princesses being ineligible, or, in the British Tommies' vernacular, 'napoo,' and likely to remain permanently so." Not the least interesting speculation of this commentator is the possibility he discovers that England's future King may choose an American girl for his bride. The discussion begins with possibilities in European royal circles:

> Among the marriageable princesses in Europe are Princess Yolanda of Italy, who, during the Prince of Wales's visit to Italy last winter, was frequently spoken of as a possible future Queen of England. But she is a Roman Catholic, and to marry a Roman Catholic it would be

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necessary to have a special act of Parliament passed, otherwise it would involve forfeiture of the right of succession, England being by law a Protestant nation.

Princess Helena of Greece was once talked of as a possibility, but there is no longer any interest in such an alliance. Nor is there any enthusiasm about a possible match with Princess Marie or Princess Elizabeth of Roumania or Princess Margaret of Denmark.

As I have said, there is a wide-spread hope that the future King of England will be able to follow the dictates of his own heart, especially since Princess Patricia has done so. Most would approve heartily of a love-match with some British-born girl. But there have been suggestions also that it would be a welcome thing for both countries if the Prince should look for his Queen in America, where every woman is an uncrowned democratic queen by right of birth.

The mere suggestion will undoubtedly cause a fluttering of hearts among millionaire mothers with marriageable daughters, who, if the Prince should ever visit America—which is considered certain in the near future—would have dreams that their own particular *Cinderellas* would, metaphorically speaking, have the foot that would fit the royal slipper, almost as if it had been made to order.

But these feelings will not be confined to American mothers with royal bees in their bonnets, for there are many on the European side of the Atlantic who know well that King George has it within his power to give his consent to a marriage of the Prince with a commoner, providing always, of course, that she is not a Roman Catholic.

Now for the Prince's side of the important question. Those who know him also know how bored it makes him to talk about his future wife. The Prince, like any prospective swain, considers it his own business. His future subjects see in him a healthy, good-looking counterpart of his royal grandfather, the late King Edward, and they like to regard him as such. King Edward was very popular.

Having suggested an American match, the writer "gives a picture" of the Prince, evidently intended to show that he is a very nice young man, such as any American girl might be proud to marry for himself alone:

When that never-failing "movie" camera began recording the part of British royalty in the war, it showed at first a shy youth with a bored expression trying his best to avert his head or disappear out of every picture in which he was supposed to be a very important part.

The Prince at a munitions-work in those days had a "fed-up" manner about him which used to cause many a ripple of laughter in moving-picture theaters, and the audience did not blame him, either, especially any who had walked through miles of shell-making machinery on a tour of inspection. The young Prince walked then with an indifferent gait, and in pictures where his father, King George, occupied the center of attention, he came along behind with other officers, a not over-enthusiastic sightseer, just one of the many "others present."

Then the Prince went to France to stay indefinitely, and his association with the Army soon had its effect. He began to appear in the eye of the camera as a quickly developing young man with plenty of resolution, and an ease of manner which

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Tiedy Tape fastens any package string can—does lots of jobs string can't—is cheaper, quicker, neater. A few inches of tape replace feet of string.

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We make Liberty Tape—all weights, widths and colors—plain or imprinted in one or two colors—guaranteed to meet railroad strength tests. Our Liberty Tape Moistener—all metal—simple to operate—speeds packing. Handles tape to 4 in. wide. Price $5.

Tape samples and full information on request

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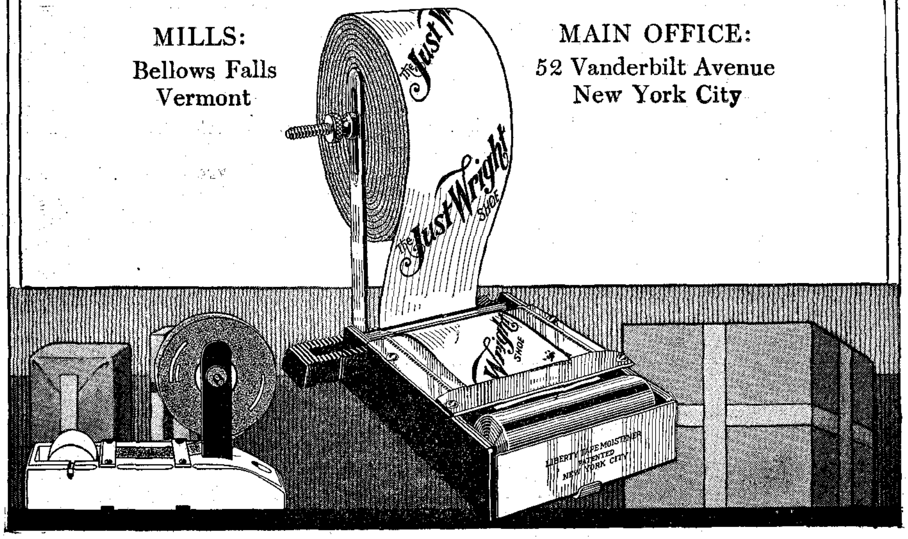
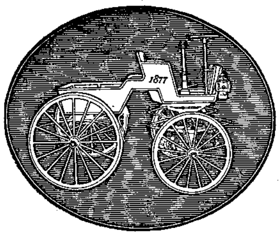


Selden IN-BUILT QUALITY SELDEN MOTOR TRUCKS **Trucks**



1877 - 1919

The first gasoline motor propelled road wagon was a SELDEN. *The present types of* SELDEN TRUCKS *are the result of years of continuous experiment, observation and experience in manufacture since the day of their inception in 1877.*

Among the numerous users of SELDEN TRUCKS are many of the largest and oldest established business organizations in America.

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for instance

One to Five Ton Worm Drive Models. Write for full information.

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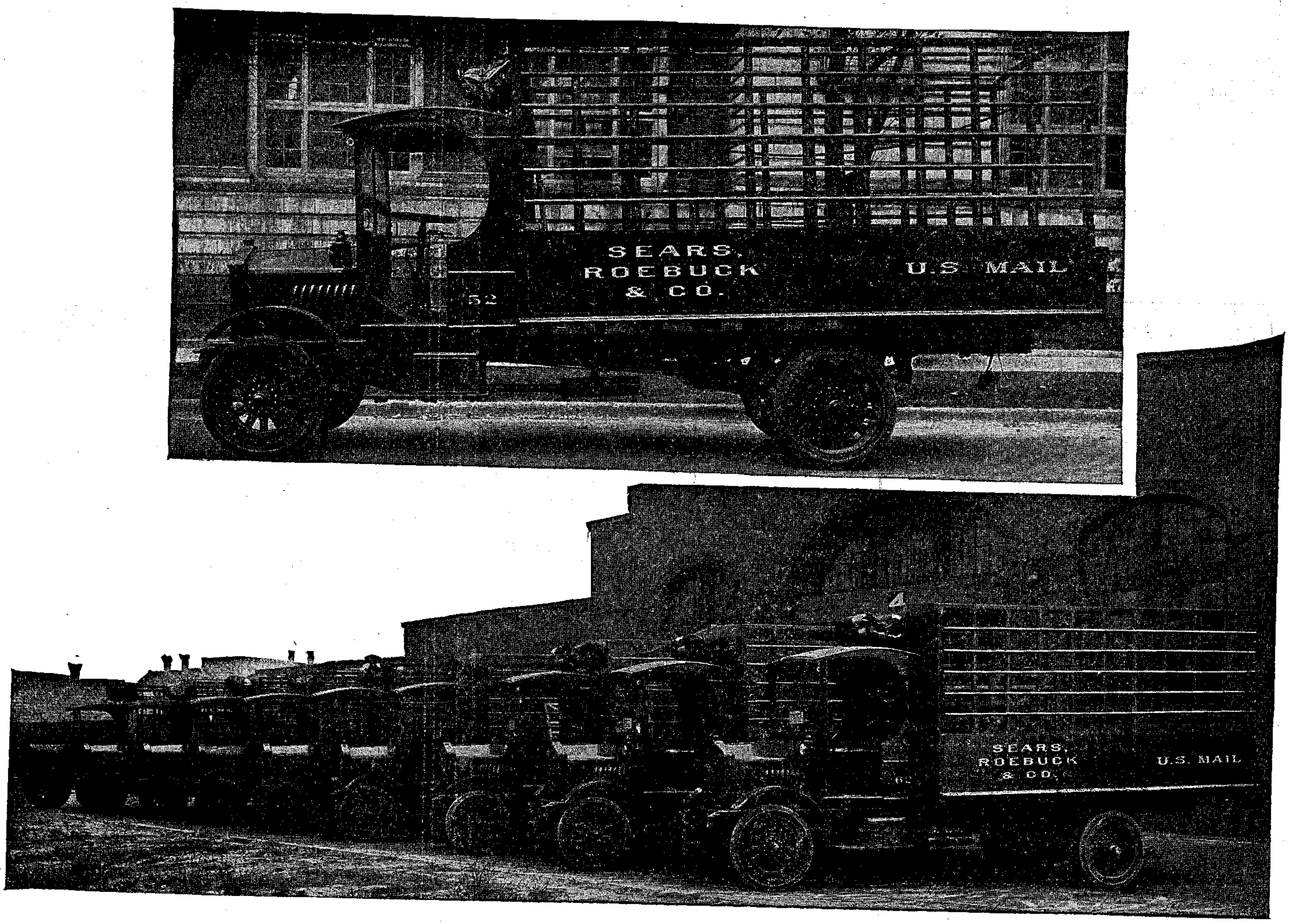
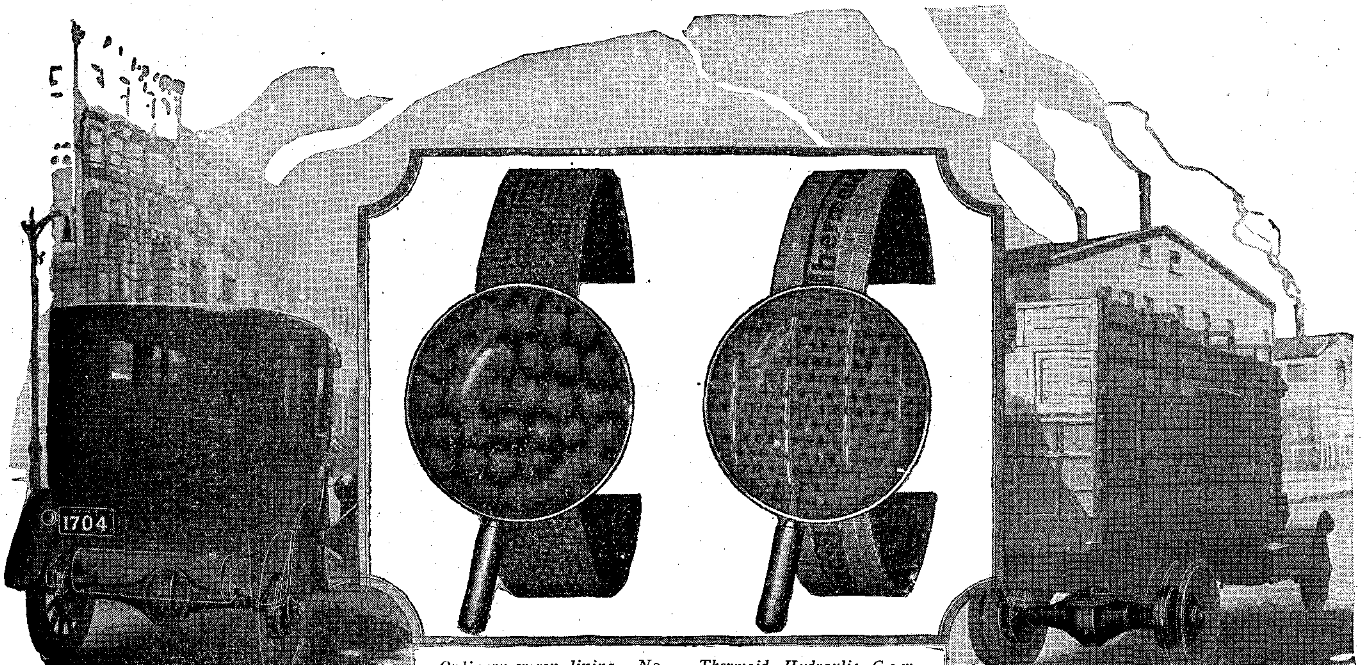


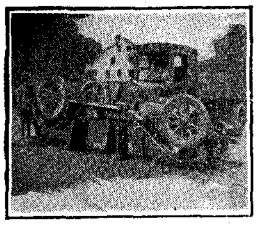


Ordinary woven lining. Notice the loosely woven texture. Wears down quickly and unevenly. Loses its gripping power as it wears.

Thermoid Hydraulic Compressed Brake Lining. Notice the compact texture. Wears down slowly. Gives uniform gripping surface until wafer thin.

This difference means the safety of your car

Important facts that motorists are learning about brake lining



Trucks constitute only 12% of the total registration, but are involved in 18¾% of all automobile accidents

76% of all automobile accidents occur when the car is going 15 miles an hour or less

YOU wouldn't ride in an elevator if you knew that it hadn't been inspected. You are reasonably sure of its safety, because the state inspects elevators for you.

Yet the state does *not* inspect the brakes of your car. Are you *assuming* that they are safe? Be certain. Have your brakes inspected by your garage man. He will tell you if they need tightening or new brake lining.

Why Thermoid Brake Lining is safest

The photograph above shows the difference between the texture of Thermoid and that of ordinary brake lining.

Ordinary woven brake lining is loosely woven. It has gripping power when new, but wears down quickly and *unevenly*. It may fail just when you depend on it most.

Thermoid is made with a close, compact texture. It wears down slowly and *evenly*, and retains the same uniform gripping power until worn down as thin as cardboard.

Thermoid brake lining has *40% more material* than ordinary brake lining, and is made tight and compact by 2000 lbs. *hydraulic compression.*

Thermoid is *Grapnalized*—our exclusive process, which enables it to resist water, oil and gasoline.

Thermoid the favorite of engineers

The engineers and manufacturers of 51 leading passenger cars and trucks have standardized on Thermoid Hydraulic Compressed Brake Lining because of its sure-gripping, long-wearing qualities.

The safety of your car and everyone in it depends on the efficiency of your brakes. Have them inspected. If they need relining, specify Thermoid because it gives you more efficient brakes and longer wear.

Every foot of Thermoid is backed by ***Our Guarantee: Thermoid will make good—or WE WILL.***

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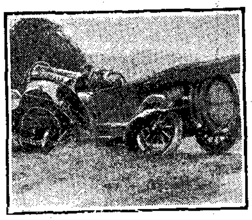
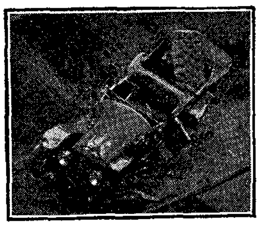
Los Angeles Philadelphia Pittsburgh
Boston London Turin Paris

Canadian Distributors
The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited
Montreal

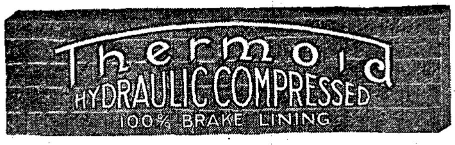


At 40 miles an hour you are going 58 feet a second. Your brakes must obey instantly



One car in every ten meets with an accident each year

Thermoid
BRAKE LINING
GRAPNALIZED
WONT GRAB
OR
SLIP



Thermoid
BRAKE LINING
GRAPNALIZED
WONT GRAB
OR
SLIP

Makers of "Thermoid-Hardy Universal Joints" and "Thermoid Crolide Compound Tires" delighted those who saw him on the screen. The physical change was remarkable. Stories began to trickle back home, and they were all to his credit.

One of the typical ones which I first heard about him at the front grew out of the royal lad's indifference to personal danger. He was kindly remonstrated with for slipping off to very dangerous parts of the line in Flanders, and replied:

"Well, suppose I do get piped, haven't I got plenty of brothers at home?"

It was said that the Prince surreptitiously borrowed a bicycle and made his way well into the danger-zone before being discovered. If he had had his way, so officers who have been with him have often told me, he would have taken his place in the trenches like any other infantry officer and led a charge with the bravest of them.

When I was on the Italian front last winter for *The World*, just after the great retreat was precipitated by the German onslaught, helped by insidious propaganda, the British Army came marching across country after detraining at Genoa, and shortly afterward came the Prince. He instantly became popular with the Italian soldiers, and there was hardly a day during the progress of the great battles when he was not an onlooker at a warm spot and under fire, tho correspondents could not say so at the time because of the censorship.

One cold day, when a heavy battle was in progress on Monte Grappa and Col Beretta, I saw him in an Italian car with an Italian officer who went with him on all his trips to the battle-front in Italy come whizzing past a place high up in the snow-clad mountains where we had momentarily stopt to eat lunch, and whence we could see the shells bursting in the Italian lines as well as in the German.

It was a hair-raising experience at any time to go up the roads on Monte Grappa, which in some places—and where there were no protective railings—gave a view of the Venetian plain three thousand feet below. But it was even more thrilling when the narrow mountain roads were slippery, with snow and ice, and full of transport. The Prince's car came along at a great pace, where there was the least traffic, and he waved his hand to us as it swept by. The Italian officer with him was known to be a fire-eater, and the irksome chaperonage which the Prince in the early days of the war had to undergo was a forgotten thing when with this officer in a powerful car.

In those days he used to make impromptu speeches to groups of Italian soldiers. If some of the cinema audiences in England could have seen pictures of the heir-apparent going over the slippery roads at the clip he did, they would have felt some pause for the safety of their future ruler, especially if they knew the number of cars which have been dashed to destruction over precipices.

The officers in the British Army who have been closely associated with him during his many months with the British armies are high in their praise of the resourceful and courageous Prince. From one General I learned of the Prince's comments on the Kaiser and Crown Prince. The former he pictured, in no uncertain language, as a "bombastic person," and the latter—in stronger terms—as infinitely worse.

In the trying days near the close of the fighting the Prince had a staff position with the Canadians, who are devoted to him. Nor was anything more likely to appeal to their sense of *camaraderie* than to have their royal fellow officer engage in frequent singsongs as he did after an eventful day's work and dinner over. With a well-known American light-opera composer who had donned khaki with the Canadians sitting at the piano in one divisional mess where the Prince was for a long time a member, it was almost a certainty that the Prince was in on the chorus in a well-rounded voice.

When in mufti in London there are a great many of his future subjects unable to recognize the well-built young man who, drest like any well-to-do person, walks at a brisk pace through Bond Street or Piccadilly smoking a cigaret.

It was not very long ago when an American consul new to these parts wanted to inquire his way, and the person he asked was the Prince. The consul didn't realize who it was until he saw a gaping score of Londoners interested in the young man in the blue overcoat and wearing a derby hat pointing the way for the consul.

GLORY OF OLD SAILING DAYS WAS LARGELY IMAGINARY

DOWN at the foot of a narrow, crooked street on the lower end of Manhattan Island there is an organization "with a mighty short past but a tremendous future," according to the three hundred skippers that go to make up its membership. It is called the Shipmasters' Club of New York, and it is growing fast, even tho there was no merchant marine "on the remotest horizon" when, in 1913, five skippers got together and formed the club. Some of the oldest members, veterans who will never more tread a quarter-deck, talk much about the days of the old packets and clippers that carried the American flag into every port in the world; but the younger masters have their eyes all on the future, when the Yankee mercantile fleet will be one of the largest on all the seven seas. Even some of the older sailing men are inclined to think the glory of the old sailing days of the American clipper has been overstated, says a writer in the New York *Sun*, and quotes chapter and verse:

According to Capt. James Moorhead, who has the distinction of coming to this country first as a boy stowaway aboard the Black Ball packet *Daniel Webster*, in 1863, and being promptly sent back again, to reappear as one of the crew of a British clipper, the past of the American sailormen has been painted in colors too roseate. Maybe some of the silk-hatted men of the quarter may be responsible for some of this tinting. The facts of the case are that the quarters of the crews were frequently badly ventilated, when ventilated at all; badly lighted and cramped, and the crews were not by any means all American; in fact, only about 10 per cent. were native, barring the officers, and sometimes much less than that.

In the era preceding the Civil War, packets—meaning ships carrying passengers—sailed every five days from the port of New York, commanded by men from the finest families on the coast, but nearly always with crews of mixed nationalities, many of whom were frequently shanghaied and often swindled of all their wages for the voyage by boarding-masters.

The *Daniel Webster*, Captain Moorhead says, had to take from boarding-masters what the skippers and officers called "packet

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Creole Pralines

If the pralines are not obtainable from
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of one dozen prepaid.

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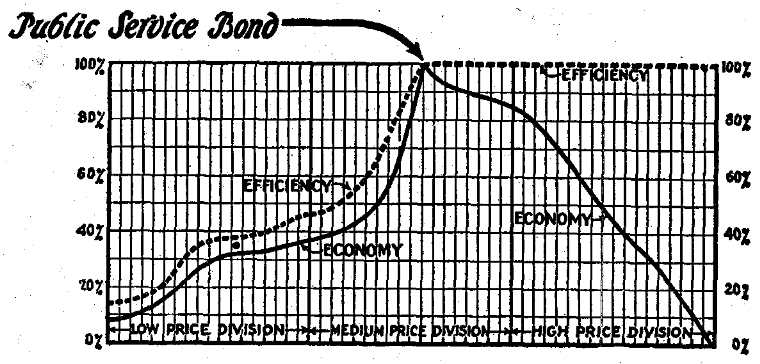

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Are superior and distinctive; wear longer, will not fill the type or dry out. You save by buying direct. Price, 3 for $1.50 or 12 for $5, prepaid. Guaranteed to please or money back. Send *54c stamps or coin* for sample ribbon and interesting booklet—"Better Typewriter Results." State name and model number of your typewriter. Address
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are described in our handsome Style Book, mailed free. Made in oak and mahogany in Colonial, Mission, Queen Anne, Clawfoot and Standard Styles at very attractive prices and in widths to fit various spaces. They have features that others do not have.

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Instead of thinking of them as only cabinets for books, think of them also as units of convenient arrangements of one to four drawers (always needed), roomy storage compartments, record cabinets, writing desks with pigeon holes, &c., &c. You will be surprised to know of the various uses that can be made of "Gunn" sections.
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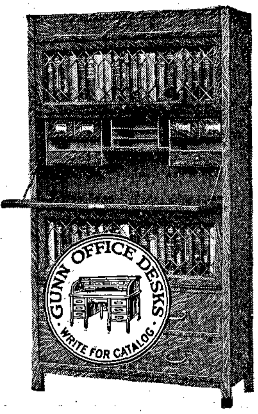

rats," who went over the rail the moment the ship docked at Liverpool or New York, and came back into the grip of the shipping-masters again. Some of them were ugly. Captain Moorhead recalls that a gang of them, mostly Irish, got peeved at the mate, who was a Dutchman, and was trying to heave him over the rail when Captain Moorhead, who was second mate, interfered.

The *Daniel Webster*, which Captain Moorhead had painted by an old marine artist from description, adorns the wall of the skipper's office in Dun & Co.'s building, 290 Broadway. She was bluff bowed and not a flier, but she made trips between New York and Liverpool at an average of about thirty days each way. She had a mixed crew, chiefly foreign-born, who subsisted on salt horse and hardtack, and her passenger accommodations, while regarded as quite good in their time, would be considered worse than the steerage of the best of the modern steamships. She carried about two hundred passengers in wooden bunks and in rough weather they had a pretty tough time of it.

"The sailors of to-day," said Captain Moorhead, "are better treated than the officers of the past were."

Captain Moorhead is a great believer in the chantey and can sing the best and the worst of them, as he used to in the days when he shipped before the mast and later when he was second mate and mate of the American ship *Southampton*. His crews, he says, were never on the ropes without a song, which helped them wonderfully. They sang "Shenandoah" with the windlass, and when hauling on the braces had "Haul Away, Joe." The only excuse they would take from a man who did not care to sing was the lack of teeth. The singing of the chantey was mandatory.

The ship that Captain Moorhead likes the best in his nautical art-gallery is the *Daniel Webster*. He quotes from the old Harrigan song when he tells of his first visit to New York: "I came here when small from Donegal, in the *Daniel Webster* I crossed the sea." But it was really Liverpool that he came from, so this is merely poetic license.

The *Daniel Webster* usually carried all her kites going east, and she is seen with stunsails bulging with power, and all other canvas to royals, doing splendid work. She was among the first packets to carry double topsails and she also had painted ports, maybe to deceive rebel privateers that were then destroying shipping on the Atlantic. She was a real wind-jammer, and the skipper is proud of his boyish experience in her. He finally got here in a British square-rigger and then became a sailor in the American merchant service, quitting it when it began to decline for a berth ashore with Dun & Co.

This skipper and a good many other members of the club cheerfully admit, says the writer, that there was "too much sailing by the good old rule of guess" in the old days. They just headed east or west or nor'-nor'east, as the case might be, and went full tilt till they reached port. The "scientific sailing" that is the fashion nowadays is regarded with supercilious tolerance by the old codgers, who say that lack of "science" didn't keep them from making port, and mention that they notice that scientific sailors sometimes go aground in smoky weather, or smash on reefs in stress, just like the old rule-o'-thumb men did. Says the writer:

The veterans—that is, the rule-o'-thumb

navigators—are willing to admit that they were guiltless of grand circle sailing; that they had even heard of skippers on the western ocean, who paid little or no attention to chronometers, getting along with little more than the equipment of Capt. Christopher Columbus, and never losing a ship. One of this sort once held up a scientific old-timer in mid-ocean by displaying his ensign union down and then had the audacity to ask for his position. The indignant navigator responded warmly: "Drink less rum and buy a chronometer, damn you," and sailed serenely on his course.

There are some illusions that veterans of the Shipmasters' Club shatter about the pristine glories of the old packets and clippers, just before and after the Civil War. Ships with stunsails and skysails, and even moon-sails bellying on toothpick poles, adorn the walls of the club and suggest the fearsome perils of making and furling sail in the old days.

Those gallant square-riggers were not big as ships go nowadays; for instance, the New York clipper *Dreadnought*, celebrated in sea song, with a record of nine days and seventeen hours to Queenstown from Sandy Hook, might be stowed away on the deck of a modern mammoth twin-screw or quadruple-screw turbine. The old skippers will tell you that she transported to Liverpool what were considered great cargoes in her day, but the younger ones will tell you that that day, with its traditions more or less fanciful, has vanished never to return, and that those cargoes were about one-tenth, or less, of the quantity of goods borne by a modern colossus that spans the same sea space with the regularity of the expresses of a well-managed railroad.

A SHOWER OF BILLS, SILVER, AND APPLAUSE FOR THE S. A.

SOME three thousand persons had an opportunity to express an opinion on the war-work of the Salvation Army when Commander Evangeline Booth gave a dramatic recital of the experiences of her workers on the other side of the Atlantic, at a recent meeting in New York City. The mass-meeting before which she spoke responded with a heartiness that "brought tears to her eyes," and backed up its applause by showering money on the platform, even tho Commander Booth had previously announced that she was "not speaking for money." Half a dozen baskets, hats, bags were filled by volunteer collectors, and "men and women fairly mobbed the platform," says the New York *Tribune*, "to throw upon it bills and silver and shake the hand of the commander."

"This popularity is a very beautiful change!" Commander Booth is reported as exclaiming through tears of happiness. "I am not quite used to it, but I hope it keeps up."

The report continues:

After the last person had left the hall the Salvation Army officials withdrew to the green room, where the unsolicited offering was piled upon tables and counted. Seven hundred and eighty-six dollars had been received. Among the notes was a ten-dollar bill to which a card had been pinned, upon which was written:

"I am seventy years of age, but you

The Great Faraday Said:

"You remember that when a candle burns badly it produces smoke; but if it is burning well there is no smoke. And you know that the brightness of the candle is due to this smoke, which becomes ignited. Here is an experiment to prove this: So long as the smoke remains in the flame of the candle and becomes ignited, it gives a beautiful light, and never appears to us in the form of black particles."

You Wouldn't Burn a Candle This Way

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"I have a large ten room house, all of which I heat all the time. I have saved at least 50 per cent on fuel and have kept my home good and warm, which I was unable to do with an ordinary hard coal furnace."
(Signed) A. M. Trenholm
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$1920 Heats 8 Rooms

"The *New-Feed* UNDERFEED I bought of Frank B. Diehl works fine. I heated 8 good sized rooms last winter and used 8 tons of Pocahontas slack and kept a good, steady heat."
(Signed) T. V. Craig
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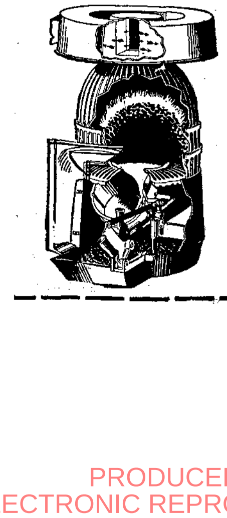
Heats 8 Rooms for $50

"I believe the UNDERFEED has no equal for economy as I have heated my house of eight rooms at a cost of less than fifty dollars for the season. I have used West Virginia slack." (Signed)
Ralph P. Sharp
Fort Wayne, Indiana.



A top-feed furnace is as upside down as a candle held with its lighted wick towards the floor. The eminent Faraday demonstrated this in his famous candle lecture before the Royal Society, London, a century ago. The principle of the Williamson UNDERFEED, however, is that of a candle held right-end up. The hot, clean flame is always on top of the coal—never choked or smothered by fresh fuel being dumped on.—

Result—coal bills cut 'way down—*guaranteed!* The Williamson UNDERFEED burns the cheaper grades of coal as cleanly and effectively as top-feeds burn the more expensive grades. You save at the very outset.

The letters shown to the left, telling of UNDERFEED saving and more and better heat, are taken from thousands of just such others. You can save *your* coal money the same sure UNDERFEED way, season after season—and have a cozy-warm house from top to bottom in all weathers, without dust, smoke, soot or gas.

Warm air, hot water, steam or vapor—whatever your chosen method of heating, it's all the same to the UNDERFEED.

There's a free, money-saving book called "From Overfed to UNDERFEED." The attached coupon brings it to you without obligation on your part whatever. Send the coupon today—NOW! You'll be glad you did.

WOULD YOU BURN A CANDLE THIS WAY? WILLIAMSON UNDERFEED FURNACES & BOILERS OR WOULD YOU BURN IT THIS WAY?

Cut Coal Bills 'Way Down

The Williamson Heater Co.
272 Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio
Tell me how to cut my coal bills 'way down with a Williamson UNDERFEED

Warm Air________________Steam or Hot Water________________
(Mark X after system interested in)

Name ________________

Address ________________

My heating contractor's name is ________________

Heating Contractors: Let us tell you about the Williamson UNDERFEED and our proposition. Both are winners.

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HE sits at his Corona, typing his day's reports—this salesman who fought in France six months ago.

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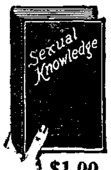

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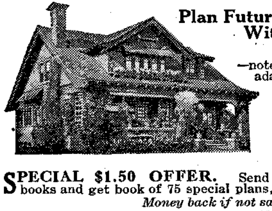

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have given me the first satisfactory explanation of Christianity that I, as a Jew, have ever heard!"

"Please, will you thank the people for me," Commander Booth asked the reporters who were present at the meeting. "Thank them not only for their generous financial help, but for the lavish way in which they have shown their earnest appreciation of Salvation Army service at the front."

The success of the Salvation Army and the new recognition of its work have been due to three things, according to Commander Booth. She said:

"When the war-cloud burst the Salvation Army was ready—ready with what was needed most, the human mechanism, trained men and women. We could have sent more workers to the fronts, but we preferred to run the risk on quantity rather than on quality. The Army was not ready with money, however, and we had to borrow $25,000 to send the first group over. Later we borrowed $100,000. But our credit has been always good, and within a year the borrowed money had been all paid back.

"The Salvation Army workers," she continued, "are trained in devotion, in sacrifice; trained to obey orders, to help those incapable of helping themselves; trained in the fine, attractive coquetries of the round, brown doughnut, and trained to seal their service with their life's blood, if necessary.

"We have not been making our way to heaven on a flower-strewn path," she said. "We call ourselves an army, in which every man and woman is a soldier fighting in the world for the greatest of all causes. We have met with opposition, slander, abuse, starvation, cold, and hunger. The cold winds that swept over Flanders were not the first which stung the faces of my brave women.

"I am glad to stand before you and be able to tell you they did not fail. If my women had shirked their duty just because of the danger of death they would have proved unworthy of the Salvation Army and its splendid women."

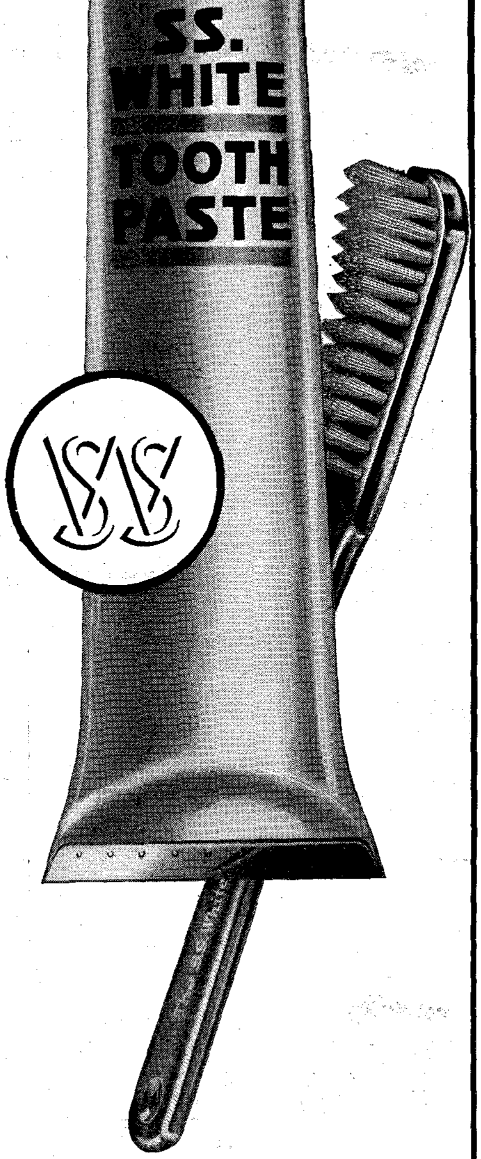
She told of the women's decision to provide the boys who were risking their lives with unlimited supplies of fresh doughnuts, hot cocoa, and apple pie—but principally the doughnuts. "They knew no closing hours," she said. "Our closing hours are when the need is relieved."

"One time a young American officer came to a Salvation Sally and offered her 1,600 francs, which he said the boys had collected. 'Your uniforms are shabby,' he said. 'You sleep in an unsheltered place. We want you to get new uniforms and a better shelter.' The worker, appreciating the sympathy of the 'boys,' hesitated about taking the money, but finally she received it and said: 'We'll put it aside and buy more cocoa and more doughnuts for you!'"

There was long applause when the commander gave as her third reason for the success of the Army its practical religion. "The Army has reduced the theory of Christianity to action," she said. "It has applied faith to deeds, it has brought down Christ from his golden throne to the mud walks of life; it has given the 'sheen' to the doughnut, has made women wipe the blood from the faces of the wounded and the mud from their feet. It is this practical application of Christianity that has made the Salvation Army what it is to-day."

Commander Booth said that her mail teems with letters from mothers and

Maud Tousey Fangel



S. S. WHITE

It Is Easy To Have Good Teeth All Your Life

GOOD teeth are not a mysterious blessing—given to some and denied others. Nature nearly always gives every child the same good start. When the first teeth appear, the time for watchfulness has come. Many cases of jaw deformity and later trouble with the second teeth has been caused by dental neglect at this time.

When baby is too young to use a tooth brush, his little teeth should be gently swabbed with a piece of absorbent cotton dipped in boracic acid. Just as soon as your baby has all his first teeth your dentist should be consulted regularly to make sure that the proper foundation is there for sound, even second teeth,—so that they will be able to do their important work in after years.

And be sure to teach your children the correct use of the tooth brush and the right dentifrice.

S. S. White Tooth Paste is *safe* for little teeth—and grown-up teeth, too. It is free from all scratchy substances and dangerous drugs. It is *dependable*—first made in Civil War Days at the request of members of the dental profession, who asked The House of White to make a dentifrice that they could use and recommend to their patients.

S. S. White's does the only thing a safe dentifrice can do or should be expected to do—keeps the teeth thoroughly and pleasantly clean.

Take no more chances with your teeth and your children's teeth. See your dentist regularly—use the dentifrice which you *know* is safe.

Get a tube of S. S. White Tooth Paste today, and one for each of the children. If they have their own individual tubes, they will take pride in using them; they will accept this responsibility that means so much to their health.

You will like the delicious flavor of S. S. White's and the quick way that it fluffs up and rinses out of your mouth.

Try it! Send today for free sample and interesting booklet, "Good Teeth, How They Grow and How To Keep Them."

The S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Makers of Dental Supplies and Appliances since 1844

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CLEAN AS A PIECE OF CHINA

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Monument Kitchen Sinks are made on this same principle, only with even greater properties of durability. The clay is thick and baked hard. To break it one must strike a mighty blow with a hammer. Yet Monument Sinks are not excessively heavy. And their height is exactly right for easiest work.

Sinks *can* be made in other ways but they can *not* be the same as all-clay products which are fired in kilns and glazed. They can not be as sanitary. They can not be kept as clean. They will not last as long.

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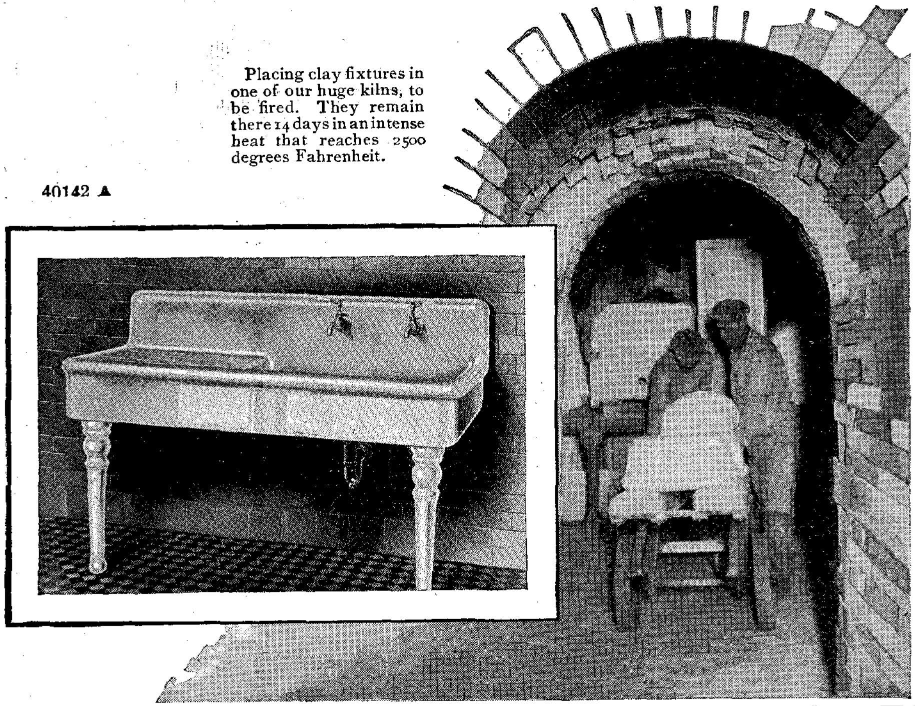

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fathers of boys at the front expressing their deep gratitude.

Salvation Army work is carried on in sixty-three countries and in thirty-seven tongues. There were 100,000 workers of the international organization in service during the war.

A MAN WHO TOOK TEN YEARS TO PREPARE HIS FIRST SPEECH

IT'S a great lesson for this windy world, where there is so much noise and so many new ways of making ear-splitting rumpuses, and where so many think much speaking is a cardinal virtue, to be brought face to face with another view of greatness. This age bears witness to the truth of the old-time proverb that even if speech is silvern, silence is golden. Washington, as we all know, is a very wonderful city, but it is not celebrated for its selections of silent men; however, it has got one now—and knows it. *The Nation's Business* (Washington) tells of this silent man in an article from which we quote:

"Here is a constituent, a young man, who wishes to know how he can become a member of the President's Cabinet." The speaker, a senator, entered the office of a colleague across the hall of the Senate Office Building, with a letter just opened in his hand. This letter was one of a basketful received in the morning mail.

"How to become a Cabinet member?" repeated the colleague, laying down his own letter-opener.

"Yes. What would be your answer?"

"Tell him to consider Carter Glass."

"There isn't anything very dramatic about Glass's rise to governmental fame," returned the inquiring senator.

"How do you mean? Don't you think he deserves to be Secretary of the Treasury?"

"He certainly does, but observe the coldly logical steps by which he rose. First, a printer's devil in a small town, Lynchburg, Va., printer, reporter, editor, publisher—publicity! Thus he got into Congress. He became a member of a prominent committee, the Committee of Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives. He stuck to the committee; he studied banking and currency problems; he was loyal to his party; and in due time, by the rule of seniority, he became chairman of the committee.

"His party came into power. When one of its chief officials, the Secretary of War, was assailed in the House, Carter made a magnificent effort in defense of him. Already, as chairman of his committee, he had framed the Federal Reserve Board Act.

"A vacancy occurred in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. Naturally, Carter Glass was the man selected to fill the place. Is there in such a colorless career anything to stir the ambition of an aspiring young constituent? No."

"If you think Carter Glass has not genius of a peculiar order you are mistaken. The extraordinary thing about Glass is the fact that all his life he has been a scholar, tho a politician, and that he depended for his success more upon study than upon talk. He loaded his gun ten years before he fired it. The world can not resist men who attack it with such patience and determination."

Carter Glass prepared himself for his

Stearns

Notable Achievement

Reflected in New Series Stearns

IN 1911 it was Stearns' privilege to introduce America's first Knight-motored car to the motoring public. Each year witnessed a wider acknowledgment of the remarkable performance and high quality of this car.

Then war came. It made insistent demands upon every line of endeavor. Motor car makers quickly turned to war production.

Because of the high ideals which surrounded every designing and manufacturing operation, the Stearns organization was chosen for the production of Rolls-Royce aviation motors in America.

This notable commission has been completed. It has been a signal achievement and has resulted in high compliments to Stearns efficiency.

The return to peace finds this organization fitted for greater accomplishments. The original Stearns excellence, coupled with this significant experience, has wrought a motor car masterpiece in the new series Stearns-Knight cars.

In the quality of design, performance, workmanship and material, the Stearns-Knight stands unparalleled in American motor car practice. In inherent value it is comparable only with the finest cars of foreign manufacture.

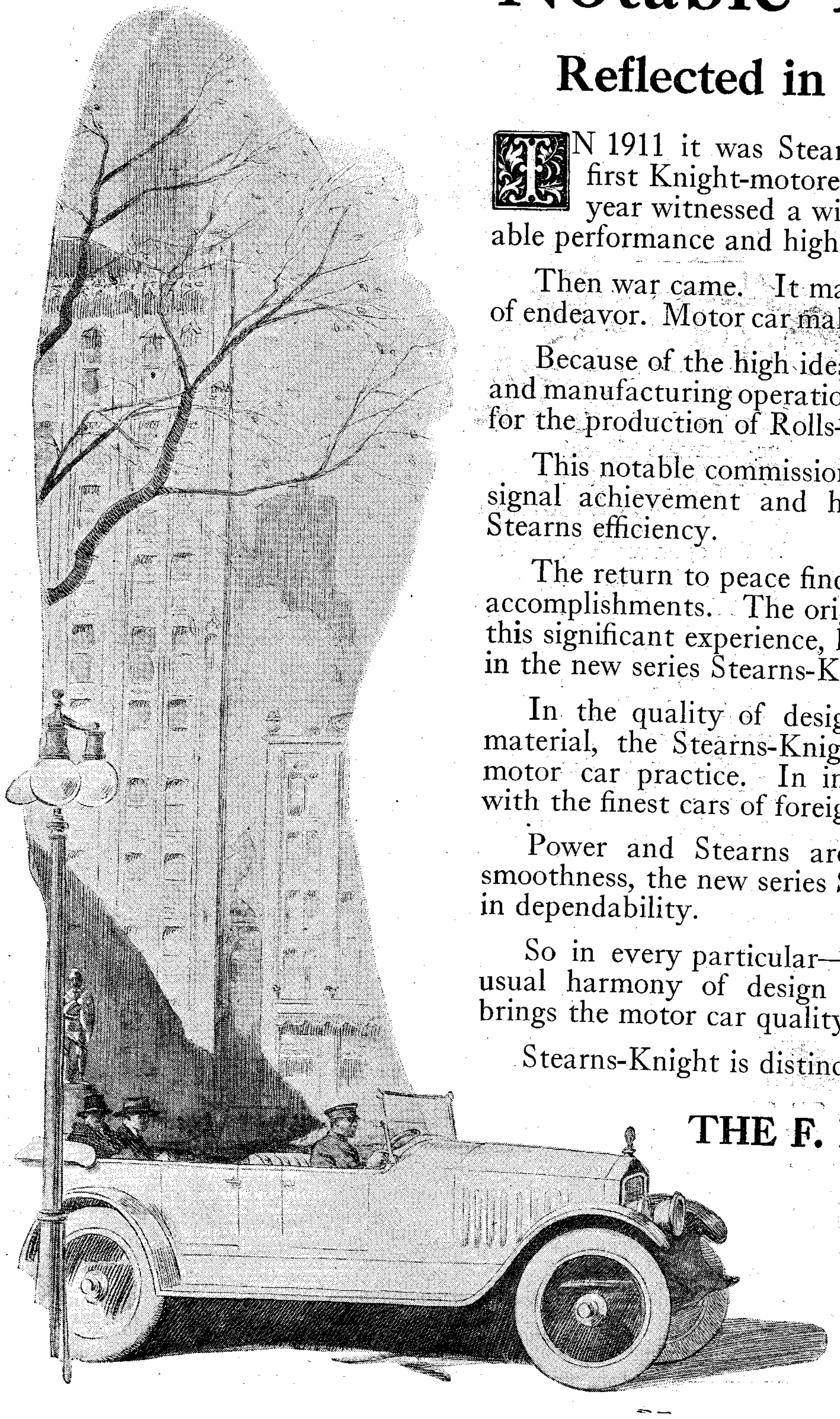
Power and Stearns are synonymous. In flexibility and smoothness, the new series Stearns offers motordom the ultimate in dependability.

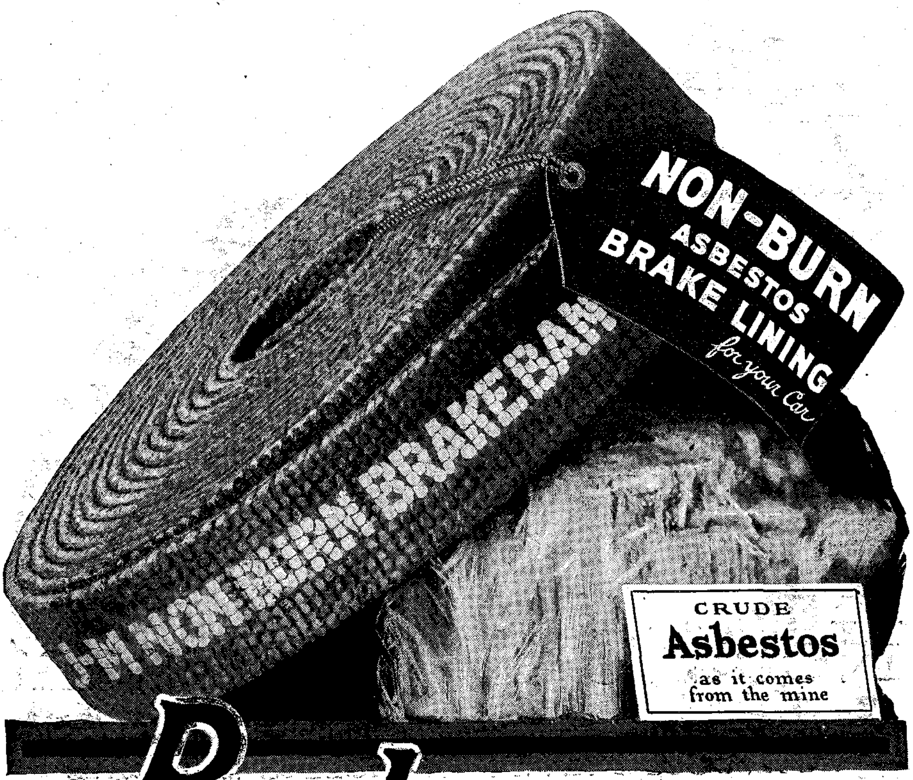
So in every particular—in the silence of the car, in the unusual harmony of design and finish, in performance, Stearns brings the motor car quality that is sought for everywhere.

Stearns-Knight is distinctly America's motor car.

THE F. B. STEARNS COMPANY
Cleveland, Ohio

Write for illustrated brochure detailing particulars of Stearns-Knight ideals as exemplified in the new series—a booklet of particular interest to those interested in post-war motor car building.





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SINCE brake lining must trust to asbestos for its dependability, it is natural that Johns-Manville should have made brake lining even before the days of the motor car.

Where others must buy their asbestos in the open market, Johns-Manville Non-Burn has the advantage of the pick of the mined crop of asbestos fibre, taken direct from the great Johns-Manville mines.

Non-Burn is mined, spun, woven and marketed to the trade by Johns-Manville—its quality is in their control from start to finish. This explains why it will out-wear and out-brake other linings—and why you should specify Non-Burn when you have your brakes relined, or clutches refaced.

To the Trade—Non-Burn is sold only through legitimate trade channels. This protects you against indiscriminate competition and assures you a satisfactory profit.

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great hour by many greater hours of silent, exhaustive labor. By profession he is an editor and publisher, not a banker. Having become a member of the banking committee, he decided that to become a good congressman he would have to learn all that one could learn about the business of his committee.

For ten years he worked storing knowledge, never making a speech in Congress. When Woodrow Wilson was elected, in 1912, Carter Glass, not a banker, decided that the United States banking system lacked elasticity. He saw the President-elect and was encouraged to prepare a comprehensive currency bill. To continue:

Without definite knowledge of the technicalities of banking, or the wisdom of philosophers, but with a passionate belief in the rights of the people and a common-sense vision of the requirements of commerce, Mr. Glass sat himself down in his hotel at Washington to write his great work.

On September 10, 1913, he took the floor of the House of Representatives. With accumulated emotion for his new bill, and his eyes on the stores of ammunition scattered in voluminous papers over his desk before him—such was the opening of the first really important Congressional speech of the owner of the Lynchburg *News*. Before he opened fire he asked of the House that the "continuity of my speech be not interrupted, as the topic is technical." Whereupon he talked fourteen newspaper columns without interruption.

After the passing of the Federal Reserve Bank Bill, Congressman Glass resumed his old habit of silence. For two years and six months his voice was unheard in our legislative halls. The next time the silence was broken was when he rose to his feet to oppose the monstrous proposal that American citizens be warned against traveling on the armed merchantmen of the nations at war.

"There are some things worse than war," he exclaimed. "Virginia has homes which might be desolated and mothers who might be distrest and sons who might be sacrificed. Two of Virginia's boys are my own—stalwart, manly fellows, for either of whom I would die a thousand times—and I would have them hear me say, without a tremor, in the spirit which I hope animates their hearts, that I would rather be pursued through time and eternity by the pitiful apparition of their shattered forms than to see my country dishonored and its flag hauled down in disgrace." These two boys at a later day fought nobly with Pershing's Army in France.

The virile ring and clean-cut use of words and literary finish of the oratory of Carter Glass give us a hint of another dash of genius—he is eloquent without practising to be so. He waits until he has something to say and then he says it with the power of a siege-gun.

Notwithstanding the fact that Carter Glass has disappeared behind the troop of white stone pillars of the Treasury, his personality as a man among men most engages our interest. There is nothing leonine about him. He is of small frame. His hair, once red, has grayed. He has temperament and indulges occasionally with good-humored frankness in spells of the blues. When cheerful souls remonstrate with him, he exclaims: "Dadbum it, I can't help it." Since he is a sound Methodist, this profanity expresses the height of his wrath or scorn.

Carter Glass is modest. For eighteen

years he made laws for the United States—silently. He ridicules the "perennial and ubiquitous demagogy of a certain class of politicians" and smiles at the "amusing rhetorical exhibitions in behalf of the people." He has warned his country "not to lose your direction in any oral fog." And yet there was never a day in those eighteen years that he could not have taken the floor and addrest his colleagues in vigorous, graceful, and effective English.

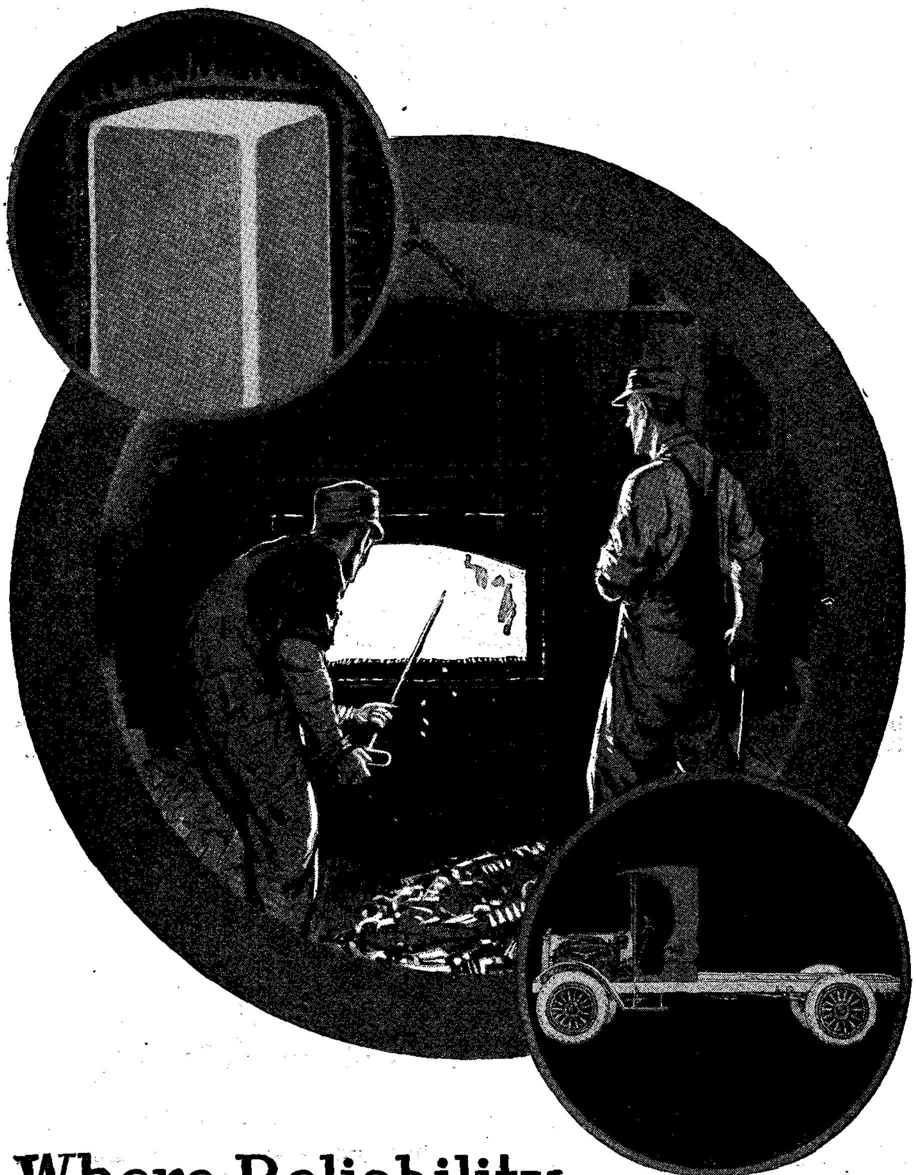
Carter Glass knows the ways into publicity, but despises them. After the enactment of the law he fathered, which establishes a new class of banks in this country, he made a public confession during an after-dinner speech that "with outward gravity and inward amusement I have heard myself accused of statesmanship and—have liked it."

SIR WILFRID LAURIER, CANADA'S "GRAND OLD MAN"

"I FEEL that every day I am getting riper for heaven." These are said to be the last recorded words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the great Canadian statesman, who died of paralysis at his home in Ottawa, February 16. Identified as he was for so many years with the progress of Canada and the leadership of the Liberal party, two facts in his career seem to have been especially emphasized on either side of the border: on the Canadian side, that he was the only French-Canadian who was ever chosen premier of the Dominion; on the American side, that he went bravely down to defeat fighting for trade reciprocity between Canada and the United States. Because he was a French-Canadian and a Roman Catholic, his steady rise and long tenure of power have been considered exceptional. Leader of his party for thirty-two years, he has been one of the most prominent figures in Canadian history and was long affectionately known as "Canada's Grand Old Man."

"He had," says the New York *Sun*, "a keen admiration for the United States and did not hesitate to say so." Reviewing his honors and his career, the same paper says further:

> The former Premier was knighted in 1897, when he went to England to join in the celebration of Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee. Many honors were showered upon him during that visit. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge gave him the degree of D.C.L. and France made him a grand officer of the Legion of Honor.
>
> Sir Wilfrid was born at St. Lin, Province of Quebec, November 20, 1841. He spent seven years in academic training at L'Assomption College, beginning early a study of the English language, and took a course of law at McGill University. He was admitted to the bar in 1864 and began to practise in Montreal, but later opened a law office at Arthabaska.
>
> At the age of thirty (1871) he was elected to the provincial legislature of Quebec, winning his seat for Arthabaska from an English Conservative. That he was a born orator was made manifest in his first speech as a legislator. It was said of that address, which was delivered in French, that "it brought down the house." In 1874 he resigned his seat to enter Federal politics as a member of the House of



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RELIANCE—that form of trustfulness which manufacturers attribute to Tate-Jones Industrial Furnaces can be truthfully said to pass from the furnace to the steel itself—in those vital parts of an automobile. Were it not for the accurate and scientific heat treatment which is applied to the steel by these furnaces, reliability would be a dead issue.

A Tate-Jones Furnace is the link between the ingot of steel and the finished product. What is true of the automobile is equally true of countless other things of steel.

For twenty years, Tate-Jones Industrial Furnaces have been serving manufacturers in every steel producing center of the world. The reliance which manufacturers justly place upon Tate-Jones Industrial Furnaces is attributable to the experience, science and engineering skill which enters into their designing and manufacture.

We will gladly send to interested parties literature covering any subject of industrial furnaces and appliances.

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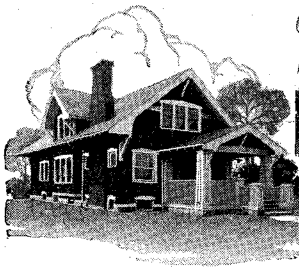
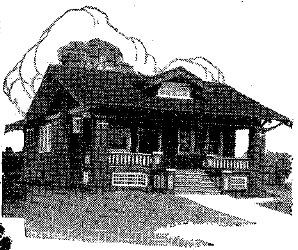
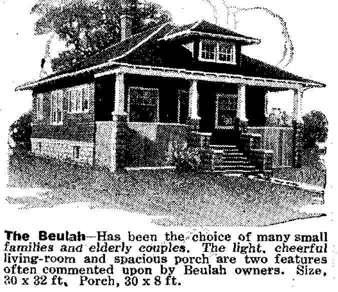
The Navarre—Combines artistic appearance with practical convenience and economy in a manner that has made it one of the most popular Lewis homes among families of six to nine people. Size, 22 x 32 ft. Porch, 30 x 8 ft.





The Arden—This bungalow is built at a price so low it will surely surprise you. With newly married couples it is a prime favorite. As inviting in exterior as it is comfortable to live in. Size, 30 x 36 ft. Porch, 30 x 8 ft.

The Irvington—A real home that typifies comfort in every detail. Note the overhanging eaves, spacious porch with substantial columns and neat hooded entrance. Size, 24 x 34 ft. Porch, 22 x 8 ft.

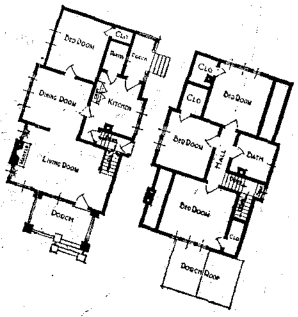


The Beulah—Has been the choice of many small families and elderly couples. The light, cheerful living-room and spacious porch are two features often commented upon by Beulah owners. Size, 30 x 32 ft. Porch, 30 x 8 ft.

—which house would you build?

Four of these illustrations show houses that have been built scores of times in all parts of the United States; they are among the most popular in America. The fifth illustration (at the bottom of the page) is a brand new design. Which of these houses would you prefer? Perhaps none would suit you exactly. Yet if you intend to build in the near future, a home of moderate cost between $1,500 and $10,000 complete, you probably would find among the hundred or more designs in the Lewis Book of Homes (from which these illustrations have been selected) at least one that pleased you greatly.

You would be sure in advance that this would make a practical home for you. Its convenience, its comfort, its day-by-day utility have all been proved in the surest and best way—by the actual experience of many people. What is still more important, you would be assured of its *economy*. You would be able to know in advance what its cost would be. Lastly, the quality of all the materials in your home would be definitely *guaranteed*.



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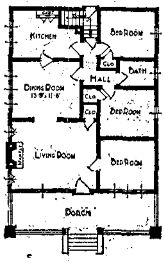
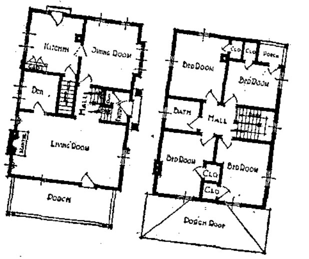
The Lewis method is simply modern efficiency applied to home building. More than a hundred types of houses have been designed, with every detail carefully planned for convenience, comfort, appearance and economy. Since 1907, when we manufactured the very first ready-cut home, we have supplied complete materials for thousands of Lewis Built Homes both here and abroad. For these homes we furnish the lumber, logged from our own forests, cut in our own saw-mills, and finished in our own finishing mills. We provide also the hardware, windows, nails, paint, stain, varnish, etc., and detailed working plans with complete instructions for erecting. This large-scale production makes possible the economy of the Lewis method.

Materials are shipped in expert fashion so as to occupy the least space, and are so arranged that they come to hand on the building site in just the order which the progress of the work requires. Many contractors favor the Lewis method because of the time it saves them and the satisfaction it affords to the owner. To insure that each shipment will be found satisfactory, both as to quality and quantity of materials, we allow five days after arrival of car for inspection and checking. Not until then need payment be made.



Above: floor plans of the **Navarre** show the skill used in its design. Exceptionally handy arrangement of lower floor rooms with basement stairs leading from kitchen. One bedroom below and three on upper floor. Note large closets.

At left: floor plan of the **Arden** shows careful utilization of space for convenience of household. Room adjoining living-room is frequently used as a den. Note arrangement of cellar stairs and rear entrance.



Individual Attention and Counsel

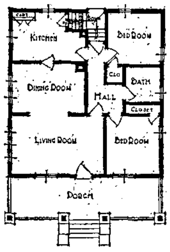
Write us fully on the subject of your new home—a subject whose great importance to you we fully appreciate. Your needs and wants will receive our individual attention, and we will gladly assist you in selecting the home that will give you the greatest enjoyment.

The Lewis Book of Homes

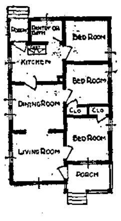
Our 1919 Book of Homes contains illustrations of a hundred beautiful homes at moderate cost, including floor plans and full descriptions. Fill in the coupon below and return it with 4c in stamps to defray the actual cost of postage, and we will send you a copy of this book by return mail. If you will answer the questions as fully as you can, we will send you a letter of personal advice to help you get exactly the sort of home that will suit you best. Address, **LEWIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 13 Bay Ave., Bay City, Michigan.**

Above: floor plans of the **Irvington** show how well it is suited to families of five to eight people. Large, comfortable living-room and four generous-sized bedrooms.

At right: floor plan of the **Beulah** shows the large living-room, the convenient arrangement of dining-room and kitchen, also the two generous-sized bedrooms with bath between.



The Carroll—A home newly designed to meet a specific demand for a one-story bungalow with three bedrooms. Adapts itself splendidly to requirements of families of *three to six persons.* Size, 22 x 34 ft. Porch, 10 x 6 ft.



Floor plan of the **Carroll** shows convenient arrangement of the three generous-sized bedrooms and the handy arrangement of kitchen and dining-room for lightening house work.

LEWIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 13 Bay Ave., Bay City, Michigan.

Enclosed find 4c in stamps to pay postage on Book of Lewis Homes. I am considering a home to cost about $.............
My lot is.............x............ How many adults in family?
.... Children?............ My preference is for a ☐ bungalow. ☐ two story. ☐ one and one-half story. ☐ two family.

Write your name and address clearly in the margin below

Quantity Users of Lewis-Built Homes

Following are just a few of the large concerns that have testified to the efficiency and economy of the Lewis method by buying these houses in quantities.

United States Government
Wright Wire Co.
Bevis Rock Salt Co.
Cambria Steel Co.
Union Colliers Co.
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
La Belle Iron Works
Middletown Realty Co.
The New Jersey Zinc Co.
Consumers Power Co.
Thompson-Starrett Co.
Waterbury Homes Corporation

Manufacturers, contractors, real estate companies and municipalities planning the erection of homes for employees or subdivision development, will receive details of this special Lewis service by addressing Industrial Housing Dept., Lewis Mfg. Co., Bay City, Mich.

Commons, first for Arthabaska and then for Drummond. His first address in the House of Commons was delivered in the purest of English with an eloquence that afterward assured him a big audience every time it became known he was going to speak.

Toward the end of 1877 he was taken into the Mackenzie Cabinet as Minister of Inland Revenue. His constituents, however, refused him a reelection in 1878, but almost immediately a seat was found for him as a member for the Eastern Division of Quebec.

The Conservative victory of 1878 consigned him to the opposition. He remained eighteen years in the opposition, nine as a private and nine as a leader, succeeding Eduard Blake as leader in 1887. He met the exacting demands that were made upon him in a manner that added to his popularity as the years went on. He was a skilled parliamentarian and was possest of great courage. His remarkable eloquence, either in French or English, contributed largely to his success.

In 1896 the question of separate schools became a troublesome issue in the Manitoba elections. Laurier, altho a Catholic, had opposed the forcing of separate schools on Manitoba, and the Catholic Bishops of Quebec directed Catholics to vote against him. The Protestants of the province admired the courage he had shown and rallied to his support with the result that his position was sustained.

Sir Wilfrid's premiership was a notable one, and during the fifteen years he was at the helm of Canadian politics great strides were made in building transcontinental railways and in trade expansion. His biographers agree that he helped to make the country a bigger and better Canada, and while increasing the initiative of the country as a part of the British Empire he pushed to the fore the British connection.

Notable achievements of the Laurier régime were the granting of preferential tariff on British products, autonomy to the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, the participation of Canada with the British forces in the South-African war, and the inauguration of the Grand Trunk Pacific transcontinental railroad scheme.

He was a delegate to Washington in the interests of better relations between Canada and the United States. On August 23, 1898, he was a member of the joint high commission which sat at Quebec to discuss questions jointly affecting Canada, Great Britain, and the United States.

Sir Wilfrid took part in Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee in 1897. He attended the coronation of King Edward in 1902, and that of King George in 1911. He represented Canada at the Colonial Trade Conferences in London in 1902, 1907, and 1911. It was on the occasion of his participation in the great diamond jubilee in 1897 that he was made a member of the Imperial Privy Council and was knighted (G. C. M. G.).

The chief issue of the elections of 1911 was trade reciprocity with the United States, which was urged by the Liberal Government. Sir Wilfrid was so strongly committed to the policy of reciprocity that he made a visit to Washington in the hope of furthering his cause. The Liberals were defeated, but Sir Wilfrid himself, whose personal popularity with the people still continued, was reelected. He was succeeded as Premier by Sir Robert Borden, who still holds office, and the ex-Premier resumed his old post as leader of the Liberal minority.

In a speech before the National Liberal

leaders in 1912 Sir Wilfrid reiterated his belief in trade reciprocity with the United States and spoke bitterly in regard to ex-President Taft's allegation that reciprocity would have made Canada an adjunct of the United States. He declared with much vehemence that his friend, Theodore Roosevelt, did not share Mr. Taft's idea, and said his reading of history showed that where two nations engage in profitable interchange of trade they become more friendly and more respectful to each other.

Sir Wilfrid lost political influence rapidly in 1917, when he opposed the Government's policy of conscription. Sir Robert Borden said the so-called conscription act was a military measure which called the sons of the rich as well as the sons of the poor to the colors. He insisted that voluntary enlistment had failed.

Sir Wilfrid maintained that the policy of conscription merely conscripted human life and did not attempt to conscript wealth, resources, or the services of the people other than those who come within the age limit prescribed for military service. He declared that if the Liberals were returned nothing would be done about conscription unless the people first had a chance to vote upon it at a referendum election. At the general election in December, 1917, the Unionists had a majority of fifty or more over the old Liberals.

During the months immediately preceding this election Sir Wilfrid lost some prestige, even among his Liberal friends, by refusing to enter a coalition Government under Sir Robert for the period of the war. This coalition Government was formed on October 12, and five Liberals took places in the Cabinet.

When conscription finally became a law Sir Wilfrid gave up his fight against it and called upon the men in his party loyally to support the Government in carrying out the law. At the opening of Parliament in March last he made a speech in reply to an address by the Governor-General of Canada in which he pledged the undivided support of the opposition to the Government in carrying on the war to a glorious finish.

Sir Wilfrid was a tall man of handsome presence and a strongly intellectual face. He was a great student, an industrious reader, and was noted for his general good humor. He was greatly liked because he was always willing, no matter where or when, to give anybody a hearing.

Sir Wilfrid married Zoe Lafontaine, daughter of G. N. R. Lafontaine, of Montreal, in 1868.

Editorially the New York *Times* dwells upon Sir Wilfrid's brilliancy, courage, and patriotism, declaring that—

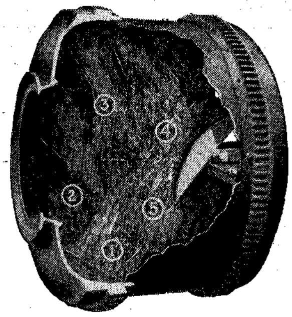
> If his good fortune had been quite equal to his rhetorical, literary, and personal charm, he would have died at the end of his Ministry of fifteen years in 1911. For the extension of Canadian transportation, commerce, agriculture, for the development of Canadian national sentiment with an indefinite but strong imperial scope, no other public man in Canada did so much. His preference tariff of 33½ per cent. in favor of British manufactures in 1900 was a great stroke for the imperial idea, since grown into a different and a nobler scheme, a commonwealth, we might say, of self-governing commonwealths.
>
> This French-Canadian, this first French-Canadian Premier, this bilingual orator, this personage of authority, suavity, dignity, and distinction, has not left his like behind.

The U. S. Concrete Ship "FAITH"

Dominant Strength Concrete KOEHRING MIXED

The "Faith"—built of the same dominant strength concrete as should go into buildings and roads—is back from South America, Havana and New Orleans. Dry-dock examination at New York proves that concrete wins the battle with the sea.

Koehring-mixed concrete qualifies as the dominant strength concrete as the result of official tests of the strength of concrete as mixed by many mixers. By official test, Koehring-mixed is far stronger than concrete mixed by other mixers—*as much as 31% stronger*—the result of the *re-mixing* action found in no concrete mixer but the *Koehring*.



(1) Diagonal blades cut through the materials with churning action. (2) Blades carry material up with the motion of the drum, spilling part of material down against motion of the drum. (3) Material carried up by blades is hurled across diameter of the drum. (4) Materials now brought to discharge side of the drum are elevated to drum top and projected down on reversed discharge chute in a scattering, spraying action. (5) A spraying shower from the reversed discharge chute returns materials back again to the charging side of the drum for a repeated trip through mixing actions—the Koehring *re-mixing action.*

KOEHRING Concrete Mixers standardize concrete

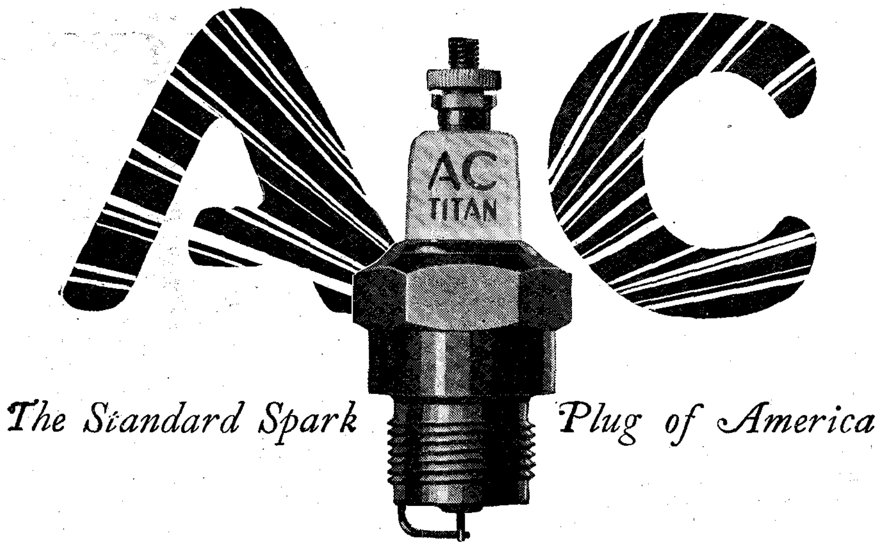
Every batch of concrete from the Koehring Concrete Mixer is uniform to the last shovelful. No weak spots in Koehring-mixed concrete structures, buildings, pavements or highways. No separation of aggregate according to size. The Koehring *re-mixing* action thoroughly coats every fragment of stone and grain of sand with cement.

The contractor who owns a Koehring Concrete Mixer is equipped to assume responsibility for *dominant* strength concrete.

Write for Van Vleck's book, "Standardized Concrete"—an epitomized review of the most authoritative engineering views on the mixing of concrete.

Koehring Machine Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Contractors who
Own Koehring
Mixers have
proved their
regard for
Quality
Concrete



The Standard Spark Plug of America

CHICAGO . . . . 40 out of 67
NEW YORK . . . . 34 out of 56

AC's Automobile Show Score for 1919

For years now, the majority of fine automobiles built in this country have been factory-equipped with AC Spark Plugs. And it is a fact that manufacturers who have once used AC Plugs, continue to use them year after year. Many of the motor car makers now equipping with AC's have never endorsed any other make of spark plug. And year after year the number of manufacturers not using AC's has grown less and less. *Now more automobile factories equip with AC Spark Plugs than with all other makes combined.*

These cars, displayed at either the Chicago or New York Automobile Show, or both, have AC Spark Plugs for standard factory equipment

APPERSON	AC	DODGE BROTHERS	AC	LOCOMOBILE	AC	PIERCE-ARROW	AC
BUICK	AC	DORRIS	AC	MARMON	AC	PHIANNA	AC
CADILLAC	AC	DORT	AC	MOLINE-KNIGHT	AC	PREMIER	AC
CASE	AC	ESSEX	AC	NASH	AC	REO	AC
CHALMERS	AC	HAYNES	AC	NATIONAL	AC	SAXON	AC
CHANDLER	AC	HUDSON	AC	OAKLAND	AC	SCRIPPS-BOOTH	AC
CHEVROLET	AC	HUPMOBILE	AC	OLDSMOBILE	AC	STEARNS-KNIGHT	AC
COLE	AC	JORDAN	AC	PACKARD	AC	STEPHENS	AC
DANIELS	AC	KISSEL KAR	AC	PAIGE	AC	STUTZ	AC
DAVIS	AC	LIBERTY	AC	PATERSON	AC	WESTCOTT	AC
				PEERLESS	AC		

The spark plug equipment of these cars displayed at either Chicago or New York Show, or both, is divided among all other spark plug makers:

Allen
American
Auburn
Biddle
Briscoe
Commonwealth
Crow-Elkhart
Cunningham
Elcar
Elgin
Fiat
Ford
Franklin
Grant
Holmes
King
Lexington
Maxwell
Mercer
Mitchell
McFarlan
Moon
Noma
Overland
Owen Magnetic
Roamer
Standard
Studebaker
Templar
Velie
Willys-Knight
Winton

HOW THE AC RECORD STANDS

Chicago Automobile Show

AC-Equipped cars on display . . .	40
Cars equipped with all other makes . .	27

New York Automobile Show

AC-Equipped cars on display	34
Cars equipped with all other makes .	22

War Program

AC Spark Plugs, standard equipment for all Liberty and Hispano-Suiza Aircraft Motors.

AC Spark Plugs, standard equipment on all Class B Standardized Government Trucks.

AC Spark Plugs, equipment on thousands of Ordnance Tanks and Trucks.

This preference for AC Spark Plugs reflects the judgment of the highest engineering authorities in this country. Can you conceive of better proof of AC superiority?

There is an AC Spark Plug specially designed for the car you drive. Accept no other kind.

Champion Ignition Company, FLINT, *Michigan*

U. S. Pat. No. 1,135,727, April 13, 1915. U. S. Pat. No. 1,216,139, Feb. 13, 1917. Other Patents Pending.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

One Dollar a Dozen.—JOHNNY—" What kind of hen lays golden eggs? "

FATHER—" Any kind that lays at all."—*Judge.*

Memo. for the Undemobilized.—It's better to belong to an army of occupation abroad than to an army of no-occupation at home.—*The Bystander.*

Mixed Caviar.—MISS GUSH—" I just adore caviar, don't you? "

MISS GREEN—" I never heard him except on the phonograph."—*Houston Post.*

Costs to be Paid.—" Aren't you glad to see these food-shippers investigated? "

" I dunno," answered the ultimate consumer. " It always worries me a little to see anything done that adds to the expenses of conducting their business."—*Washington Star.*

The Political Hammock.—" Do you find public office an easy berth? "

" I shouldn't exactly call it a berth," said Senator Sorghum, thoughtfully. " It's more like a hammock: hard to get into comfortably, and still harder to get out of gracefully."—*Washington Star.*

Pity the Poor Kings.—" Things seem crowded here in Switzerland."

" Yes, sir," said the landlord, " they are."

" All sorts of people about."

" Quite so, sir. Do you mind rooming with an ex-king? "—*Judge.*

Good Night!—" I heard the romantic young man you were interested in departed from his lady's presence inspired like a true knight."

" How was that? "

" Well, her father was booted and he was spurred."—*Baltimore American.*

Working Both Ends.—War-correspondent Lincoln Eyre tells of a rascally French innkeeper who had given a Sammie a bad piece of money. The incensed dough-boy went back and demanded good money, and after some argument the innkeeper made good. Just as the dough-boy was about to leave the innkeeper called him back.

" Pardon, *monsieur*, but will you kindly give me back the bad coin? "

" Can't be done, Frenchy," chuckled the dough-boy, " it took me three hours to pass it myself."—*The Argonaut.*

Real Literature.—He was very black, and in his khaki he looked like coffee and chocolate ice-cream. After eating a hearty meal in the American Red-Cross canteen at —— he sat down with a book, near the counter. The kind-hearted directress looked once or twice in his direction, and was surprized to see big tears rolling down his cheeks.

" Why, now this will never do! " she said kindly. " Is there anything I can do to help you? "

He dug his knuckles into his eyes and replied:

" I sholy am ashamed to make a baby outen myself, ma'am. This yer book done make me so homesick! "

She picked up the book he had been reading. It was the canteen cook-book, and it was open at the section on How to Fry Chicken.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

It Needs to be Some Life.—After all, the biggest peace problem is to make life in America worth the prices being charged for it.—*Hutchinson Gazette.*

Too, Too True.—" Don't you think a real friend ought to feel sympathetic when one needs money? "

" I think a good many friends in such cases are touched."—*Baltimore American.*

Phone the Undertaker.—DOCTOR—"You must avoid all excitement; must cut out beer and whisky, and drink only water."

PATIENT—" But, doctor, the idea of drinking water excites me more than anything else."—*Boston Transcript.*

That Wonderful " Efficiency."—Chicago pork-packers now admit that their method of handling pigs has been wasteful. In Germany, as we gather from the appeals for modification of the armistice, even the squeal of the pig is utilized.—*Punch (London).*

Superior Attraction.—Beautiful Ernestine was sobbing as tho her heart would break.

" What is it, dear? " asked the girl friend.

" W-why," she sobbed, " I t-told Jack, after he proposed, to go up and see papa."

" What of that? "

" Why, they started playing cards, and now he goes up to see papa every night."—*London Opinion.*

This Would Have Pleased Theodore Roosevelt.—A not wholly unimportant citizen and the father of ten children came home the other night and sat at the table with his considerable family.

" John," said the lady opposite, " this high-chair is getting awfully rickety," whereupon he said:

" Here's $10, my dear, go buy a new one—a good substantial one, something that will last."—*Buffalo News.*

Week-Day Credentials Wanted.—The applicant for the job of office-boy presented his credentials in a manner that bespoke his entire confidence that the position would be his. The sour-looking old gentleman at the head of the establishment read the paper carefully and then surveyed the boy searchingly.

" It is certainly a very nice thing for you to have these recommendations from the minister of your church and your Sunday-school teacher," said he, " and I must admit that you look honest. All the same, I'd like to have a few words from some one that knows you on week-days."—*Harper's.*

Going Him Several Better.—The oldest good story is the one about the boy who left the farm and got a job in the city. He wrote a letter to his brother, who elected to stick by the farm, telling of the joys of city life, in which he said:

" Thursday we auto'd out to the country club, where we golfed until dark. Then we motored to the beach, and Fridayed there."

The brother on the farm wrote back:

" Yesterday we buggied to town and baseballed all afternoon. Then we went to Med's and pokered till morning. To-day we muled out to the corn-field and gee-hawed until sundown. Then we suppered, and then we piped for a while. After that we staircased up to our room and bed-steaded until the clock fived."—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

JONES
DAIRY FARM
SAUSAGE
"For the
Breakfast Extraordinary"

—from the snow-covered Wisconsin fields to those who prize good food.

More than thirty years ago the neighbors came through the drifts to the Jones homestead to get it.

And today Jones Dairy Farm Sausage is the same as it was then—a sausage made by a treasured New England recipe from choice young pork and home-grown spices.

Ask your grocer or market man about it—and ask him about the Jones Farm Hams and Bacon in anticipation of Easter's special spread.

There is the pure, open-kettle Lard, too, of the same Jones selected quality.

If your dealer cannot provide you, write to us at the farm.

The Jones Dairy Farm Products come in net weight packages of perfect freshness and all-meat purity.

Jones Dairy Farm, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

TYPEWRITERS
ALL MAKES. SAVE $25 to $50
on rebuilt by the well-known "Young Process." Sold for low cash—installment or rented. Rental applies on purchase price. Write for full details and guarantee. Free trial.
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HARRIS HOME No. 1024

$1133 BUYS THE MATERIAL TO BUILD THIS HOME

Improved Sensibly. Cut-to-Fit. Approved by Carpenters. When You Build "THE HARRIS WAY" you build to stay. Exclusive cutting and bundling features — special advantages for the careful Home Builder. It is the best, safest and most sensible way to build your ideal home **right, without the waste of a single penny!**

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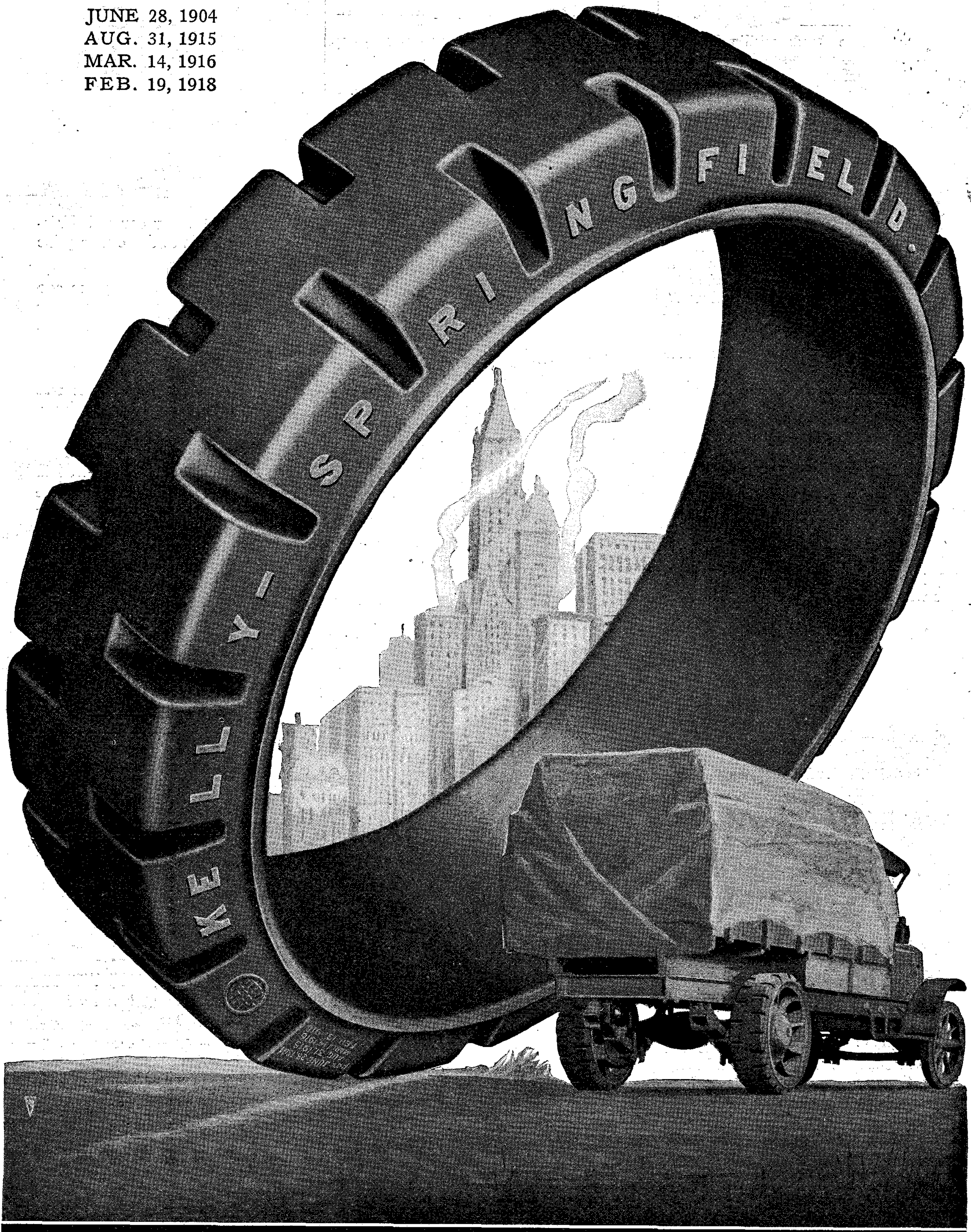
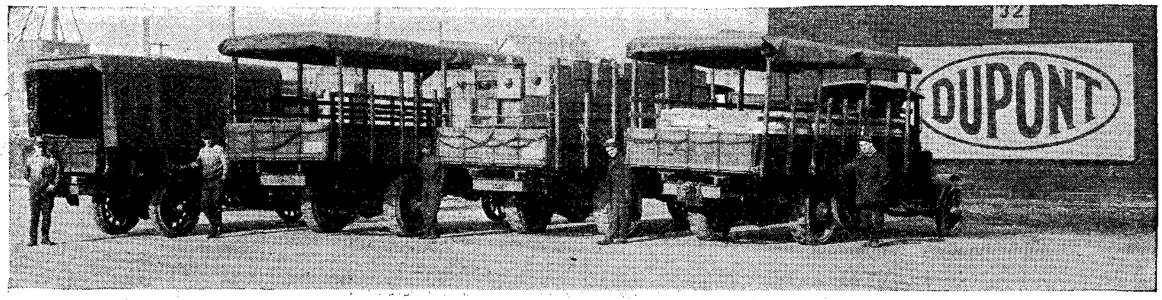
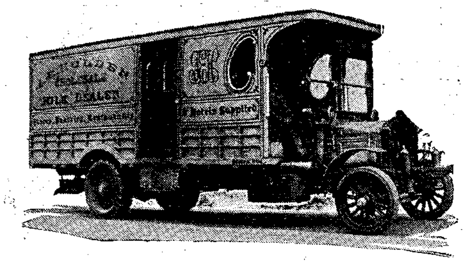
AUG. 31, 1915
MAR. 14, 1916
FEB. 19, 1918


KELLY-SPRINGFIELD

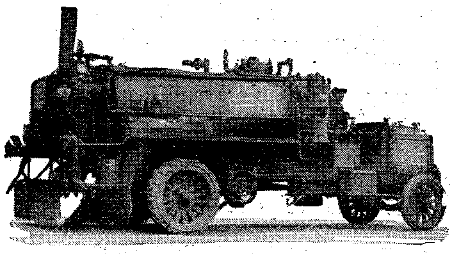
KELLY-SPRINGFIELD



Part of DuPont fleet, Newark, N. J., equipped with Caterpillars.



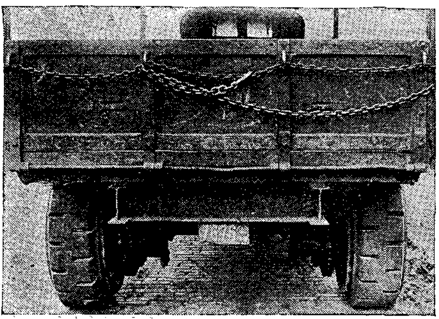
40 x 12 Caterpillars on specially constructed Pierce-Arrow in Boston, carrying daily 10 tons milk and cream. Mileage when photographed, 4,500. Saving of gasoline, one mile per gallon over other types of tires.



40 x 12 Caterpillars on 6-ton Packard Road Sprayer, operated by Cressey Contracting Co., Boston.

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY

40 x 12 Caterpillar on 5-ton White in Cleveland. Mileage when photograph was taken, 7,000 miles.



40 x 12 Caterpillars on 5-ton White, operated by Perfection Spring Co., Cleveland. Mileage when photographed, 8,000.

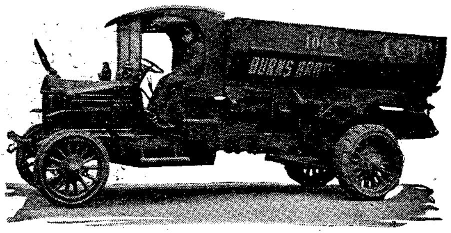
OVER the hill of traction progress has come the massive Kelly-Springfield Caterpillar Tire for Trucks—the greatest advance in solid tire construction since the beginning of the industry.

Its elephant-footed sureness and lasting economy have immediately appealed to the heaviest truck users in the world. By a series of *side air pockets*—a new construction fully patented—it gives maximum traction, road contact and resiliency, with minimum vibration and vehicle depreciation.

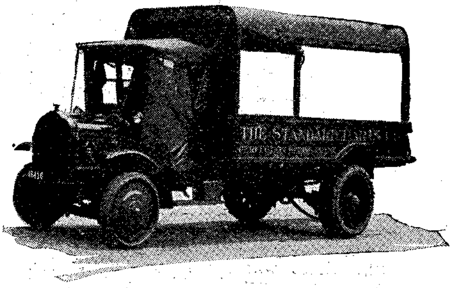
The pockets permit the rubber to flow under load, take up the traction wave, reduce internal tire strain, and keep the tire cooler at all times.

As a new force in world industry, the Kelly-Springfield Caterpillar Tire has taken its place among the mighty.

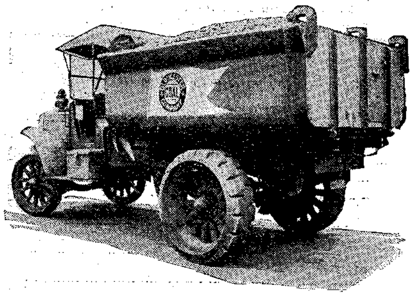
KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE COMPANY
GENERAL SALES DEPT.
4614 PROSPECT AVENUE CLEVELAND, OHIO



Burns Bros., New York, entire fleet of 69 trucks is equipped with Caterpillars.



40 x 12 Caterpillars on 5-ton White, operated by Standard Parts Co., Cleveland. Mileage when photographed, 8,000.



40 x 12 Caterpillar on 5-Ton Packard. "Seems to show no perceptible wear. . . . This tire appears to be the solution of our tire troubles. . . . Never before had a tire on this truck that has anywhere near run its guaranteed mileage."—*Gloucester Coal Co.*

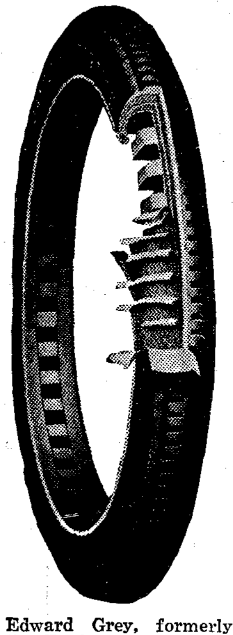
MONTGOMERY COAL CO

"This truck has been in service, hauling five to seven tons daily, and the tires show such little wear we believe they will last at least twelve more months."
—*The Montgomery Coal Co.*

CATERPILLAR TIRES

CAN'T PUNCTURE
NOR BLOW OUT

DAYTON AIRLESS TIRES in the past 6 years have been used by thousands of owners of light passenger and delivery cars in all parts of the civilized world, and have conclusively demonstrated:



1st—They can't puncture nor blowout.
2nd—They ride as smoothly as pneumatics.
3rd—They give much longer wear than the average pneumatic.
4th—They absolutely will not injure the car.

They have been endorsed by 50,000 or more satisfied users including the late George Westinghouse and Edward Grey, formerly Chief Engineer of the Ford Motor Company.

Piers of live, elastic rubber built about one inch apart inside the casing and vulcanized or welded to it take the place of an inner tube.

Nothing can happen but wear.

We have standardized on 30 x 3 and 30 x 3½ and the price is right.

We sell direct where we have no dealer.

We want an exclusive dealer in every county—tire experience not necessary. Excellent chance to build up in a protected territory a very profitable business either by itself or as a side line.

THE DAYTON RUBBER MFG. CO., DAYTON, OHIO

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

The Dayton Rubber Mfg. Co.
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Please send without obligation booklet and information on Dayton Airless Tires as checked below:

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............For light delivery cars.
............Proposition to dealers.

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Address ....
....
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is soothing to your stump—strong, cool, neat, light. Easy payments. Braces for all deformities. **N. Buchstein Co.,** 113 6th St. S., Minneapolis, Minn.

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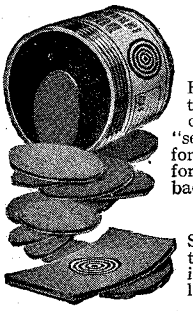
Bull's-Eye
Pat. Elastic Fabric
Inner-Tube Patches
"Stretch with the Tube—and Stay Stuck"



15 PATCHES FOR $1.00
By Mail

Elastic patch—"gives" *with* tube on inflation. Self-vulcanizing. Heat of running "sets" patch. It *sticks*. Send for 14 tube and 1 casing patch for $1. Ford special 50c. Money back guarantee.

CASING PATCH

Soft, elastic fabric. Protects tube from breaks and inequalities in casing. Prolongs tire life. Box of three, $1.50.

Sold by Auto Supply Houses
If Your Dealer Can't Supply You, Send Us His Name.
BULL'S EYE RUBBER CO.
131 Harris Ave. Long Island City, N. Y.

CURRENT EVENTS

PEACE PRELIMINARIES

February 11.—Great Britain and France have sent notes to Matthias Erzberger, President of the German Armistice Commission, according to the *Berlingske Tidende*, dealing with the failure of Germany to deliver locomotives and agricultural machinery as agreed. It is reported that the tone of the notes virtually constitutes a threat to Germany.

Matthias Erzberger declares in an interview at Weimar that Germany will not renew the armistice if the new provisions are too severe, says a dispatch from Turin.

Paris reports that the Allies have ordered a cessation of hostilities between the Germans and the Poles.

Premier Lloyd George, speaking before the House of Commons, declares that the Peace Conference has made progress far beyond the most sanguine anticipations.

Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, who is now representing his country at the Peace Conference, declares it to be untrue that Japan has exercised pressure on China to restrain the action of the Chinese delegates to the Conference.

February 12.—The Supreme Inter-Allied War Council decides on the conditions for the renewal of the armistice with Germany. The terms are said to be more severe than those previously enforced.

Belgium's demands are placed before the Supreme Council. They call for free navigation of the Scheldt, and annexation of certain territories held by the Dutch, as well as the German districts of Montjoie and Malmady.

France presents to the Commission on the League of Nations a plan for an international military force. The plan, it is reported, provides a force large enough to preserve peace.

Four Russian factions, it now seems likely, will send delegates to the Princes' Islands conference, reports Paris. They will represent the Ukraine, the Crimea, the Bolsheviki and, probably, the Government of General Denikine, at Ekaterinodar.

February 13.—The final draft of the League of Nations plan, reports Paris, is adopted as a whole by the Society of Nations Commission. The plan advanced by Leon Bourgeois, French member of the League of Nations Commission, for an Inter-Allied army to be maintained in France, was overwhelmingly defeated. The Japanese failed in an effort to put through an amendment prohibiting racial discrimination in immigration laws.

The British delegation at the Peace Conference has been definitely instructed to claim an indemnity which will include the cost of the war as well as reparation for damage actually caused, according to an announcement by Andrew Bonar Law, Government leader in the House of Commons.

February 14.—The League of Nations plan is read to the plenary session of the Peace Conference by President Wilson. The plan comprises twenty-six articles and provides for a permanent executive council, a body of delegates of member nations, and a secretariat. President Wilson described the League as a moral force having an armed force in the background.

Under the new armistice conditions to be imposed upon Germany by the Allies, says a report from Paris, Germany will remain unarmed for a period of years, said to be twenty-five.

February 15.—The armistice has been extended indefinitely, according to a Havas dispatch. Germany is required to cease the offensive against the Poles.

President Wilson sails from Brest for Boston. He is due to arrive February 24. In a cable message to Congress, the President requests that debate on the League of Nations plan be postponed until after his arrival.

Leon Bourgeois, for France, emphasizes the danger of disarmament as provided in the plan of the League of Nations, and urges an international army to enforce the League's decisions.

The Supreme Economic Council orders all trade restrictions removed on commerce with Turkey and Bulgaria, formally opening the Dardanelles.

February 16.—Replying to a request by Matthias Erzberger, head of the German Armistice Commission, for a delay in the signing of the armistice terms, Marshal Foch demands that the new terms be accepted immediately.

American financial and trade representatives now in Europe, reports Washington, have devised extensive plans for using the economic boycott as a weapon against nations failing to abide by the decrees of the proposed League of Nations.

February 17.—Under the terms of the new Allied armistice with Germany, signed on February 16, Marshal Foch will impose demobilization and disarmament on all German territory. The line of demarcation is drawn between Germany and Poland in such a way as to give Poland a considerable part of Posen and a strip of Silesia. It is stipulated that Germany must abandon all offensive movements against the Poles and prohibit her troops from crossing the Russian frontier at certain points.

February 18.—Italian delegates notify the Peace Conference that they will not accept the proposal that conflicting claims of the Italians and Jugo-Slavs in Dalmatia be arbitrated. Under the Jugo-Slav proposal President Wilson was to have been the arbitrator.

The Supreme Council, it is reported, is holding in abeyance a plan to appoint a committee to investigate the size of the military force which could successfully intervene in Russia.

CENTRAL POWERS

February 11.—The German National Assembly elects Friedrich Ebert President of the German state, by vote of 277 out of 379 votes.

Spartacan agitation is growing in Berlin, especially in the barracks of the troops, according to dispatches received in Basel. Karl Radek, the Bolshevik propagandist, is said to be directing the work.

A dispatch from Breslau says that the officers of the 6th Corps have gone on strike as a protest against the demands of the soldiers.

The German Government forces who have been putting down a Spartacan uprising in Bremen, say dispatches from that city, have completely reoccupied the harbor. Eighty soldiers and the head of the Soldiers' Council were arrested.

February 12.—Friedrich Ebert, President of Germany, in his speech accepting the Presidency, denounces the latest Allied armistice terms and

As Distinctive as the White Triangle

Note the Way in Which Hudson Super-Six Owners Accelerate Their Cars

Is there any feeling quite as exhilarating to the motorist as that which comes to the driver of a car that is master of acceleration?

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Such satisfaction is distinctive to Hudson.

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No one rides merely to enjoy the scenery. The thrill that comes with dominance over inertia is one of its pleasures. It is like the exhilaration of youth.

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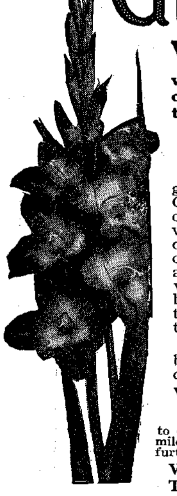

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declares that "we shall combat domination by force to the utmost from whatever direction it may come."

On the authority of the Vienna Foreign Office, says a dispatch from Bern, it is stated that the American mission has temporarily succeeded in stopping further hostilities between the Germans and the Jugo-Slavs in the German-Austrian provinces.

February 13.—Twenty thousand store employees in Berlin strike for higher wages. Spartacides are indulging in promiscuous firing in the newspaper quarter, and Government troops have occupied some of the largest stores to maintain order.

Everywhere throughout the empire, reports Berlin, strikes of the workers are being met by counter-strikes of doctors and other professional classes.

A state of siege has been declared at Hamburg, Germany, says a dispatch from Basel, until the people of the city have surrendered all arms in their possession. Government patrols demanding these arms are taking action against those who resist.

Demobilization of Germany's old army is almost completed, according to information received in London. About 100,000 men on the Eastern Front and 450,000 men at home will be kept as a standing army.

Philipp Scheidemann, Chancellor in the new German Government, declares in a speech before the National Assembly at Weimar that Germany prefers the chaos of Bolshevism to "death by torture" through the demands of the Allies.

February 14.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, German Foreign Secretary, in discussing Germany's foreign policy before the new National Assembly at Weimar, declares that he will resist Allied attempts to make Germany demobilize all her military forces.

February 17.—Matthias Erzberger, head of the German Armistice Commission, says a Berlin dispatch, has protested against opening up the question of machinery carried off from France and Belgium through an investigation of the subject.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German Foreign Secretary, has resigned, according to a Weimar dispatch to the *Vossische Zeitung*, of Berlin. He is a brother-in-law of Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States.

It is announced through Bern that negotiations between Lithuania and Poland have resulted in an agreement by which the Tenth German Army will withdraw from Lithuania and the Polish Army will occupy the territory thus evacuated.

Berlin bankers, says a dispatch from Copenhagen, foresee ruin and a general German collapse if the indemnities suggested by the Allies are imposed.

The telephone, telegraph, and newspaper offices at Nuremberg, Bavaria, have been occupied by Spartacans, according to reports received in Copenhagen.

Berlin reports that Spartacan troops from near-by towns marched into Gelsenkirchen, in Westphalia, on February 16, overpowered the local military and police force, and plundered the city. The doors of houses were blown in by hand-grenades and much booty is said to have been secured.

Elections on February 16 in German-Austria were favorable to the Social Democrats, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Vienna. The elections were held without disorder.

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Sometimes, in the night, Pain comes to your house. Then is the time, most of all, when you rely on good old Musterole. No fuss, no bother, no worry—no messing about with plasters or waiting for water to heat.

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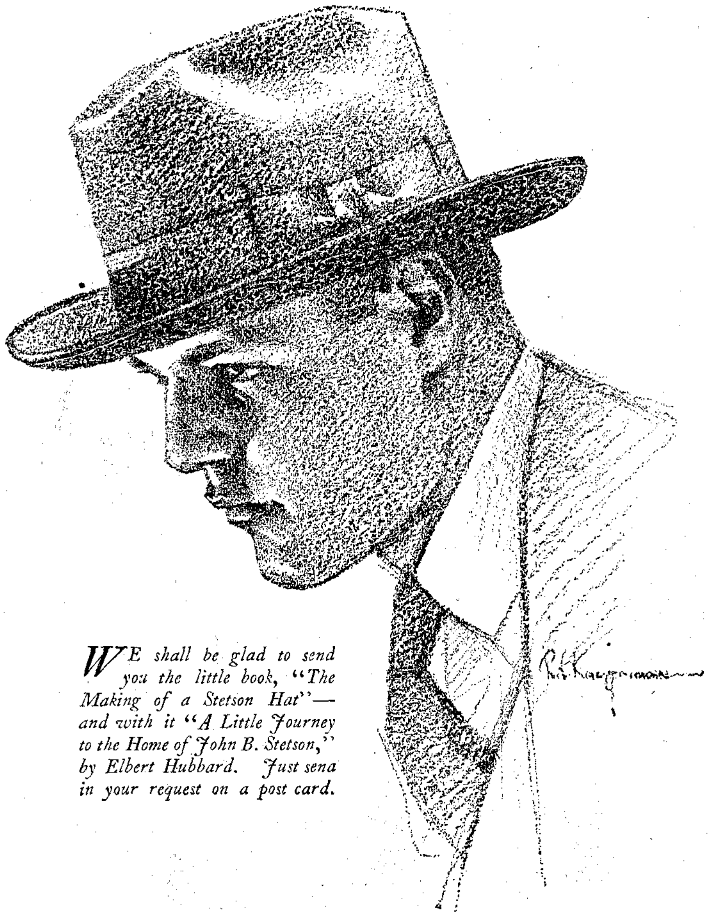

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We believe — the customers of over ten thousand Stetson dealers know—that the price of a hat is set by the *service* it gives.

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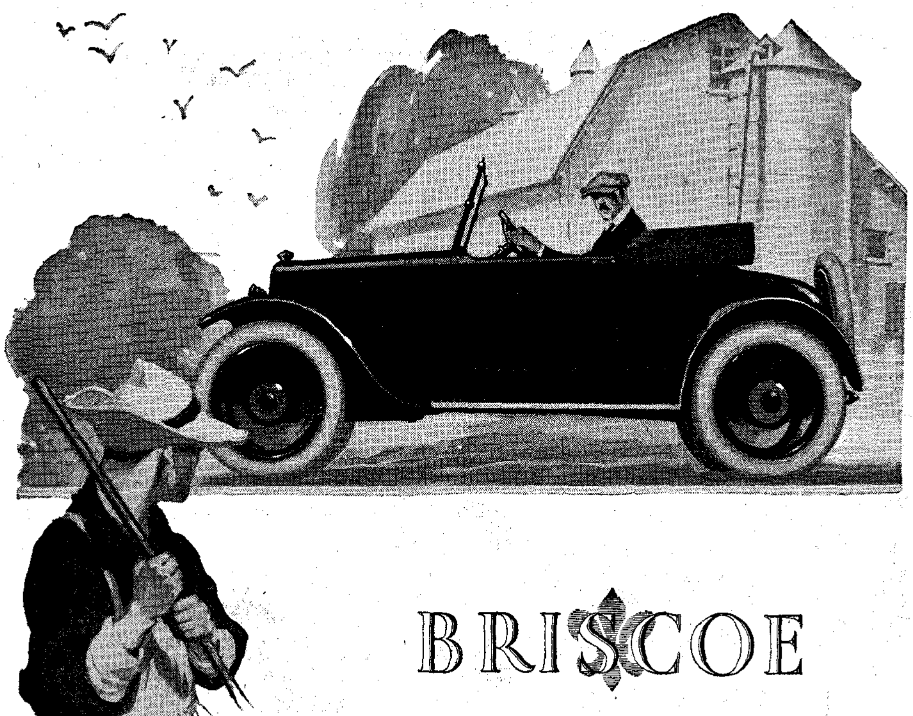

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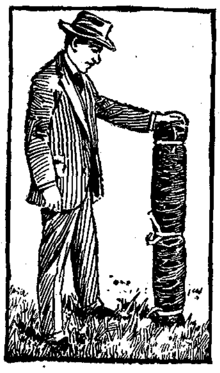

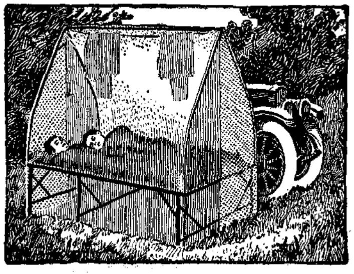

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Copenhagen reports that in the German-Austrian elections one hundred members were elected to the National Assembly by the Socialists, eighty by the Christian Socialists, and seventy by the Liberals.

The German war-cost, says a dispatch from Weimar, has been computed at forty billion dollars by Dr. Schiffer, the German Minister of Finance.

February 18.—Berlin dispatches state that the new Allied armistice terms were accepted because of the fear of a "moral collapse" by the German people.

The German Government leaders at first decided not to accept the new armistice terms, say reports from Weimar, and receded from that position only because they feared that the Entente armies would occupy all of Germany.

General Ludendorff, the former head of the German military system, who sought asylum in Sweden after the German revolution, will be obliged to leave that country this week, according to a telegram from Malmö.

A general strike has been declared throughout the Ruhr industrial district along the Rhine, according to a report from Berlin, and the Spartacans have occupied Bochum, Hamborn, and a number of other places. Armed Spartacans, it is said, are reaching Mühlheim from Essen, Düsseldorf, and other places. Mühlheim is regarded as the center of the Spartacan movement. The immediate withdrawal of Government troops in the district is demanded.

On condition that the armistice commission shall be under his authority, says a dispatch from Berlin, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau has withdrawn his resignation as German Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

RUSSIA

February 12.—American reenforcements, reports Archangel, marching over thirty miles of a forest trail, have reached the hard-prest British and Russians in the region of Sredmakrenga. The Bolsheviki, fearing that they would be cut off in the rear by the Americans, have withdrawn from parts of this front.

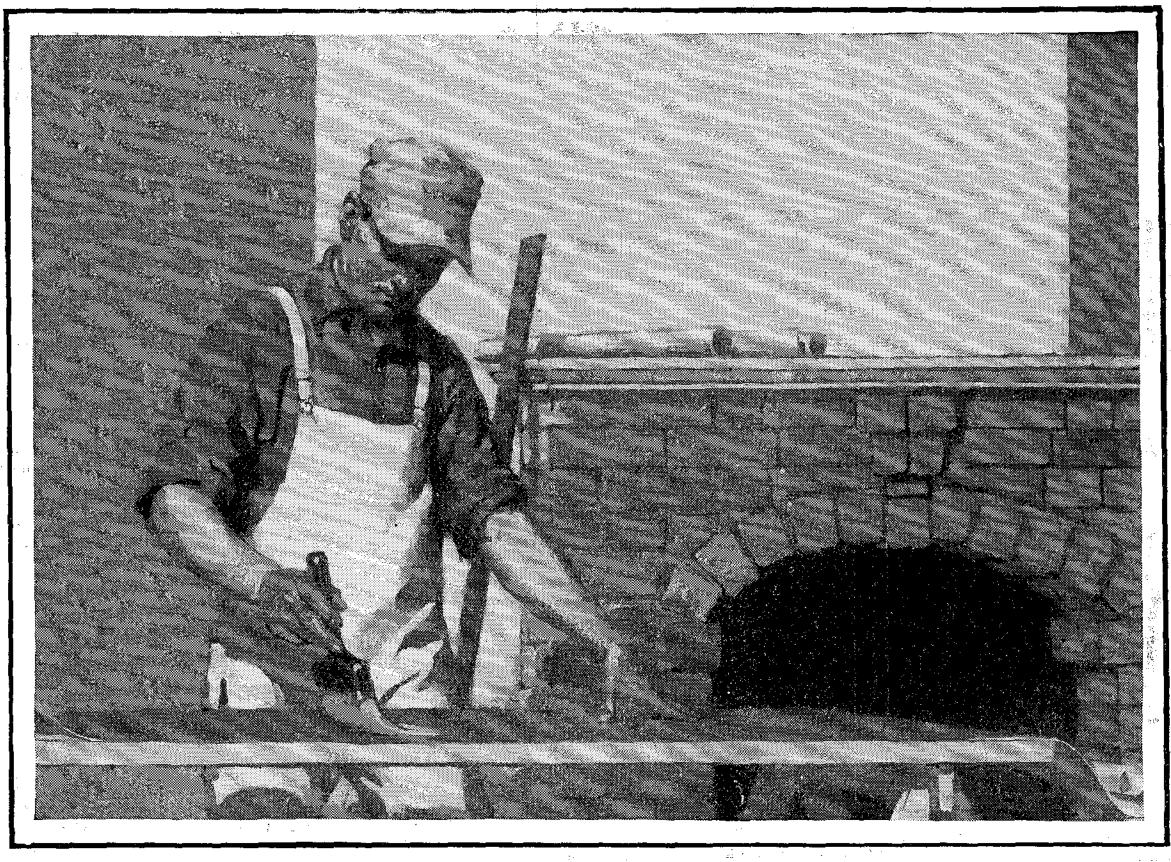
February 13.—Orders assigning fifty-two medical officers for duty with the American forces in Siberia have been issued by the War Department, reports Washington.

Bolshevik forces have occupied Zeleiva between Bielostok and Brest-Litovsk, reports Warsaw. They have attempted to advance through the Polish line, without success. The Red forces on this front are estimated to number between two and twenty divisions.

February 16.—A member of the Canadian contingent at Omsk reports that typhus is raging among the refugees flocking into that district to escape the Bolsheviki. There are approximately 25,000 cases of typhus in the Omsk district, says a correspondent of the Associated Press, writing from Vladivostok under date of January 12.

February 17.—Withdrawal of the American troops from Russia "at the earliest practical moment" is announced by Secretary Baker in a letter to Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee. The withdrawal, it is expected, will take place in the spring. Troops from both England and America will be sent to assure the safety of the units withdrawn.

February 18.—The anti-Bolshevik army of General Denikine, says a dispatch from Odessa, has reached the Caspian



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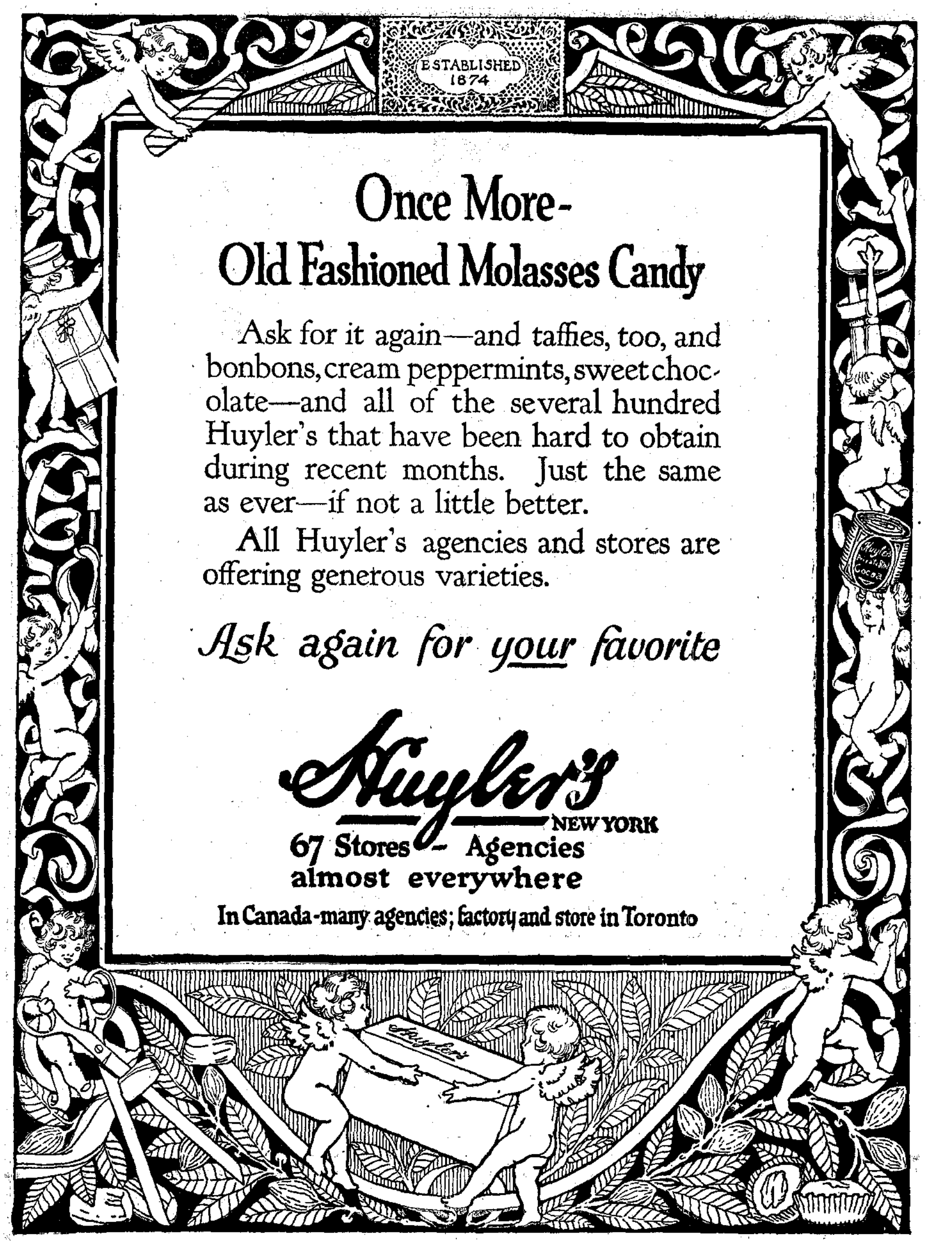

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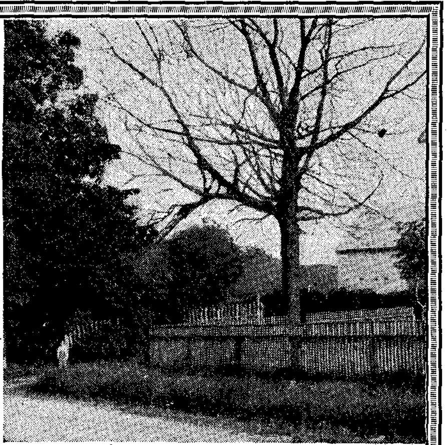

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Sea, having advanced 231 miles and captured 31,000 prisoners, 95 guns, and 8 armored trains. General Denikine, former Chief of Staff of the Russian Army, is the military power behind the anti-Bolshevik Government at Ekaterinodar, affiliated in a campaign against the Bolsheviki with the Omsk Government of Admiral Kolchak.

Bolshevik forces operating in the Ukraine, according to advices from Kief, have suffered several severe defeats at the hands of the Ukrainians. Portalva, Kharkof, Kief, and several other important towns are now held by the Ukrainians.

FOREIGN

February 11.—A delayed dispatch from Bern states that the International Socialist Congress has gone on record as opposed to Bolshevism by an overwhelming majority.

King George, opening Parliament, asks for laws to improve conditions among the working class in order to end the social unrest.

Rotterdam and Antwerp will be used as base ports for the American Army of occupation, says a report from Paris, superseding the Bordeaux route to front by rail.

Kijuro Shidehara, Vice Foreign Minister of Japan, speaking on the publication of the Chinese treaties with Japan, declares that Japan has no intention of interfering with any demands or complaints which the Chinese wish to present to the Peace Conference.

February 12.—Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador to the United States, speaking at a Lincoln's birthday luncheon in London, suggests that America is best fitted to "direct Armenia toward solid government."

A conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain decides against acceptance of the compromise terms offered by the British Government, says a dispatch from London. The Federation, which has 800,000 members, demands a six-hour day and a thirty per cent. increase in wages.

Premier Lloyd George's labor program fails to satisfy the Parliamentary Labor party, say London advices. Three great unions, representing 1,500,000 workers, are at present either at outs both with the Government and their employers, or on terms that may reach a crisis at any moment.

Berlin reports a general insurrection in progress throughout Roumania. King Ferdinand, it is reported, was slightly wounded in an attempt to flee from the capital. Rioters filled the streets, says the *Vilig*, of Budapest, which reports that the revolt is the result of Bolshevik propaganda.

February 13.—The Permanent International Socialist Conference at Bern, which has just concluded its sittings, has decided, says a Paris report, to appoint a Commission to interview Premier Lenine of Russia.

The Miners' Federation of Great Britain, in conference at Southport, decides to take a strike vote, returnable on February 22.

February 14.—The people of Oporto, supported by the Republican forces, have restored the republic in northern Portugal, according to a Lisbon dispatch received by the Portuguese Legation in London. Pavia Couceiro, leader of the Royalist forces, has been arrested.

The *Petit Parisien* doubts the truth of rumors of a revolt in Roumania which have been spread abroad in the last few days, says a dispatch from Paris.

February 15. — Excitement prevails throughout China, reports Peking, over rumors concerning Japanese efforts to induce the Chinese Government to modify the action of its delegates to the Peace Conference. In spite of Japanese assurances, says the report, Chinese alarm "continues to intensify."

The Belgian Commission, which is investigating the damage done by the Germans to the railroads in occupied territory, estimates the damages to the Belgian railroads at over a billion dollars. Six hundred and ninety miles of railroad were totally destroyed, 200 miles rendered useless, and 2,416 engines and 89,620 cars were seized by the invaders.

Europe fears a vast upheaval of labor between now and the first day of spring, says a dispatch from London, to which the present British strikes are regarded as "a mere prelude." The triple alliance of mine, railroad, and transport workers unifies the demands of the union forces.

February 17. — Sir Wilfrid Laurier, formerly Premier of Canada and for some thirty years one of the foremost figures in the political life of the Dominion, dies in Ottawa.

DOMESTIC

February 11.—The House passes the Naval Appropriation Bill, including the three-year building program inserted at the request of the President. The vote was 281 to 50.

Strike-leaders and strike-managers, says a dispatch from Butte, Montana, are "marking-time." Soldiers and machine guns are on hand to awe the strikers.

The last of the 30,000 men and women, who went on a sympathetic strike with 25,000 shipyard men, have returned to work, says a report from Seattle, Washington. The shipyard men are still out, demanding higher wages.

In a formal statement issued by the Pan-American Federation of Labor, of which Samuel Gompers is president, charges are made that Senator Ashurst, of Arizona is seeking to use Congress to stir up strife in Mexico and force intervention by the United States.

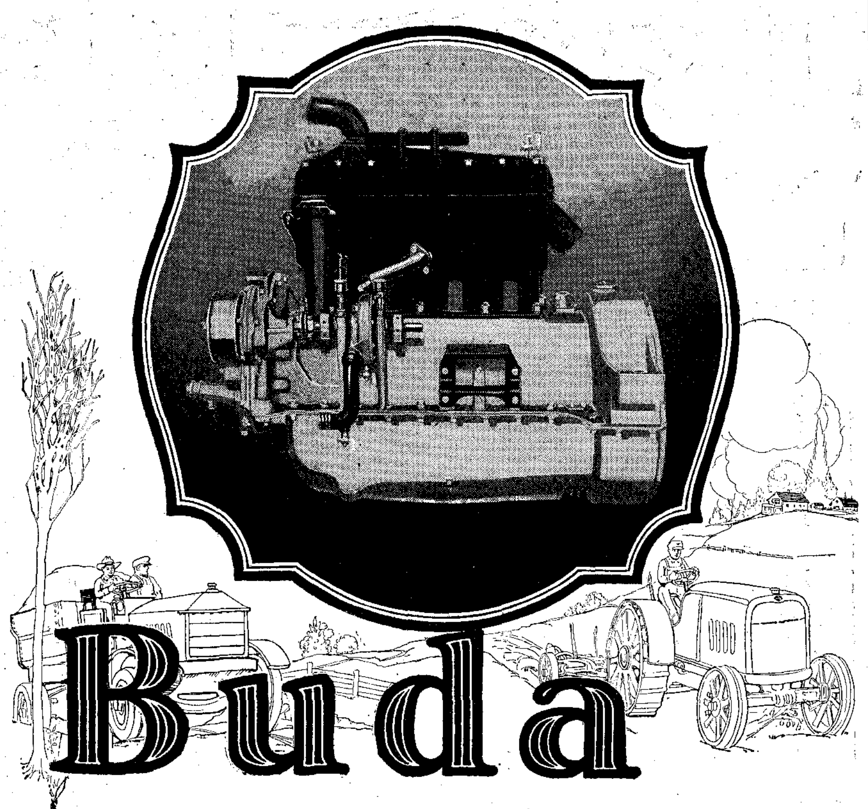
The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Building Trades Employers' Association agree upon a truce until February 15, in order to afford an opportunity for both sides to get together and settle the matters in dispute.

German ships of 300,000 gross tonnage will put to sea within the next five weeks, flying the American flag and bringing American troops home, Edwin M. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, announces upon his arrival from Europe. The troop-carrying capacity of the nation's transport fleet will be increased 60,000 a month by this accession, he said.

Pietro Pierre, alleged I. W. W. leader and anarchist, is arrested in Cleveland, charged with being concerned in an I. W. W. plot against President Wilson's life.

February 12.—Bolshevism as it exists in Russia is described as largely the product of the lower East Side in New York by the Rev. Dr. George A. Simons, testifying before the Overman Committee investigating propaganda, says a report from Washington.

James M. Beck, speaking at the Lincoln dinner of the Republican Club in New York City, calls President Wilson's foreign policy "a black stain of dishonor on the name of the American people."



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Thorburn's Seeds are seeds *selected* by a house famous through 118 years for *quality*. You don't buy seeds—you buy *what grows from them*. Send for 1919 catalogue.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.
53 Barclay St. through to 54 Park Place
New York City

Collins' Fruit Guide—FREE
Includes most profitable varieties fruit trees, small fruits, berries, asparagus roots and ornamental evergreens, etc. *Attractive group offers* for orchard, farm and garden, at low cost.
ARTHUR J. COLLINS & SON
Box 58 Moorestown, N. J.

Trailmobile
Trade-Mark Reg. U. S. Patent Office

More Tonnage at the Same Cost

The Motorless Motor Truck

Thousands in Use

SIZES
1,250 lbs.
1,500 lbs.
2,000 lbs.
3,000 lbs.
4,000 lbs.
7,000 lbs.
10,000 lbs.
Semi-trailers
3,000 lbs. 6,000 lbs.
10,000 lbs.

Bodies for every business

AFTER using Trailmobiles for two years the Chapin-Sacks Manufacturing Company of Buckeystown, Md., ordered three more.

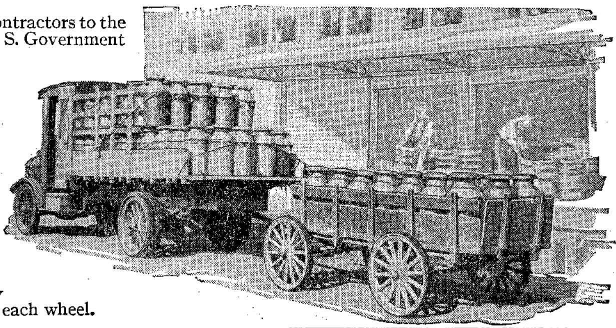
They have used one-ton Trailmobiles behind two-ton trucks to collect milk on long country routes. The Trailmobile is taken into the country 15 miles and dropped while the truck goes on. Fully loaded the truck returns to pick up the Trailmobile and the milk collected near the city is carried on the Trailmobile.

Thus a two-ton truck brings in three tons of milk at an extremely slight increase in operating cost, no increase in labor expense. The additional capacity is hauled only when it is in use.

Trailmobiles are built like trucks to haul truck loads at truck speeds. They track perfectly and don't sidesway.

Write for booklet, "Economy in Hauling"

Contractors to the U. S. Government



The Trailmobile Co.
517-537 E. Fifth Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

The Trailmobile proposition is as attractive to the dealer as to the user. Trailmobile dealers are doing an ever-growing, profitable business.

Good roads are preserved by reducing the load carried on each wheel.

No Punctures No Blowouts

ESSENKAY today—perfected, standardized—proved by years of satisfying service to over 50,000 loyal users—makes the modern motor car and its tires 100% *service-giving*. The Tire Filler Era is here—the tire problem is solved!

Hence this national announcement to all thinking car owners—to the leading representatives of the automotive industry:

We cordially welcome your personal investigation and demonstration of

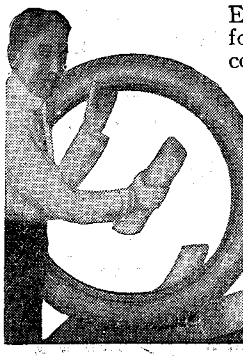
Over 50,000 Users

Essenkay
A TIRE FILLER

Not a Liquid

on your own passenger car or truck and gladly take all the risk of your satisfaction. Let the facts decide.

ESSENKAY eliminates punctures, blowouts, all tire trouble; no air is used, hence no inner tube is required; no spare tires, spare rims, pumps or jacks are needed; it rides like air; doubles tire mileage; first cost is last cost—when an ESSENKAY filled tire wears down to the last layer of fabric, *the same* ESSENKAY can be transferred to another casing.



ESSENKAY is not a liquid, therefore cannot leak out of the tires; it comes in convenient sections to fit perfectly into all sizes of tires on all types of rims.

ESSENKAY is guaranteed against being affected by heat, cold, water, mud, friction, atmospheric or climatic conditions, hardening, crumbling or flattening.

FREE TRIAL OFFER

Give ESSENKAY the hardest test in your own tires under your own loading and road conditions. Then—if not convinced that ESSENKAY rides like air, ends tire troubles and spells real tire economy—the test will cost you nothing. Write for particulars of our free trial offer and booklet, "The Story of Essenkay."

THE ESSENKAY PRODUCTS COMPANY
81-220 West Superior Street, CHICAGO
Member American Tire Filler Industry (Inc.)
Dealers: Write for exclusive proposition in open territory.

The recent strike, says Mayor Ole Hanson, of Seattle, the first general strike in the United States, has left Seattle a "progressive closed-shop town—the best union town in the United States."

Resolutions demanding the removal of Postmaster Burleson, and asking President Wilson to order this action, are adopted by the Washington Council of Telegraphers, District No. 21, of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

February 13.—Testifying before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, Acting Judge-Advocate General Ansell attacks the whole courts-martial system of the Army as cruel, unjust, and antiquated.

The War Labor Board, sitting at Chicago, decrees a forty-two and one-half hour week of five days for textile workers, an action expected to end textile strikes in the East.

The administration committee of the National Catholic War Council in Washington urges, among other reforms, participation by labor in the management and eventually in the ownership of industries as a safeguard against Bolshevism.

The National Industrial Conference Board, in a report issued in Boston, predicts a sharp, tho possibly short, period of unemployment following demobilization.

Efforts of New York Socialists and other radical groups to detain in this country the fifty-four I. W. W. alien agitators held at Ellis Island awaiting deportation are defeated by the ruling of Federal Judge John C. Knox that no evidence has been offered to show that the aliens are being illegally expelled from the country.

February 14.—Broad intimations are given on the floor of the Senate, reports Washington, that the officers of courts-martial responsible for the imposition of "harsh, cruel, and inhuman sentences" for minor infractions of military rules will be called to account as the result of the investigations being conducted by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

Delegations from the liquor interests of New York City, meeting under the auspices of the National Association Opposed to National Prohibition, plan a country-wide campaign in favor of alcoholic beverages.

February 15.—President Wilson plans a speaking tour of the East upon his arrival in this country, says a dispatch from Brest.

February 17.—Both sides in the threatened strike between the employers and workers in the building trades throughout the country are appealed to by Secretary Baker and Secretary of Labor Wilson to confer in Washington. A cabled message from the workers to Samuel Gompers in Paris asks him to block the efforts of the members of the Building Trades Employers' Association to secure contracts in France and Belgium.

Aliens found advocating destruction of property or overthrow of the Government by force will be deported under provisions of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, announces Secretary of Labor Wilson in Washington.

Senator Robert Owen, of Oklahoma, arriving from France, reports conditions at the American debarkation base at Brest to be so bad as to make the place a "horrible hole, unfit for our soldiers to live in." A senatorial investigation is predicted.

February 18.—Wholesale traffic in promotions, safe berths, and discharges, is alleged to have been carried on in the Third Naval District, including New York. Three men are under arrest awaiting court martial. The investigation is being conducted under the supervision of Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

A bill defining as an intoxicating beverage any liquor containing more than 10 per cent. of alcohol will be submitted to the New York State legislature, says a report from Albany, with the backing of prominent Republicans who voted for ratification of the prohibition amendment.

Senator William E. Borah, a leading opponent of the world league, declines to meet the President to discuss the League of Nations on the ground that such a meeting "would be regarded as especially confidential" and he desires to retain full liberty of action.

Short-term notes, maturing in from one to five years, would be offered in the forthcoming Victory Liberty Loan, reports Washington, under a tentative agreement to fix the terms of the loan by legislation, rather than to give Secretary Glass the wide discretionary powers as he has asked.

Referendum elections will be held in fourteen States on the Federal prohibition amendment, according to Levy Meyer, chief council for the Distillers' Association of the United States. Petitions asking for the referendum are already being circulated in California and Ohio.

A committee representing the Lawrence textile strikers, says a report from Boston, visited the state house carrying a letter addrest to Governor Coolidge, but were not permitted to see him. The letter asked for an investigation of conditions in Lawrence, complained of intimidation by the police, and declared that the 30,000 strikers had worked many years on starvation wages.

Strikes in the garment industry and in the shoe and leather factories of New York City, involving 25,000 workers, are threatened.

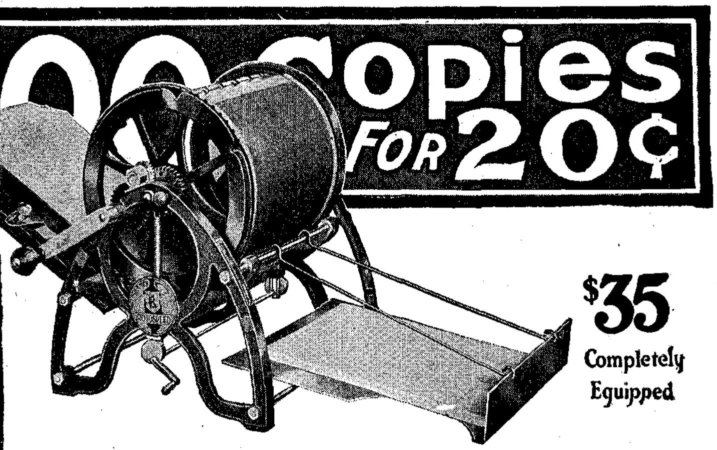
Practically every mine in the Butte district that was not closed for repairs before the recent strike of the miners has resumed work, says a dispatch from Butte. The strike was called in protest against the reduction of one dollar a day in wages. Federal troops equipped with machine guns, were called in to preserve order.

WARNING!

BEWARE OF SUBSCRIPTION SWINDLERS!

Swindlers are at work throughout the country soliciting subscriptions for popular periodicals. We urge that no money be paid to strangers even tho they exhibit printed matter apparently authorizing them to represent us, and especially when they offer cut rates or a bonus. The Literary Digest mailing list showing dates of expiration of subscriptions is never given out to any one for collection of renewals. Better send subscriptions direct, or postpone giving your order until you can make inquiry. If you have reason to suspect that the members of your community are being swindled, notify your chief of police or sheriff, and the publishers, and arrange another interview with the agent at which you can take such action jointly as may seem proper.

Funk & Wagnalls Company,
354-360 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.



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"One Rotospeed has printed over a million copies and saved us more than a thousand dollars."

The Air-Friction Carburetor Co.

General Merchants

"Rotospeed arrived at 3 p.m. At 4.15 it was in use and doing very good work."

Le Gros & Co.

Many Churches Use It

"For two years we have used a Rotospeed and do not understand how any up-to-date church or business house can do without one."

Westminster Church

$100 Plus

"It is simple, accurate and speedy and our inexperienced office force has been able to turn out work to our satisfaction. It has saved us $100 in expenses beside the time."

J. Hebner & Co.

Many Uses

"We use it for getting out circular letters, report blanks, price lists, shipping tickets, scale cards and stock sheets. It has saved its cost a dozen times."

Rawson-Works Lumber Co.

A Big Manufacturer

"We would not take a farm for it if we could not get another."

Indiana Silo Co.

It Makes Sales—Collects Money and Cuts Printing Bills 64%

When you want from 20 to 1000 letters, don't wait, print them on the Rotospeed, complete, ready to mail—in fifteen minutes.

Thousands of manufacturers, merchants, jobbers, bankers and professional men have made wonderful profits through the use of a

ROTOSPEED
STENCIL DUPLICATOR

It prints perfect form letters, without type-setting, trouble or muss. Prints any number of copies on any size or weight of paper from a small card to an 8½ by 16 inch sheet. It accurately reproduces handwriting, drawings and ruled forms.

A Child Can Operate It

Rotospeed is the efficient, simplified duplicator. Has semi-automatic feed, automatic receiving tray and 6 other exclusive features. One turn of the handle produces a perfect copy.

Only One Model—
$35.00 Complete

This one model does all that a stencil duplicator can do and there are no additional attachments nor expensive accessories to buy.

Write for Free Trial Offer

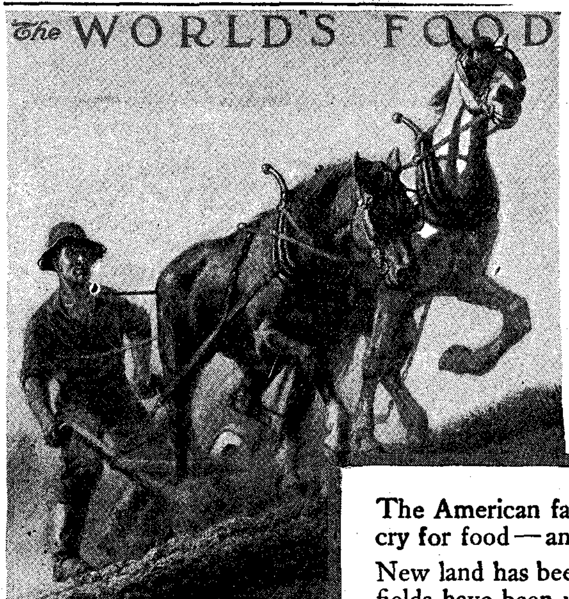
You can have a Rotospeed for Free Trial. It will pay for itself before you decide to buy it. Write for the details of this remarkable offer. Mail the coupon NOW.

FREE TRIAL

The Rotospeed Company
660 W. Fifth St., Dayton, Ohio

Send, without obligation to me, your booklet, samples of work and details of the Free Trial Offer.

Name..
Address..
....



The American farmer has heard the world's cry for food—and nobly has he answered it.

New land has been pressed into service; old fields have been urged to greater production.

In this task of increasing acreage and yield, ATLAS Explosives have proved an able ally—removing stumps, blasting ditches, making roads, planting trees, subsoiling—saving man power and giving quick returns.

"Better Farming with Atlas Farm Powder," a 120-page illustrated book, will be sent free to any land owner interested in making his acres more productive.

Users of explosives for industrial purposes are invited to avail themselves of the personal co-operation of the explosive engineers in our Service Division. It is their business to assist miners, quarrymen, contractors and others to do better blasting at lower cost.

ATLAS EXPLOSIVES

ATLAS POWDER CO., Wilmington, Del.

Branch Offices: Allentown, Pa.; Birmingham, Ala.; Boston; Chicago; Des Moines; Houghton, Mich.; Joplin, Mo.; Kansas City; Knoxville; McAlester, Okla.; Memphis; Nashville; New Orleans; New York; Philadelphia; Pittsburg, Kans.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Pottsville, Pa.; St. Louis; Wilkes-Barre.

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Suitable for any kind of Index—Books, Cards, Catalogs, or Ledgers—anywhere an Index is needed. Can be cut to any length desired. Supplied in six colors and four widths. Your Index can be

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RAND Makurown Index Tabs cut indexing cost in half. They cost little; are quickly and easily made and attached, and render permanent service.

So simple anyone can use them; so efficient no office should be without them.

Send twelve cents for a generous sample in six colors and four sizes. Address

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Makers of RAND Visible Card Record Equipments.
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6% Minnesota Farm Mortgages
$300 to $10,000—each thoroly, personally investigated by experts with 12 years experience in appraising Minnesota farms. Classed among most desirable investments. Write for free subscription to "Farm Mortgage Journal."
TRAUB & MANTZ MORTGAGE CORPORATION
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For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 77. $25 Certificates of Deposits also for saving investors.
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POWER THROUGH PERFECTED IDEAS
A Guide to Self Development, Expression and Memory
By S. S. NEFF, Ph.D. *Postpaid, $1.50*
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"Bonds That Always Pay"
Buy Municipal Bonds

BECAUSE
They are secured by the credit and taxing power of prosperous and growing communities.

BECAUSE
No panic or business depression has the slightest effect upon their safety or upon the prompt payment of interest or principal.

Avoid Federal Income Taxes
Municipal Bonds are entirely exempt from Federal Income Taxes and need not be included in making Income Tax Returns. No certificate of ownership is required in depositing the coupons with your bank.

Prudent Investors will read with interest our new booklet T-3, "BONDS THAT ALWAYS PAY."

KAUFFMAN-SMITH-EMERT
INVESTMENT COMPANY
SECURITY BLDG. ST. LOUIS, MO.

INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

THE FOLLY OF SELLING LIBERTY BONDS

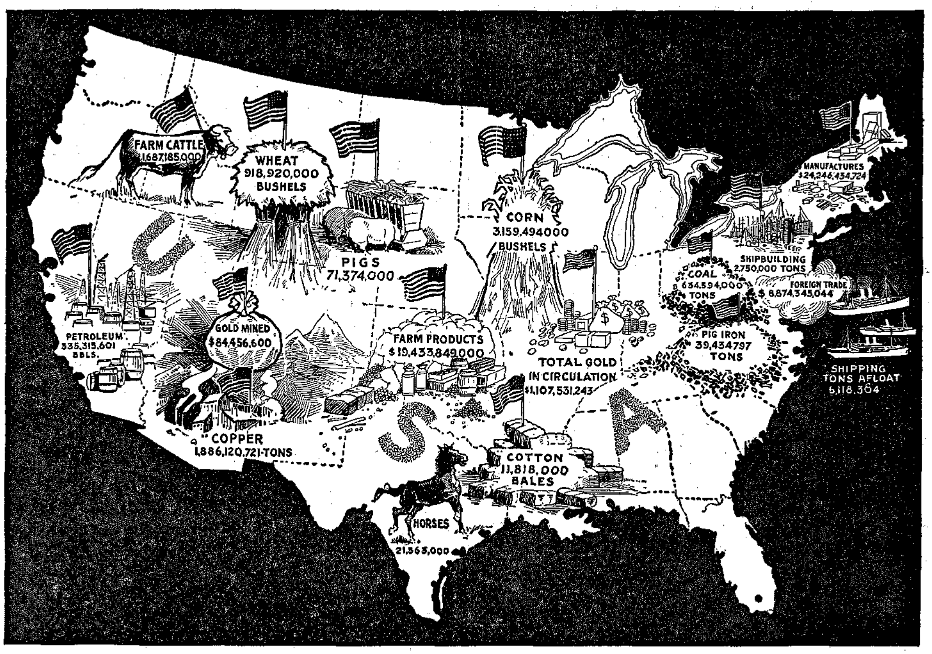
TREASURY officials, bankers, and other experts in investments are urgently insisting for the benefit of Liberty-Loan holders that they refrain from selling their bonds, in spite of the fact that sales by many holders, in a market not able conveniently to absorb these bonds, owing to the many present demands for money, have deprest their market value. How poor in their estimates of investment values in future these sellers are, the use of many words seems scarcely necessary to show. Some advice on the subject recently printed in agricultural papers, with a view to reaching farmers, is good for others as well as farmers:

"It is not difficult for a farmer to understand why Liberty bonds are now selling on the market for less than their value. No class of citizens have had more experience or suffered more from the difference between the real value and the market price of commodities. They have seen their wheat sell on the market for much less than what they knew to be its actual value. The Southern farmer has seen his cotton suffer the same fate. The growers of produce have seen their products rot in glutted markets. The situation has been somewhat remedied of late years, and farmers have been able to market their goods slowly and more in accordance with market conditions and demands, instead of having them dumped on the market when harvested.

"Thousands upon thousands of Liberty bonds have been thrown upon the market by owners who either could not or did not care to hold them, while the number of people who can and want to possess Liberty bonds has a limit. It has not been possible to adjust the bond sales to market conditions. The Liberty bonds had to be sold and the market had to be created. The patriotism of the American people and the unlimited resources of the country solved the problem. But it has not been possible to keep the market absolutely stable. The market has been glutted, and as an inevitable consequence the price of Liberty bonds has fallen. The supply at present exceeds the demands and the market price goes down. It is not a question of value, but of market price.

"A Liberty bond is worth one hundred cents on the dollar. Its value is 100 per cent. It is absolutely safe, and while its interest return may be smaller than that from some other investments, it yields a fair income, and when its non-taxable features and its absolute safety are considered a Liberty bond is the world's premier investment. Moreover, when conditions have become readjusted, and the time is not far off, Liberty bonds will almost certainly go well above par. We can safely judge the future by the past, and in the past every United States Government bond has gone above par soon after the coming of peace, and some 4 per cent. United States bonds have sold on the market at $140 for $100 bond. It is not too much to say that in time to come every Liberty-bond holder who sold his bond will regret it and every one who held his will be glad that he did.

"If, instead of selling your Liberty bond now, you hold it a few years, in all probability you will not only receive more money for it, but the purchasing price of the money you receive will be much greater than at present. You will receive more dollars for your bond; you will receive more goods for your dollar. And in holding your Liberty bond you will be holding your trench, so to speak, not getting a substitute to hold it."


FARM CATTLE 1,687,185,000
WHEAT 918,920,000 BUSHELS
PIGS 71,374,000
CORN 3,159,494000 BUSHELS
MANUFACTURES $24,246,434,724
SHIPBUILDING 2,750,000 TONS
COAL 634,594,000 TONS
FOREIGN TRADE $ 6,874,345,044
PETROLEUM 335,315,601 BBLS.
GOLD MINED $84,456,600
FARM PRODUCTS $19,433,849,000
TOTAL GOLD IN CIRCULATION $1,107,531,243
PIG IRON 39,434797 TONS
SHIPPING TONS AFLOAT 6,118,364
COPPER 1,886,120,721-TONS
COTTON 11,818,000 BALES
HORSES 21,563,000
U S A

© Reprint from the "Straus Investors' Magazine," published by S. W. Straus & Co., investment bankers.

NOT A WAR, BUT A PEACE, MAP, SHOWING WHAT OUR PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES DID IN 1918.

THE INCREASE IN SAVINGS-BANK DEPOSITS SINCE LAST NOVEMBER

Fifty-nine savings-banks in Greater New York gained $75,103,642 in deposits between November 1, 1918, and January 20, 1919. These figures are shown in a compilation made for the savings-bank section of the American Bankers' Association. Most of the sum was due, however, not to normal deposits, but to returned funds that had been hoarded. An analysis of these statistics covering fifty-nine banks shows the following:

Increase in Deposits—	
November 1, 1918–December 31, 1918	$42,645,193
January 1, 1919–January 20, 1919	32,458,449
Total Amount of Deposits—	
January 20, 1919	1,465,781,232
January 10, 1917	1,384,045,020
Total Resources—	
January 20, 1919	1,631,769,098
January 10, 1917	1,521,539,774
Number of Accounts—	
January 20, 1919	2,307,442
January 10, 1917	2,260,103

All Official World's Records Broken by De Palma and His Packard Car

Packard Aviation Motor Drives Car 149.72 Miles Per Hour

Daytona Beach, Fla., February 17th—When Ralph De Palma left Daytona Beach this evening he carried with him the distinction of having broken every official world's record on the straightaway with his new racing car equipped with the *Packard Aviation Motor.*

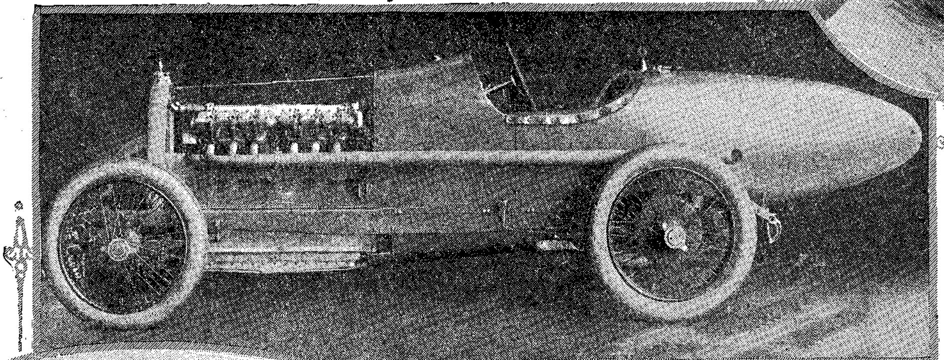
In five days' racing, beginning February 12th, he has broken records for 1 mile, 2 miles, 3 miles, 4 miles, 5 miles, 10 miles, 15 miles and 20 miles—hanging up the startling figure of 24.02 seconds to the mile, at the rate of 149.72 miles per hour.

The Packard Aviation Motor now holds all records on straightaway and circular tracks for all distances from ¼ mile to 616 miles.

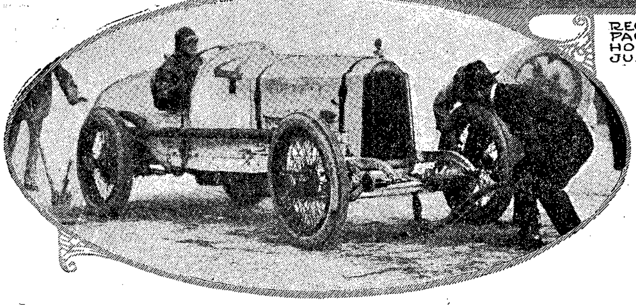
RALPH DE PALMA

World's Records made by
DE PALMA
with the
Packard
Aviation Engine

1 mile	24.02 sec.
2 miles	49.54 sec.
3 miles	1 min. 15.04 sec.
4 miles	1 min. 39.77 sec.
5 miles	2 min. 04.58 sec.
10 miles	4 min. 09.30 sec.
15 miles	6 min. 48.75 sec.
20 miles	8 min. 54.20 sec.



RECORD BREAKING PACKARD RACING CAR EQUIPPED WITH PACKARD 900 CUBIC INCH AIRCRAFT ENGINE — HOLDER OF WORLD RECORDS MADE AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY JULY 27. AND 28, 1917.



Compare the Cars and their Mile Records

DE PALMA'S PACKARD	BURMAN'S BLITZEN-BENZ
Nationality of Car—American	Nationality of Car—German
Packard Aviation Engine	Benz Engine
Piston Displacement—904.8 cu. in.	Piston Displacement—1312.27 cu. in.
Horsepower—260	Horsepower—250
Speed—149.72 miles per hour	Speed—141.7 miles per hour
Time Measured Mile—24.02 sec.	Time Measured Mile—25.4 sec.
Place of Record—Daytona Beach, Florida	Place of Record—Daytona Beach, Florida
Date of Record—Feb. 12, 1919	Date of Record—April 23, 1911
Conditions—Flying Start over Measured Mile	Conditions—Flying Start over Measured Mile

WHAT gives even greater interest to this achievement is the fact that many of the earlier records were long held by the German-made Blitzen-Benz car.

It seems peculiarly fitting that this new De Palma-Packard record, which breaks the last hold of the Germans on transportation records, should be achieved by the Packard Aviation Engine—the engine which was the forerunner of the Liberty Motor that broke the German supremacy in the air.

The real significance of De Palma's Packard achievement is the *Packard engineering principles* that made it possible.

No one knows better than the Packard Company what can be accomplished by intensive study with any problem of transportation—whether of passengers or freight, by airplane, on land or in the air.

Think of the positive force exerted by this specialized Packard personnel of 18,000—working intensively on transportation problems!

Think what is already being done—and what more can be done in the future—to apply the lessons of De Palma's racing car in a practical way to the Packard Passenger Car and Motor Truck!

Lessons of engine design, of car design, of balance, of the application of power, *Getting the work out of the car!*

This country needs—*must get* the fullest possible results from every ounce of its transportation power.

There is no immediate hope of railroad betterment.

Motor transportation—whether passenger or freight—is the one great resource.

The motor truck equipment of America as it stands could deliver *30 per cent more transportation* than it is giving today.

The Packard Company says this because it has developed the method and put it into effect with nearly two thousand Packard Trucks the country over.

It has seen the methods work out. It has seen the *cost figures go down* month by month. It knows that the principles and methods are *right.*

The methods apply to any make of truck.

* * *

The man who has a transportation problem to solve cannot do better than discuss it with the Freight Transportation Department of his local Packard Branch or Packard Dealer.

No Charge. It is not even necessary to be a Packard owner or driver.

The object is *Service* rather than immediate sales.

"Ask the Man Who Owns One"

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY, *Detroit*

Why This Checkwriter Sells for Only $27.50

A NEW checkwriter at a new price — sold in a new way. That's the idea behind the New Era Checkwriter. It not only gives you protection against all checkraisers—amateur and professional alike—but it gives you this 100% protection at a price you can afford to pay.

Why is the price of the New Era only $27.50 when other machines cost so much more? Because old wasteful methods of manufacture have been eliminated. New, specially built, high speed machinery, which makes each part with unvarying exactness, is used to manufacture the New Era in large quantities.

Instead of extravagant sales methods a simple policy of *selling for cash* saves you the costly overhead charges that are added to machines sold on the installment plan, through charge accounts, by trial offers, or heavy exchange allowances.

The New Era Checkwriter is sold direct from salesman to you. No waste in manufacturing—no waste in selling.

It is handy, and compact. It writes your checks *safely*. Tiny steel points force a brilliant, acid-proof ink through the fibres of the paper as you write each word. Any attempt to alter such writing immediately destroys the check.

The New Era Checkwriter operates easily and quickly without a single unnecessary operation. There is nothing complicated to get out of order—to hinder its efficient, *positive* action.

Every New Era Checkwriter is sold under the personal guarantee of Robt. H. Ingersoll.

$27.50 is indeed little to pay for the *security* you feel after you begin to write your checks with the New Era. Decide today to get that security. Fill in the coupon and mail it for samples of New Era-written checks.

New Era Mfg. Co., 450 Fourth Ave., New York

Canadian Distributors

MENZIES & CO., Limited, 439 King St., W., Toronto, Can.

MAIL TO NEAREST OFFICE

COUPON

NEW ERA MFG. CO., DI
450 Fourth Ave., New York
Chicago Office, North Am. Bldg.

Gentlemen: You may show me how the New Era Checkwriter gives 100% protection.

Name..................................

Address..................................

Salesmen, Here's Your Opportunity!

H T O C
TEN DOLLARS TWENTY FIVE CENTS

$27.50

$35 in Cuba and Canada

New Era Checkwriter

"You See What You Write As You Write It"

Number of Accounts—	
January 20, 1919—	
Average deposits	$635.36
Per capita deposit	255.50
Per cent. of savers to population	40.2
Increase Number of Deposits—	
November 1 to January 20	$56,897
November 1 to January 20	75,103,642
January 1, 1917—	
Average deposit	621.41
Per capita deposit	296.00
Per cent. of savers to population	47.6
Increase January 1–July 10, 1917	4,546

Another table shows the comparative figures covering New York County (000 omitted):

Banks	*Increase in Deposits Nov. 1–Dec. 31, 1918*	*Increase in Deposits Jan. 1–20, 1919*	*Total Amount Deposits Jan. 20, '19*
New York Co.—			
American	$169	$102	$3,784
Bank for Savings	1,060	3,172	91,966
Bowery	4,653	4,482	113,382
Broadway	102	131	13,645
Citizens	865	824	18,316
Commonwealth	143	79	1,718
Dry Dock	3,571	1,671	37,543
East River Savings	261	D 132	35,116
Emigrant Ind	6,144	2,538	177,578
Empire City	469	367	6,575
Excelsior	532	532	19,773
Franklin	1,044	601	28,102
Central	2,417	2,864	95,867
Greenwich	841	704	72,394
Harlem	960	1,083	29,411
Irving	132	16	20,308
Italian	441	340	8,001
Maiden Lane	31	82	2,385
Manhattan	265	69	10,988
Metropolitan	221	206	14,921
New York	653	461	45,080
North River	234	279	9,861
Seamen's	1,287	D 961	79,196
Union Dime	1,351	771	50,852
Union Square	368	668	16,359
United States	228	260	6,653
Universal	3	67	779
West Side	159	156	5,387
Total	$28,620	Net $21,444	$1,035,952
Totals for Counties—			
Bronx	$1,510	$1,232	$22,573
Manhattan	28,620	21,444	1,035,952
Kings	71,175	8,656	372,177
Queens	926	729	25,714
Richmond	81	346	9,363
Grand Total	$42,645	$32,458	$1,465,7[illegible]1

D shows decrease.

HOW THE NET INCOME OF RAILROADS FELL OFF LAST YEAR

According to a statement made on February 14 by Director-General Hines the net income of American railroads under government operation fell off last year by $202,135,602. The normal net income of these roads has been $890,385,685, while last year it was only $688,200,083. At the same time the operating revenue increased $853,868,213, or 21.4 per cent., but as operating expenses at the same time increased $1,130,770,166, or 40.3 per cent., the result was as stated. Details in Mr. Hines's statement, as outlined in the New York *Times*, follow:

"Wage-increases had the effect of increasing the 1918 operating expenses by $583,000,000. The full effect of the wage-increase was not felt in 1918, as some of the higher wages did not go into effect until late in the year, and the effect of these increased wages for a full year could not be shown by the 1918 figures. There are some who believe these wage-increases for the full year 1919 will reach $900,000,000.

"In considering the results for 1918, it should be borne in mind that that year was almost wholly one of war-conditions. It was necessary to move freight expeditiously, in many cases regardless of cost. Preference had to be given to munition traffic, and this naturally militated against economies. In addition, the railroads were compelled in many instances to employ inexperienced and inefficient labor, due to the inroads made upon their forces by the demands of the military service. It should not be overlooked in this connection that the railroads not only had to supply the demands of the military service generally, just as other industries did, but also had the special demand made upon them of supplying the men for the military railways in France. Therefore, in considering comparisons with previous years, the fact that 1918 was one of war-conditions should be constantly borne in mind. The results for the month of December, 1918, compared with December, 1917, were as follows:

MONTH OF DECEMBER

	1918	*1917*
Operat. revenues	$433,798,284	$331,591,290
Operat. expenses	388,201,080	246,086,629
Net operat. rev	45,597,204	85,504,601
Operating ratio	89.5	74.2
Net Federal inc. corresponding to standard return guaranteed by Government	31,503,259	64,870,350
Standard return for one month	74,194,649	......

"For the year the results were as follows:

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31

	1918	*1917*
Operat. revenues	$4,842,605,884	$3,988,827,671
Operat. expenses	3,939,315,122	2,808,544,956
Net operat. expenses	903,380,762	1,180,282,715
Operating ratio	81.3	70.4
Net Federal inc. corresponding to standard return guar. by Government	688,200,083	960,492,111

"Standard return for the year was $890,335,685, so that the 'net Federal income' for the year fell short of the standard return by $202,135,602. The wage-increases which were authorized throughout the year had the effect of increasing the 1918 operating expenses by approximately $583,000,000, which represents an increase of about 32 per cent. over what would have been the wages if there had been no increases in 1918. The increased cost of materials also added heavy burdens to operating expenses. The increased cost of locomotive-fuel alone was equivalent to adding approximately $125,000,000 to the cost of transportation expenses. In 1918 operating expenses took 81.3 per cent. of operating revenues, compared with 70.4 per cent. in 1917.

"The 1918 results were adversely affected by the extreme weather conditions of January and February, 1918, and the extreme traffic congestion which obtained at that time. In January operating expenses took 95 per cent. of operating revenues, in February the operating ratio was 90 per cent. In comparison with the same months of 1917 the decrease in net Federal income in January and February, 1918, was $100,000,000. The results of freight-train operation for December, 1918, compared with December, 1917, were:

MONTH OF DECEMBER

	1918	*1917*
Miles of road operated	229,250	229,675
Revenue and non-revenue ton-miles (thousands)	33,059,507	31,960,171
Loaded freight-car miles (thousands)	1,129,960	1,101,427
Total freight-car miles (thousands)	1,714,168	1,553,277
Freight-train miles (thousands)	50,402	51,586
AVERAGES		
Trainload tons	668	620
Car-load tons	29.8	29.0
Per cent. of loaded to total car-miles	65.9	70.9

"The increase of freight-traffic of 5.3 per cent. was handled with actually less freight-train miles; in fact, the train-miles were 2.3 per cent. less than in December, 1917. This result was accomplished by better car- and train-loading. The results for the year were as follows:

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31

	1918	*1917*
Miles of road operated	228,729	228,633
Revenue and non-revenue ton-miles (thousands)	434,9[illegible]7,928	427,341,924
Loaded freight-car miles (thousands)	14,92[illegible],303	15,815,601
Total freight-car miles (thousands)	22,056,329	22,532,507
Freight-train miles (thousands)	637,924	654,580
AVERAGES		
Train-load	682	653
Car-load	29.1	27.0
Per cent. of loaded to total car-miles	67.7	70.2

"The figures for the year are more interesting than those for the month of December, as the former reflect the results of freight operations during the first year of Federal control, in comparison with those of the last year under private management. In making the comparison, consideration should be given to the fact that the 1918 figures were adversely affected by the severe weather conditions and the traffic congestion of January and February. Notwithstanding the heavy losses during the first two months under Federal

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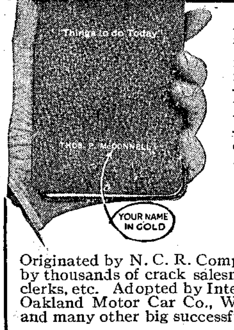

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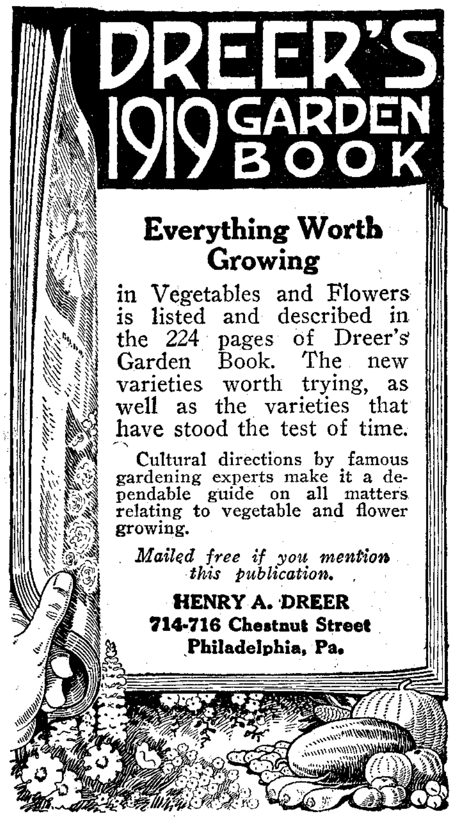
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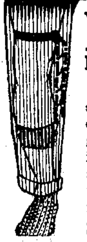
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control, the summary for the year shows that the 228,729 miles of railroad produced 435,000,000,000 of ton-miles in 1918, compared with 427,330,000,000 in 1917, an increase of 7,660,000,000, or 1.8 per cent.

"This increase in traffic was handled with an actual decrease in train-miles and in loaded-car miles. The train-miles were 2.5 per cent. less than in 1917, and the loaded-car miles were 5.6 per cent. less than in 1917. This was accomplished through an increase of 4.4 per cent. in the train-load and 7.8 per cent. in the car-load, indicated in the above statement.

"The decrease in the percentage of loaded to total car-miles was due principally to the relatively greater proportion of empty-car miles as a result of the policy of the United States Railroad Administration to move the empties in solid trains to the regions where they would be needed for prospective traffic, such as grain needed for war-purposes. This policy, while somewhat increasing the empty-car mileage, had the favorable result of ameliorating the car-shortage and of expediting the movement of traffic.

"The passenger-traffic for the year will show an increase in passengers carried one mile of approximately 9 per cent. The complete figures for the twelve months are not yet available. Those for the eleven months ended November 30 show that in that period of 1918 the railroads, under Federal control, carried 39,000,000,000 passengers one mile—an increase of 3,250,000,000 over the corresponding period of 1917. These figures include the movement of troops and other military passenger-traffic.

"On account of the elimination of many passenger-trains which represented duplicate service, or were otherwise unjustifiable under war-conditions, the number of passenger-train miles in 1918 was less than in 1917, notwithstanding the increase in passengers carried one mile. The elimination of such duplicate passenger service had much to do with the better freight-train performance. The passenger-train miles for the entire year are not available, but the statements for November and December indicate that the total passenger-train miles in 1918 were approximately 9 per cent. less than in 1917."

ONLY FOUR OF THE WARRING NATIONS SOLVENT

Financial America recently printed a London letter from William A. Crawford, of the Central News, setting forth that only four of the nations recently at war are solvent, the others being bankrupt. The four are the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy, and of these the United States "stands preeminently the strongest creditor nation." Moreover, its grip on world-finance probably is greater than ever before in history was exerted by any single Government. As to the causes and the condition of various states, Mr. Crawford said:

"This is obviously due to two causes. First, the forced surrender by the European investing nations of American securities for the raising of funds to prosecute the war; secondly, the enormous loans charged against the Allied governments by the United States Treasury. Added to this also are the natural flow of gold to American shores and the virtual shifting of the seat of financial power in consequence.

"But the fact remains that Great Britain, while in excellent financial condition, is facing a heavy responsibility with regard to her colonies. In many cases these will need assistance for a time until they are able to resume their normal stride, and the same is largely true of France, altho in a much less degree. Italy's exact status is not so clear, but it is conceded Rome is amply able to look out for her own people and to provide something for the general regeneration.

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"Belgium is the one nation which must first be taken into consideration in the general adjustment. Because of her position in the war and the manner in which she bore herself in the early days of the German onslaught, Belgium probably will be given first claim to the benefits accruing from the indemnities levied on the Central Powers. For this reason her credit is gilt-edged among the nations and, because of it, she probably will be among the first of the stricken nations to rise to her former place.

"Russia's plight, both political and financial, is obvious, but the extent of the slough into which that unfortunate nation has sunk is not clearly discernible. There is no question that the country for months has been virtually non-productive. Its industries have been largely destroyed while its vast agricultural resources have been allowed to remain inactive while the people have chased after vague political theories or have engaged in a saturnalia of bloody revolutions. Due to these reasons, Russia, as an asset, has been wiped off the books of the Allied governments. It will not be reinstated to the company of the 'Big Four,' either, until it produces evidence that it proposes to adopt the good habits of decent nations, pays its debts, preserves order, and subscribes to the general movement for world betterment. Altho such a desirable change of heart is eagerly looked for, the present Russian régime shows no indication of a desire to render it possible.

"Austria is bankrupt, as are Turkey and Bulgaria, its former allies in Germany's ambitious campaign for world-domination. In addition, these three nations are in grievous state otherwise. Their people are starving, and in the case of Austria she is living on a bitter charity she is forced to accept from Italy and from what stores the little Republic of Switzerland can furnish. With her former partner in the crime of the ages, Austria also is facing with an empty Treasury the heavy indemnities that are to be imposed on Germany and its dupes by the victorious Allies. Coming at the close of a losing war, with her people facing starvation and her world-credit gone, Austria's case is desperate in the extreme. Virtually the same conditions hold good in the case of Bulgaria and Turkey, in certain phases even in a more aggravated form.

"Germany has money, but just how much is not known at the present moment. Much of it is believed to have been sequestered, and one of the first acts of the Peace Conference probably will be a demand for a full and frank accounting. There is no disposition to permit the arch-criminal to escape payment at the expense of the weaker enemy governments. Every penny due from Berlin is to be collected.

"Of course the smaller Allied nations are in a state of almost complete collapse, and it will be one of the first duties of the 'Big Four' in the Peace Conference to see to it that they are given assistance. Both Servia and Roumania virtually have been trampled into the earth, their countries been despoiled, their property stolen or destroyed, and of funds they have none."

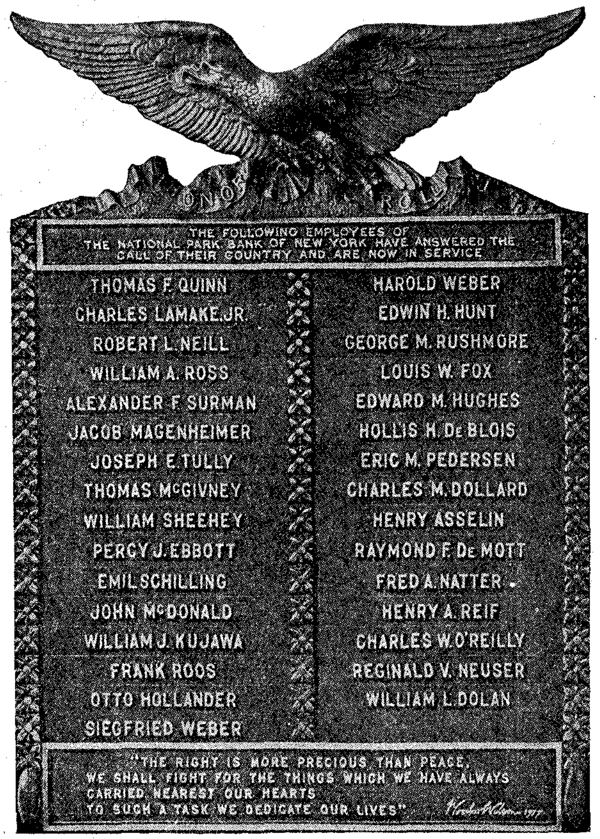
Very Tasteful.—An actor-manager of Continental experience had taken down to dinner a lady, a stranger to him, and indeed a *nouveau riche*, who had recently returned from France.

"And what did you most enjoy in France, madam?" he inquired.

"Well, I think it was the French pheasants singing the 'Mayonnaise.'"—*Tit-Bits.*

Unsympathetic Enemy.—"Have you ever tried to love your enemies?"

"Yes," answered the slow-speaking man, "I have tried. But I never got a real enemy to reciprocate my affections with any degree of reliability."—*Washington Star.*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"L C.," Chattanooga, Tenn. — "J. F. B.," Chicago, Ill., cites the following lines as from the dedication to Wolcott Balestier which precedes Rudyard Kipling's "Ballads and Barrack-Room Ballads," published by Macmillan & Co., of New York—

> And ofttimes cometh our wise Lord God, master of every trade,
> And tells them tales of the Seventh Day—of Edens newly made,
> And they rise to their feet as He passes by—gentlemen unafraid.

"LaV. S.," Boyero, Colo.—"(1) When was Delhi made capital of India? (2) What is the present status of Calcutta?"

(1) The capital of India was moved from *Calcutta* to *Delhi* in 1912. (2) *Calcutta* is a commercial and manufacturing city on the Hugli River; capital of Bengal.

"M. L.," Flushing, N. Y.—"Kindly define the difference between *wit* and *humor*."

James C. Fernald, in his "English Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions," says: "*Wit* is the quick perception of unusual or commonly unperceived analogies or relations between things apparently unrelated, and has been said to depend upon a union of surprize and pleasure; it depends certainly on the production of a diverting, entertaining, or merrymaking surprize. The analogies with which *wit* plays are often superficial or artificial; *humor* deals with real analogies of an amusing or entertaining kind or with traits of character that are seen to have a comical side as soon as brought to view. *Wit* is keen, sudden, brief, and sometimes severe; *humor* is deep, thoughtful, sustained, and always kindly. *Pleasantry* is lighter and less vivid than *wit*. *Fun* denotes the merry results produced by *wit* and *humor*, or by any fortuitous occasion of mirth, and is pronounced and often hilarious."

"D. R. G.," Sopchoppy, Fla.—"Kindly give me the correct uses of the terms *woman* and *lady*."

The use of the word *lady*, as a mere distinction of sex is a sheer vulgarism. Never say "A man and his *lady*," but "a man and his *wife*," or preferably, by name, "Mr. and Mrs. John Smith." Where *woman*, as indicative of sex is intended, say *woman*—not *lady* or *female*. A female is equally female, whether person or beast. In the United States "woman" is preferable; in England "lady" is used chiefly when the term is not preceded by a qualifying adjective. The word *woman* best expresses the relation of the female sex to the human race. Some ill-informed persons use *lady* for *woman* under the mistaken idea that *woman* is a derogatory term; such use is downright vulgarity. As one never hears *salesgentleman* but *salesman*, therefore, *saleslady* should be avoided; say, rather, *saleswoman*.

"R. L. P.," Wilmington, O.—"Please give me the origin and meaning of the word *Oklahoma*."

Oklahoma is from the Choctaw Indian, meaning "red people."

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